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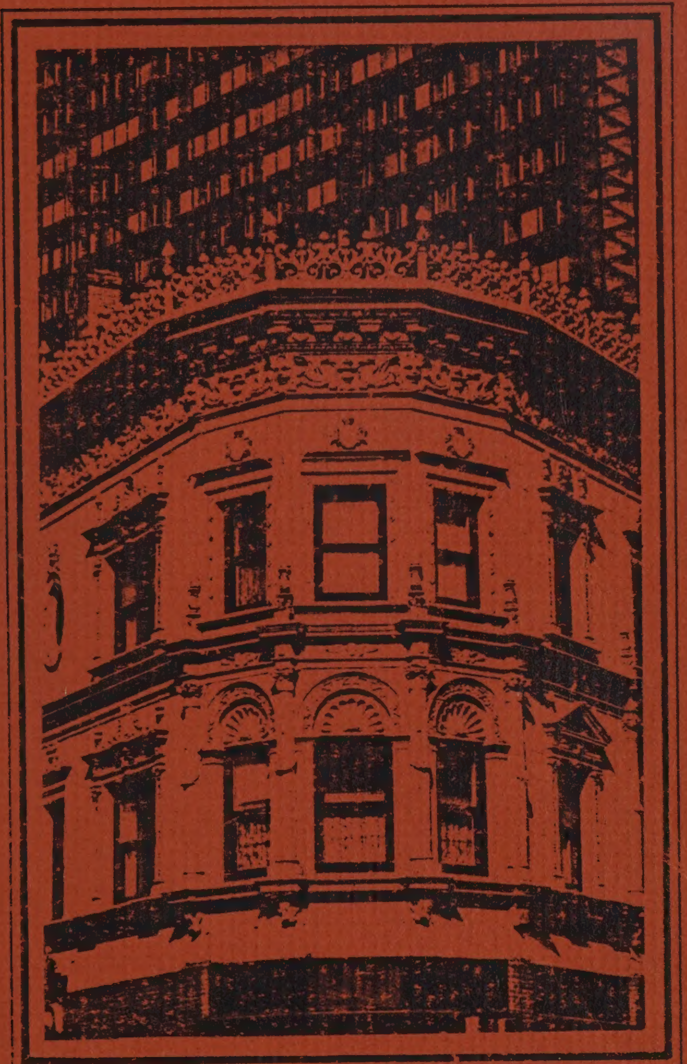
Central Business District Preservation Study



Part I: Building Information Forms
Volume 3: Streets beginning N - S

July, 1980

Prepared for the Boston Landmarks Commission
with the assistance of the Boston Redevelopment Authority
and the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Publisher's Note Poor reproduction of text is due to color background

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Central Business District Preservation Study

Part I: Building Information Forms
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July, 1980

Prepared for the Boston Landmarks Commission
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CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT PRESERVATION STUDY

Part I: Building Information Forms

Volume 3: Streets Beginning N - S

Prepared by Pamela W. Fox and Mickail Koch
for the
Boston Landmarks Commission

Assistance in this study was provided by the Boston Redevelopment Authority and by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, through the matching grant-in-aid program for historic preservation of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

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pt 1

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 1978, the Boston Landmarks Commission embarked upon a comprehensive inventory of the architectural and historical resources in Downtown Boston. The goals of the study coincided with the purposes for which the Commission had been established two years earlier: to identify the City's resources, to increase the public's awareness of those resources, and initiate measures to protect them from "adverse influences".

The specific objectives of the study were to record and systematically evaluate the merit of each building in the Downtown area, and to develop a plan and priorities for nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places and designating Boston Landmarks.

The first phase of the project focussed on the Theatre District, and was completed in June of 1979. The second and larger phase covered the Central Business District, including the retail and financial areas, Government Center and the North Station area. Begun in October 1979, it was completed in July of 1980.

Impetus for the project came in the form of a matching grant originating in the Department of the Interior and administered by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, a division of the Secretary of State's office. The local share was provided in part by the Landmarks Commision and in part by contributions of the Boston Redevelopment Authority.

The study was conducted by Pamela Fox and Mickail Koch, architectural historians and consultants to the Commission, with the assistance of a student intern, Yvonne Brady. Staff supervision was provided by Judith McDonough, Survey Director for the Commission.

II. METHODOLOGY

Both the Theatre District survey and the Central Business District Preservation Study, represented by these volumes, involved four basic procedures: field survey, research, evaluation, and recording.

Field survey constituted a major portion of the study and was conducted entirely on foot, using standard Boston Landmarks Commission Building Information Forms for purposes of notation. Field work also included photographing each building using standard, black and white 35 mm film. For purposes of convenience, the Central Business Distrct was divided into six sub-areas: North Station, Government Center, Custom House/Markets, Retail, Financial and Wholesale. Within these areas over 650 buildings were surveyed.

Documentary research was carried out to determine the date, architect, original appearance and original use of each structure, as well as other associations. The investigation generally followed certain stages:

1. Examination of permits and Building Department records on file at Boston City Hall. Permits were issued beginning about 1873 and are available for more than half of the buildings constructed since that date.

2. Examination of the architectural index compiled by the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library, which cites references to architectural periodicals, guidebooks and other primary and secondary source materials.

3. Examination of previous research efforts including National Register nomination forms, Landmark Study Reports, Historic Structures Reports, and student papers including those prepared for Harvard University Professor Eduard Sekler and kept on file at Carpenter Center.

4. Examination of the photograph and clipping files at the Bostonian Society, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston Public Library Fine Arts Department and Print Department, and the Boston Athenaeum. Also inspected were Boston Landmarks Commission files and the Bostonian Society Rice-Mank Collection of blueprints and real estate leasing brochures.

5. Examination of atlases and Boston City directories, particularly for information regarding date and original use. Also useful in determining date and use are the following publications which list building occupants by street address: (a) The Boston Almanacs of 1858, 1864 and 1865; (b) John E. Whiting. A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy in the Principal Streets and Wharves of the City Of Boston (1877); and (c) Boston City Directories from 1930 to the present.

6. Deed Research. Deed records at the Suffolk County Courthouse were examined for certain notable buildings, if such research was judged likely to yield information on the date or architect of a building.

Evaluation of each building followed the completion of field survey and documentary research. Consideration was given to adopting a numerical evaluation system such as has been used in some other cities. In recent years the Landmarks Commission staff has worked on developing such a system in order to obtain maximum objectivity in evaluating buildings. After exhaustive efforts to devise a workable system, the staff and consultants concluded that because of the implicit value judgments made in assigning value to each criterion as well as the judgment made in how a building satisfies the various criteria, the objectivity of a numerical system is questionable.

Until a system can be identified which convincingly overcomes the problems of assigning numerical values to qualities of history, architecture, and urban design, which are difficult to quantify, the Commission will continue to use the intellectual discipline of systematic evaluation but not numerical values.

The process for evaluating buildings in Downtown Boston involved the review of each building within the following criteria:

1. Style: the degree to which a building represents a particular architectural genre or method of construction. Does it have primary, secondary and tertiary characteristics of the style? To what extent has it been altered?

2. Architectural Evolution: the place of the building in the history of architectural problem-solving. Was it innovative? Is it a rare or particularly good example of architectural technology? How important was the architect or builder associated with the structure?

3. Urban Design Contribution: the relationship of a building to its setting. Does it contribute to the character of the streetscape or district? Is it a landmark in the sense of providing visual orientation? Does it have symbolic value?

4. Association Value: the association of a site or structure with persons, organizations or events, or with broad patterns of cultural, social, political or economic history.

Having completed the analysis of each building, the consultants reviewed the degree to which groups of buildings constitute distinctive districts in the Downtown. They then identified which buildings contribute to the visual character of the districts and which do not. Outside of the districts, individual buildings were also ranked according to a hierarchy based on significance.

Additional specific consideration was given to the degree to which each building and district meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the criteria for designation by the Boston Landmarks Commission, as contained in its enabling statute.

Recording of data assembled through research and field survey and the results of the evaluative process was done on the Commission's standard Building Information Forms. The originals of these forms will be kept on file at the offices of the Boston Landmarks Commission. Copies have been provided to the Boston Public Library and the libraries of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Bostonian Society, and the Boston Athenaeum. The negatives of the photographs attached to the forms are on file at the Boston Landmarks Commission. The existence of good early photographs has been recorded in the bibliography section of the pertinent building form, and photos have in some cases been copied for attachment to the form. It was not feasible to list every such photograph, and future researchers are advised to recheck the institutions listed above for additional visual material.

The Building Information Forms are arranged alphabetically by address, with even numbers preceding odd numbers.

The four volumes of forms contain the following:

Vol. 1	Streets beginning with the letters A-C
Vol. 2	Streets beginning with the letters D-M
Vol. 3	Streets beginning with the letters N-S
Vol. 4	Streets beginning with the letters T-Z

IV. RELATIONSHIP OF THE INVENTORY TO LANDMARK DESIGNATION AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The results of the inventory are intended, under the terms of the survey and planning grant supporting the project, to be useful in identifying the properties which may be eligible for recognition through listing in the National Register of Historic Places or designation by the Boston Landmarks Commission. These two programs, which are often confused, can be of considerable importance to property owners as well as to the public concerned with the preservation of Boston's distinctive heritage. A brief summary of those programs follows:

Boston Landmarks Commission Designation

The Boston Landmarks Commission was established in 1975 by a special act of the legislature, in order to serve as a mechanism for the orderly preservation of the City's historic buidings and neighborhoods. Designation by the Commisison has two purposes. First, it recognizes the designated property as an important part of the City's legacy. Second, it brings into designation a systematic design review process. Once designated, a property cannot be demolished or its exterior appearance substantially changed, without prior approval by the Commission.

The process of designation includes the preparation of a study report on the property, a public hearing, and approval by the Mayor and City Council as well as the Commission.

A number of Landmarks have been designated in Downtown Boston including the Old Federal Reserve Bank, the International Trust Company Building and the Exchange Building. To be designated, a property must be of significance "to the City and the Commonwealth, the New England Region or the Nation" (Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975).

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior, is the nation's official list of important cultural resources. Listing on the National Register provides a limited degree of protection from federally-licensed or assisted projects which would have a negative impact on the property. It has no effect on strictly private actions involving listed properties, except through the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

Nominations to the National Register are made by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and must be approved as well by the National Register Office in Washington. Property owners are notified prior to consideration by the Massachusetts Historical Commission of a nominated property.

Tax Reform Act of 1976

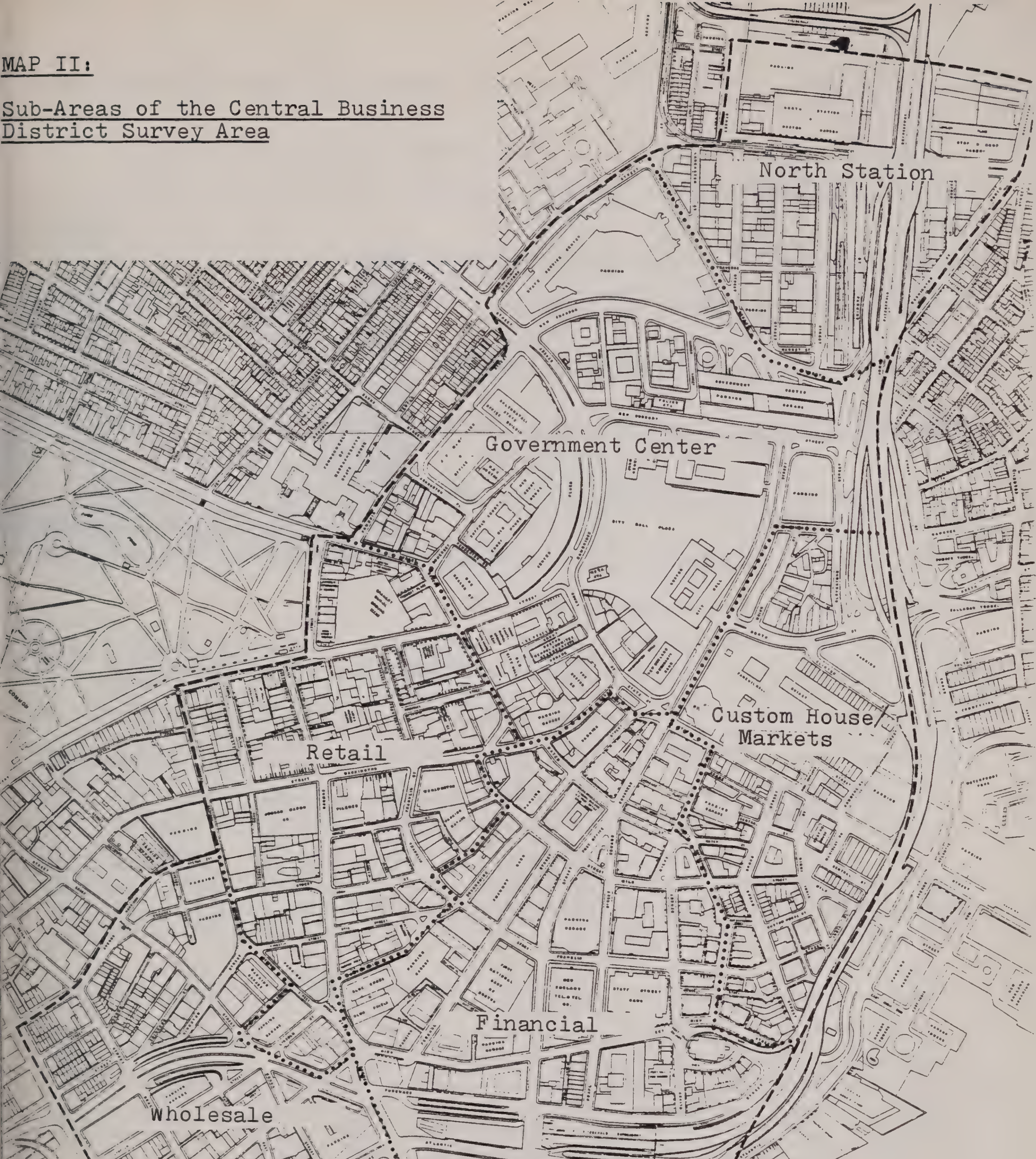
Under the Tax Reform Act of 1976, significant incentives are established for the preservation of income producing properties listed on the National Register or in local historic districts certified by the Secretary of the

Interior. Specifically, the owner of an historic property can elect to write off the costs of rehabilitation over a 60-month period or take accelerated depreciation for the improved property. The tax code also removes preferential treatment (in the form of accelerated depreciation) for new construction replacing a certified historic property and disallows the deduction of demolition costs as a building expense.

Note: Any recommendations for designation by the Boston Landmarks Commission or listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and referred to in these Information Forms, are the recommendations of the consultants. They have not been reviewed or concurred in by the Boston Landmarks Commission. Before any action is taken by the Commission to nominate any property to the National Register, or to designate it as a Boston Landmark, owners and other interested parties will be given an opportunity to comment on the appropriateness of such action.

MAP II:

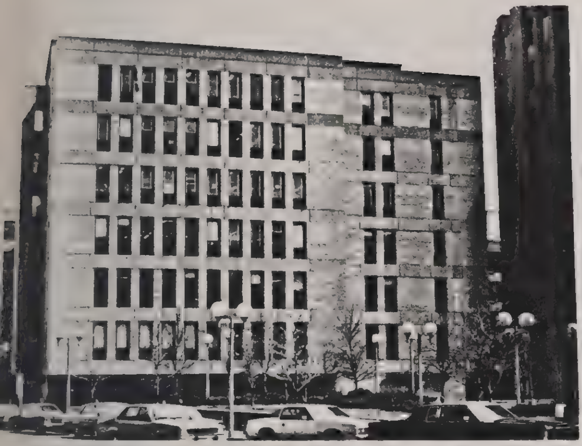
Sub-Areas of the Central Business District Survey Area


North Station
Government Center
Custom House/Markets
Retail
Financial
Wholesale
N

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 15 New Chardon COR. Cambridge St.

NAME Bulfinch Bldg. (same)
present original



MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1968 Building permit 11/26/1968
source

ARCHITECT Mark M. Kiley Assoc. (permit)
source

BUILDER Canter Const. Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Gov. Ctr. Developers Co/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 6/5*, 11 1/2 ·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] government offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan stone ____ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern office building in tan brick with wide concrete bands between stories. Ground level walls recessed to form overhang. Single paned windows cut into flat wall surface at generally regular intervals.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 14,034 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site with plaza, street trees and benches in front. part of Gov. Ctr. Urban Renewal area.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

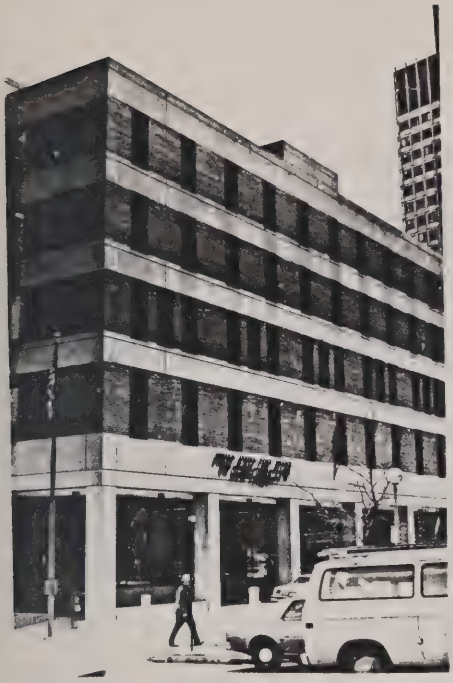
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 25 New Chardon COR. Hawkins St. / Bulfinch Pl. / Brattle Way

NAME Royal Globe Insurance Companies & U.S. Post Office
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1967 Building Permit 3/13/1967
source

ARCHITECT Strickland, Brigham & Eldridge
source (permit)

BUILDER Metropolitan Construction Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Samuel W. Poorvu/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 6|4 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial, post office and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus (ventilating tower)

ROOF flat cupola___ dormers___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone___ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern commercial building in red brick with wide reinforced concrete bands between stories.
Single pane windows. Bulfinch Place side has a recessed ground level arcade. Metal sculpture in globe shape standing on narrow pedestal at corner of New Chardon and Bulfinch Pl.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic___

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor___ LOT AREA 16,789 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Free-standing building on sloping site.
Similar in style to 40 Hawkins Street. Part of Urban Renewal area.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

PF(June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

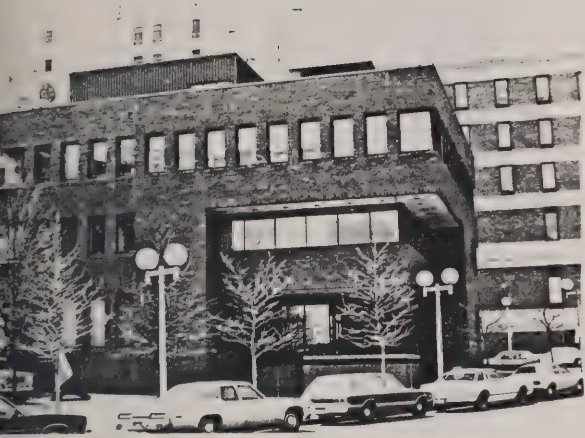
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 31 New Chardon COR. Hawkins St.

NAME Jewish Family & Children's Service Jewish Vocational Services, &Big Brother Association
present original



MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1967 Building permit 12/28/1967
source

ARCHITECT Marvin Goody & John Clancy Inc.
source (permit)

BUILDER Metropolitan Construction co.
source (permit)

OWNER Jewish Family & Childrens Services/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 6/3 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus mechanical penthouse

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern red brick institutional office building. Irregularly spaced windows recessed deeply into flat brick wall surface. Recessed corner entrance. Mechanical equipment housed in roof penthouse set back from facade line.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ___

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA est. 4200 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building on corner site in urban renewal area.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

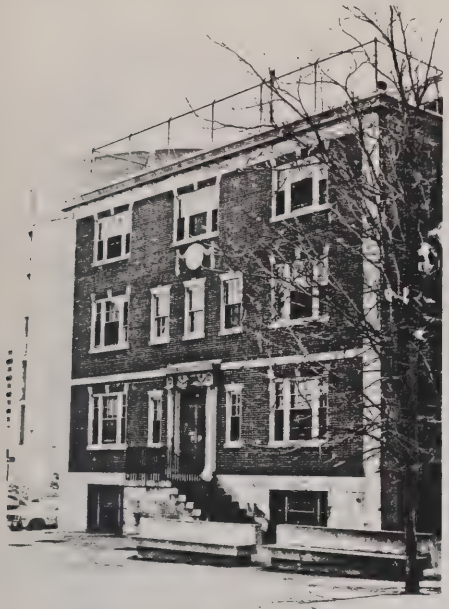
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 35-41 New Chardon   COR. Bowker St.

NAME ________ present   Temporary Home for Women original

MAP No. 26N/12E   SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1924   Building permit 9/4/1924 source

ARCHITECT Newhall & Blevins   (permit) source

BUILDER A. Piotti   (permit) source

OWNER City of Boston/ original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 5/6*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) temporary home (institutional)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3   plus raised basement and penthouse

ROOF flat   cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red   [✓ stone] limestone trim   concrete   iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5-bay Federal Revival institutional building with raised stone basement; granite steps & iron railing leading to center entrance flanked by fluted half columns supporting entablature with swags along the frieze; leaded glass transom; medallion with city seal and swags between levels 2 & 3; splayed lintels; simple stone cornice. Inscription "Temporary Home for Women" carved in stone along raised basement.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ________

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA est. 3000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site interconnected with other social service buildings of similar style & date (see also 43-45 Hawkins St., which gives information on the rear (Bowker St) portion of the complex.)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Good example of the Federal Revival by a well-regarded early 20th century firm. The building's function as a temporary "home" is reflected in its style, which derives from the free-standing 5-bay Federal house and exemplifies a public building type not common in the Central Business District.

PF (June, 1980) (N)

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

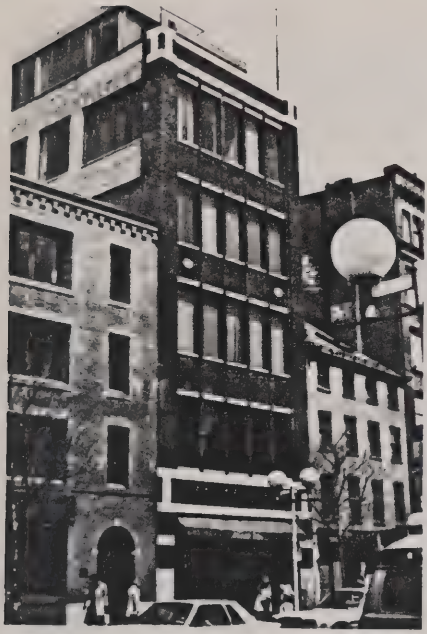
Architects Louis Chapell Newhall (1869-1925) and Albert Blevins began their large and successful practice about 1900, after Newhall returned from two years of European study and travel on a Rotch Scholarship.[1] For the next quarter century the firm designed public and private buil including the adjoining Overseers of the Public Welfare office (43-45 Hawkins), the Boston City Club (12-14 Somerset) and S.S. Kresge's at 477-481 Washington (now considerably altered).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of Am. Architects...

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 16-18 North St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1922 permit 6-14-1922 source

ARCHITECT Gilbert Miles Ramsey " source

BUILDER The Scully Co. " source

OWNER Handschumacher & Co., Inc. original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *20/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus glass penthouse

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tapestry [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 bay commercial style structure, storefront remodelled, but retains granite base on building's end piers, & granite lintel. Rectangular windows at upper levels, filled with modern sash, have granite sills & lintels, a lintel course at 2nd level; bays separated by narrow piers of one stretcher's width. Brick & granite parapet. Oval stone plaques in 1st & 5th bay spandrels under 4th level: one contains date, & other is illegible. Side windows remodelled & glass penthouse added in recent renovation.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Storefront & windows remodelled, penthouse added.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 3193 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces Quincy Markets

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure is example of 20th c. development in Blackstone Block by little known arch tect, Gilbert Miles Ramsey. Site is historically significant as early home of William Dawes, & by its proximity to 25 Friend St., birthplace of Winslow Homer.

This building was erected for the Handschumacher Co., & in 1924, Wm. Handschumacher & Co., meats, was occupant at this address.

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

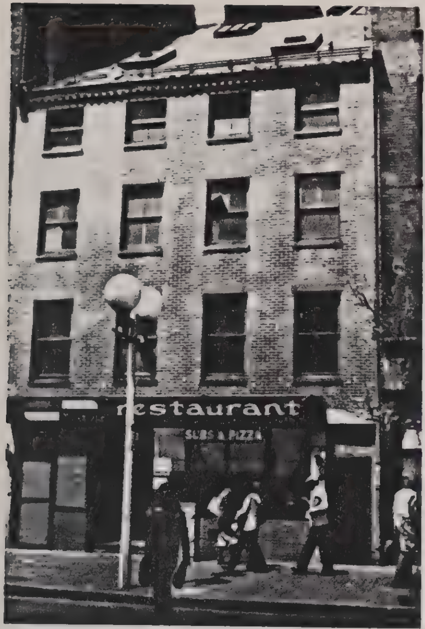
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Blackstone Block.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston City Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 20-22 North St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c. 1824 Gomez-Ibanez[1] source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

1874 Atlas
OWNER S.H. Russell & Others original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *20½-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) fiur plus 1/2

ROOF pitched (metal) cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] granite & brownstone (painted) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4 bay structure in transition between Federal & Greek Revival styles. Storefront has been remodelled but retains granite piers in 1st & last bays. Federal features are the rectangular fenestration, decreasing in height at each story, with small, square windows at 4th level; also, the delicate brick denticular cornice. Windows have, however, squared brownstone sills and lintels of later Greek Revival.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront; later sash.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor broken windows LOT AREA 1300 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS faces Quincy Markets.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as only building remaining on North Street characteristic of the Blackstone Block during the early 19th c. Contributes to the blending of 18th-20th c. buildings in this block unique for the retention of its 17th-18th c. street patterns.

The earliest known occupant was in 1853, when Miller & Hawkins' clothing store was located here. In 1877, the upper 3 stories were part of the Jefferson

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Jefferson House, a hotel whose main establishment was located adjacent at #18.

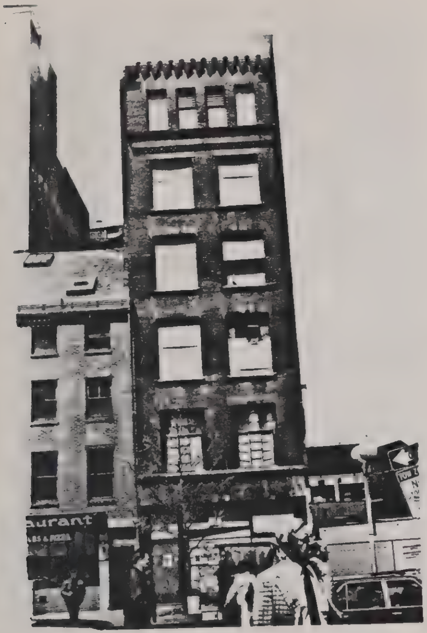
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Blackstone Block.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Gomez-Ibañez, Miguel, "Preserving Three Hundred Fifty Years of Change in the Blacks Block," Old-Time New England, vo. LXVIII, Nos. 1-2, Summer-Fall 1977, pp. 19-33.
2. 1858 Boston Almanac.
3. Boston City Directories.
4. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
5. Deed research may uncover further information.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 24 North St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original ____

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1889 permit 8-26-1889 source

ARCHITECT Peabody & Stearns permit source

BUILDER Woodbury & Leighton " source

OWNER Wm. Minot & Francis C. Welch, Trs. under will of Henry Bryant, Wm. S. Bryant, & Henry Bryant
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *20/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] beef warehouse, one store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] red sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
common w Flemish variation /

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Narrow, 2 bay late 19th c. mercantile structure, with cast iron storefront, now boarded up. At levels 2-5, large rectangular windows feature ~~stone~~ lintels & projecting stone sills, with stone banding at sill level; original 6/12 sash retained at 2nd level, & others boarded up. Double brick dentil course over 5th level. 4 rectangular windows at 6th level with stone lintel course. Arcaded corbelled cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] vacant LOT AREA 2454 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS .Situated adjacent to vacant lots

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

24 North Street was designed by the distinguished Boston firm of Peabody & Stearns, and exemplifies the more utilitarian aspect of some of their work. Built for a beef warehouse, this building is characteristic of late 19th c. re-development in the Blackstone Block, at that time a thriving market area devoted to produce, meats, & clothing.

Although the structure detracts from its surroundings in its present condition, the design its self contributes to the streetscape, and exemplifies one aspect

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of changing architectural styles within the block during the 18th-20th centuries.

Peabody & Stearns maintained their partership for approximately 40 years, and were responsible for many of Boston's major buildings, designed in a variety of styles. The Exchange Building, the Custom House Tower, and the Boston Post Building are notable examples of their work.

The original occupants of 24 North Street are unknown.

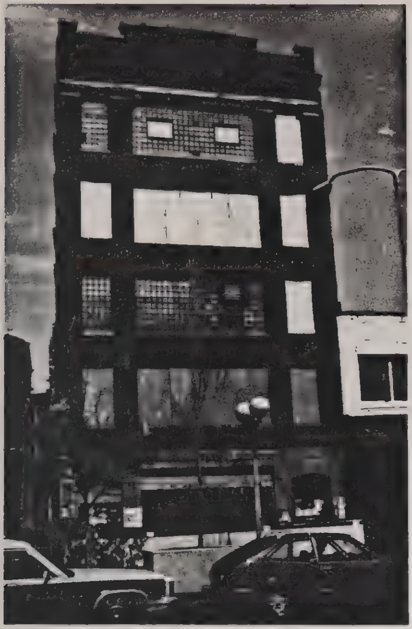
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Blackstone Block.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 46-52 North St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1928 permit 5-24-28
source

ARCHITECT J.R. Worcester & Co. "
source

BUILDER The Scully Co. "
source

OWNER W.F. Handschumacher
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS #324/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
Common

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay early 20th c. Commercial style structure. Storefront faced with dressed granite slabs, with segmental arched entries in bays 1 & 3, & granite cornice. Upper levels consist of wide central bay flanked by narrow bay on either side, articulated by projecting brick piers which terminate in stone caps. At levels 3 & 5, original sash of small glass bricks retained in bays 1 & 2. Building surmounted by granite frieze & projecting cornice, and stepped brick parapet with stone cap.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] boarded up, vacant LOT AREA 4652 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sited across from the Quincy Markets, and adjacent to vacant lot.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The last building to be erected in the Blackstone Block, it appears to be in poor condition, vacant and boarded up, and as such detracts from its surroundings. However, the design itself contributes to the streetscape, and forms the last link in the Blackstone Block's architectural chain, of which the Ebenezer Hancock House is the first.

Designed by the contractors J.R. Worcester & Co., it was owner occupied in 1930 by Handschumacher & Co., pork products.

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

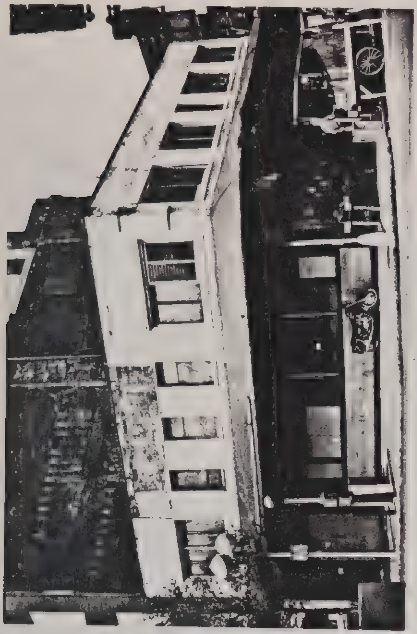
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Blackstone Block.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston City Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 54-60 North St. COR. 52-70 Blackstone Creek Square

NAME ________ present ________ original

MAP No. 26/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c.1860s source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

OWNER 1874 Atlas G. Collamore, Tr. original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *324/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x5 bay commercial structure, extensively altered, and with upper levels missing. North Street facade features coupled window bay flanking 3 rectangular windows. Blackstone Street facade fenestration composed of 2 coupled window bays flanking a single window bay.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] storefronts & upper levels, as well as 2nd level modifications.

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] LOT AREA 2833 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS corner site facing expressway

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts.

A 1921 photograph pictures this structure as it originally stood: a 5 story mansard style structure (including mansard), with rectangular fenestration and stone quoined corners.[1] In 1939, the three upper stories were removed.

Once part of a thriving market area, the building was occupied in 1877 by a country produce dealer

NRD/NC MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in the basement; W.W. Kimball & Co., groceries, in the 1st; A.S. Morrill & Co., dining saloon, on the 2nd; and lodging rooms on the floors above.

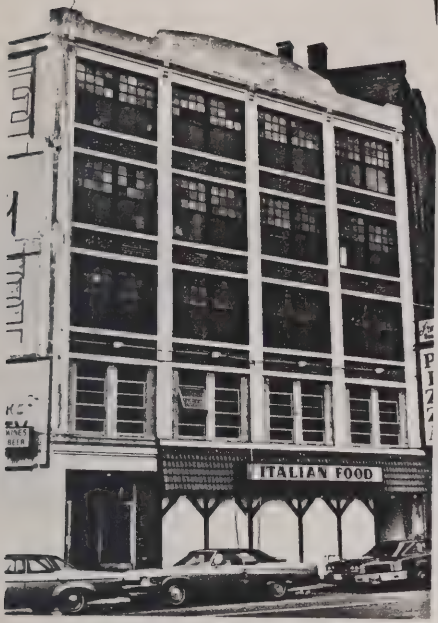
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of the National Register Blackstone Block District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society Photo File, Oversize Box #2, 1921 streetscape photo of Blackston Street.
2. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 90-92 No. Washington COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1913-14 Building permit 12/27/1913 source

ARCHITECT Wilson & Tomlinson (permit) source

BUILDER same as above (permit) source

OWNER Fred L. Hewitt/ ____ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 4/5 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] "light manufacturing" (permit)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ____ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-bay early 20th century pier and spandral commercial style building in "Tapestry Brick", with concrete piers& brick spandrals with brick diamond pattern and concrete sill & lintel courses. Upper 3 floors have paired windows in each bay, with 12/2 sash. Bldg. terminates in simple concrete cornice and concrete shaped parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront modernized and 2nd floor sash altered.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2822 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Parking lot to south

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Example of early 20th century use of the dark red "tapestry brick" with concrete trim in a building intended for light manufacturing uses.

PF (June,1980) (M)

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

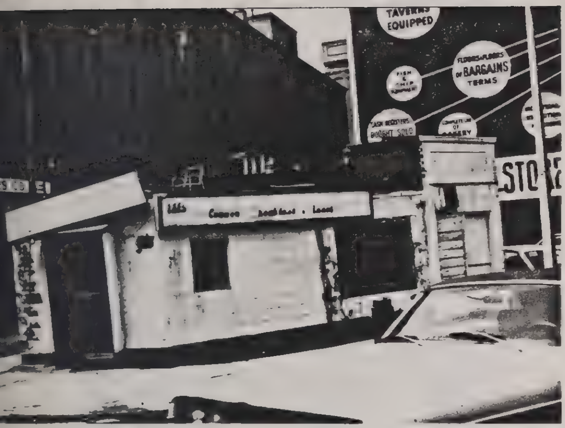
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 98-100 No. Washington COR. 3 Medford St.

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 20th century
source (no permit)



ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 27 1/5*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] gas station(?)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small, irregularly shaped concrete block structure of no discernable style, truncated at corner, where hooded entrance is located.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor vacant LOT AREA 292 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Roughly triangular-shaped corner site with parking lot to north.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Detracts from streetscape.

Was the Haymarket Filling Station in 1930.

PF (June, 1980) (m-) -

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

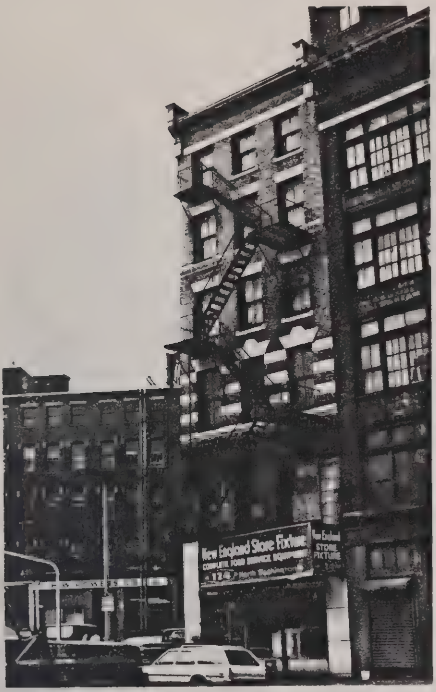
Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural ______
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/ development ______
Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/ settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______
Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/ invention ______
Social/ humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 126 No. Wash. COR.______
(also 13-23 Medford St.)

NAME ________ present ________ original

MAP No. 27N/13E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1898-1900 Atlas and City Directories
source

ARCHITECT ________
source

BUILDER ________
source

OWNER ________ original ________ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 4/2*(front), 4/3 (rear)·80·

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] manufacturing

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[✓ (Other)] [✓ brick] stone ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ red & yellow]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Classically-accented industrial building with 3-bay yellow brick and stone-trimmed principal facade on No. Washington and red brick and cast stone-trimmed Medford facade of 11 bays arranged in 4/3/4 pattern. No. Wash. side has 2-story granite pilasters with egg & dart moldings on capitals at level 1, keystone lintels at 3, dentil cornice above 4 & copper dentil cornice. Medford side has cast iron storefront, center semi-circular pediment w/ acroteria & initial "B" at level 3, & copper cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
No. Wash. storefront covered.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 6049 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Irregularly shaped building with narrow principal facade on No. Washington and considerably longer secondary facade on Medford. Vacant lot to south.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Turn of the century brick industrial building which is largely intact and contributes to the streetscape.

Occupied from 1900 to the 1920's by Thomas Butler & Co., metals and paper stock.

PF (June, 1980) (N)

Moved; date if known ______________

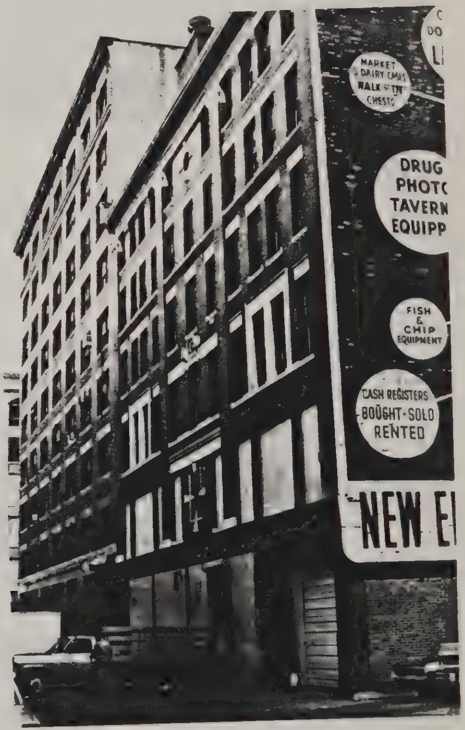
Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ______
Agricultural ______
Architectural ______
The Arts ______
Commerce ______
Communication ______
Community/ development ______

Conservation ______
Education ______
Exploration/ settlement ______
Industry ______
Military ______
Political ______

Recreation ______
Religion ______
Science/ invention ______
Social/ humanitarian ______
Transportation ______

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)


MARKET DAIRY CASES WALK-IN CHESTS
DRUG
PHOTC
TAVERN
EQUIPP
FISH & CHIP EQUIPMENT
CASH REGISTERS BOUGHT·SOLD RENTED
NEW E

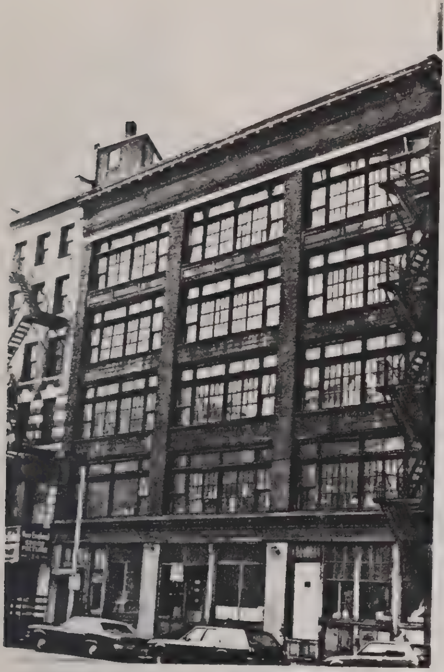
real

13-23 Medford

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use p
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 128-132 No. Washington COR. ________

NAME ________ present ________ original

MAP No. 27N/13E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1898-1902 Atlas source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ________ source

BUILDER ________ source

OWNER orig. Atlas owner: Agnes McGaw original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 4/1 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] ________

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ________

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ________ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay early 20th c. pier and spandral commercial style bldg. with minimal classical references. Generally intact 1-story storefront with brick piers (painted yellow), original wooden sash & pressed copper dentil cornice. Above, continuous brick piers from level 2-5, copper spandrals, original wood sash patterns. Stone lintel course & brick spandral above level 5 followed by pressed copper modillion cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ________

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ________ LOT AREA 2160 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ________

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This utilitarian warehouse-type structure is of interest because of its intact quality, (particularly the storefront and wooden sash arrangements.)

The building was occupied by the Standard Shade & Screen Co from 1921 through the 1950's. In 1930 it also house the Richmond Printing Co. and McGaw & Sons, carps (sic.)

PF (June, 1980) (N)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

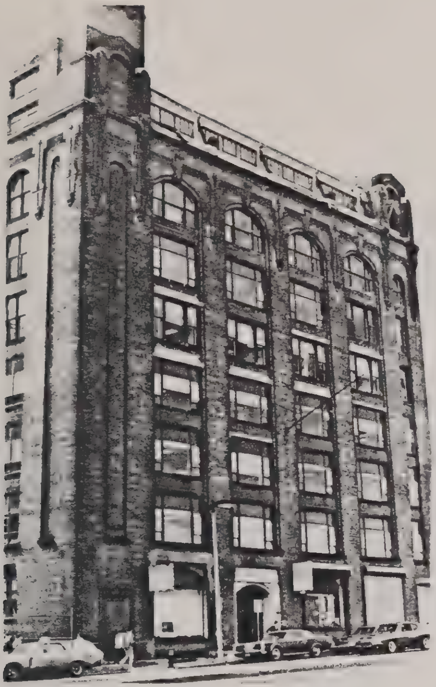
Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 160 North Washington COR. Lovejoy Pl.

NAME Hoffman Building/ Registry of Motor Vehicles/
present original

MAP No. 27N/12&13 E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1)side sections: 1907 (Bldg Dept. records)[1]
2) center section: 1908-12 (Atlas)
source

ARCHITECT attributed to Codman and Despradelle
source (see signif.section)

BUILDER ____________
source

OWNER Codman & Russell, Trustees /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 5/5* 5/4 ·80

le row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. [✓ non-residential] industrial uses and warehouse space

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 plus 2 (brick penthouse along Lovejoy)

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large early 20th c. brick industrial building with Commercial Style& Panel Brick features. 5 bays on No. Washington (principal facade) and approx. 20 irregularly-placed bays on Lovejoy Pl. Facades organized into multi-level arcades by wide brick piers which form arches above level 7, accented by brick keystones & corbelling. Brick corbel cornice, 1-story modern "penthouse" on No. Wash. & 2-story brick penthouse on side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Triangular pedimented wall gables along Lovejoy side. sash alterations along No. Wash.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 43,980 and 47,348 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building on site of over two acres(including parking area & loading dock to north.)with Charles River to the north and a similarly-style brick industrial building parallel across Lovejoy to the south, No. Wash. to east and expressway to west. Attached loading dock (see form for #170 No.Wash)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Good example of turn-of-the-century brick industrial architecture which forms a pair with 216-246 Causeway.

The 1908 Atlas indicates that the present eastern and westernmost bays of the building were at that time two freestanding structures. The building facing No. Washington was used as the Schrafts Candy Factory and the other was the Quincy Market Cold Storage warehouse.

PF(June, 1980)(N-)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

By the time the next Atlas was published in 1912, a connecting center section had been erected, also for the Quincy Market Cold Storage Warehouse.

Owners Edm. Codman and Jos. R. Russell also owned 216-246 Causeway, a building nearly identical in date, scale, massing, materials and use. Because of the similarities, it would seem reasonable to attribute 160 Washington to the same firm, Stephen Codman and Constant Desire Despradelle (see form for 216-246 Causeway.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The date 1907 is written on the exterior of the Building Department jacket for 160 No. Washington.(The permit itself is missing.) The 19 date agrees with Atlas records, which date the building between 190 and 1908, and is one year after the permit date for 216-246 Causeway

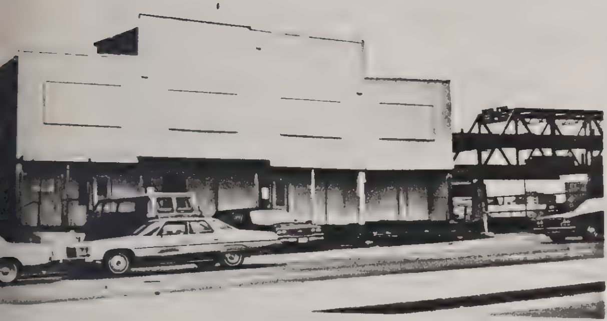
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 170 No.Washington COR. (Charles River)

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 27N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1908-1912 Atlas (no permit)
source



ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 5/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] loading dock & utility shed

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS [✓ Frame] clapboards shingles [✓ stucco] asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl [✓ sheet metal]
(Other) brick stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Stucco and corregated metal utility shed and loading dock attached to 160 Washington. Stucco front with stepped roof parapet and truck loading platforms along No. Washington; metal side set on piles along the Charles River with loading openings below ground level, accessible to boats.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA {see form for (160 Causeway sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building is set on piles directly along the Charles River bank

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Detracts from streetscape

PF(June,1980)(m-)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

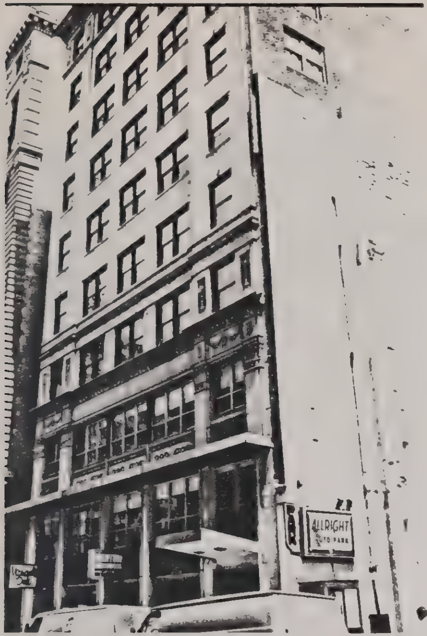
Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 14-20 Oliver St. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1921 permit 5-27-1921
source

ARCHITECT George Nelson Jacobs. permit
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER Snider & Druker
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 36 1/4 * 1/5 1/6 ·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) ten plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 bay Federal Revival elevator office building with slightly projecting end bays. 3 story base, 1st two covered with later white marble veneer; major entry in last bay. 3rd level retains original cast stone tréatment featuring Corinthian type pilasters flanking windows of end bays, surmounted by Bulfinchian modillioned cornice with Adamesque ornament in frieze & spandrels below windows. Rectangular fenestration, organized at upper levels by single window end bays flanking 3 coupled window bays. Windows with blind round keystoned arches in 9th level end bays. Denticular stone cornice surmounted by stepped parapet with central stone cartouche.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefront, & left portion of parapet missing.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 5219 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Rear alley has stone block paving.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure is nice example of elevator office building executed in Federal Revival style, located at fringe of insurance district, and reflecting continued expansion of CBD well into 1st quarter of 20th c.

An undated set of blueprints [1.] contain a facade elevation, picturing original entries featuring broken triangular pediments, enriched with urns & swags. These features may be partially intact beneath modern veneer. An undated rental brochure notes

N- MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal
Agricultural
Architectural x
The Arts
Commerce
Communication
Community/development

Conservation
Education
Exploration/settlement
Industry
Military
Political

Recreation
Religion
Science/invention
Social/humanitarian
Transportation

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

that the building is situated in the insurance district, and near the "new" financial center, and is "particularly adapted for Insurance, Manufacturers' Agents, Brokers, or executive offices for large Corporations."[2.] Its location, adjacent to the Post Office, Federal Reserve Bank, and other important bank & office buildings, was desirable, and there was an effort to make the interior & exterior as attractive as possible, and to embody the most modern conveniences.[2.]

Original occupants of this building were the Mutual Fire Adjustments Bureau, Mutual Fi Ins. Assoc., and Henry E. Johnson Ins., all 1st located there in 1923 and still there i 1930.

Little information is available concerning the architect, George Nelson Jacobs. His only other known works within the survey area are the Crocker Building and 182-190 Lincoln St. All three illustrate Jacobs' preference for classically derived ornament. Jacobs also designed several town houses in the Back Bay during the 1920s.

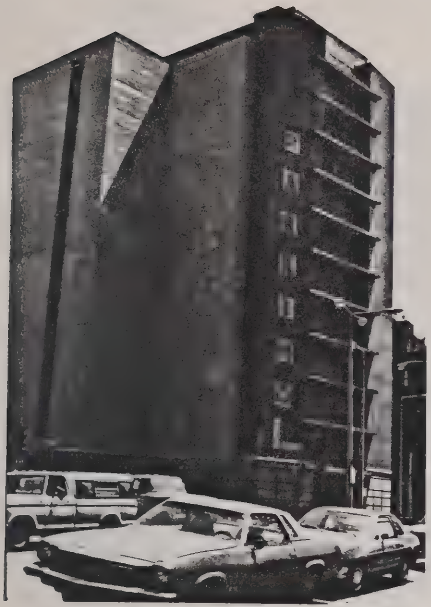
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society Rice-Mank Collection, "18 Oliver St.," Blueprints and front elevati
2. " " " " " " Rental brochure.
3. Boston Directories.
4. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 90 Oliver St. COR. High St. at Fort Hill Square



NAME Fort Hill Square Off-Street Parking Facility
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1956 Bldg. permit 7-3-1956
source

"

ARCHITECT John M. Gray Co.
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER City of Boston - Board of Real Property
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 23 3/6, *29 1/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] parking facility

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eleven plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick]-yellowstone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Multi-level indoor parking facility, with sheer facade walls interrupted by vertical window strips. Metal balconies articulate the levels on main facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 22,987 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Free-standing; sited as most prominent structure in Fort Hill Square, and dominating important remnant of 19thc. post-fire construction.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts in both scale and material, along with its prominent siting.

M- MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

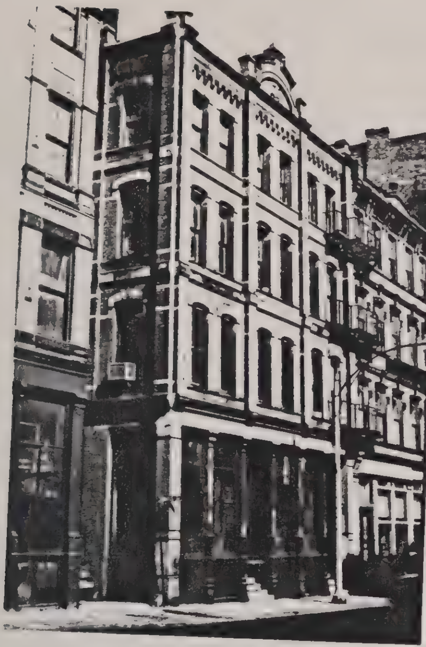
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 128-130 Oliver St. COR. Boates Court

NAME
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE c. 1878-1882 estimate
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1883 Atlas
OWNER Edward J. Brown
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *23 2/2, 23 2/3 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6 bay High Victorian Italianate structure retaining original storefront of granite corner piers, granite lintel with stone cornice above, & intermediate cast iron piers. Entries in bays 3 & 6. Facade organized into 3 double bay sections articulated by projecting brick piers, windows featuring straight sided arches with stone lintels. Horizontal balance provided by stone belt course at each level. Stone cornice with exaggerated brick & stone dentils, & central projecting arched pediment above inscribed with "EJB."

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor broken windows LOT AREA 1270 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Boates Court retains cobblestone paving.
Element in early post-fire block.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure architecturally significant as distinctive, intact example of early, post-fire mercantile building in High Victorian Italianate style. Also makes important contribution to small district of post-fire structures notable for their harmony of scale, materials and design, as well as their generally intact quality particularly at the storefront level. Historical significance relates to structure's location at center of hardware and metal trades which had moved to this area from Dock Square after Great Fire of 1872.

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Although the precise date of this structure is unknown, it can be placed with a fair amount of certainty between 1878-1882. The 1874 Atlas indicated that the property, then vacant, was under 2 ownerships: Isaac T. Burr (# 128) and Moses Kimball (#130). A Whiting's 1877 Schedule does not list a building at this location, the property was undoubtedly still vacant at that time. The 1883 Atlas does picture a structure on the site, the property at that time owned entirely by Edward J. Brown, whose initials appear in the pediment. Curiously, this site was not sold to Brown until 1885; it may be that it had been previously leased to Brown, and he erected his building as a less

The earliest known occupant was hardware dealer A.M. Gardner & Col, first located her in 1886.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of National Register Oliver/Purchase Distric

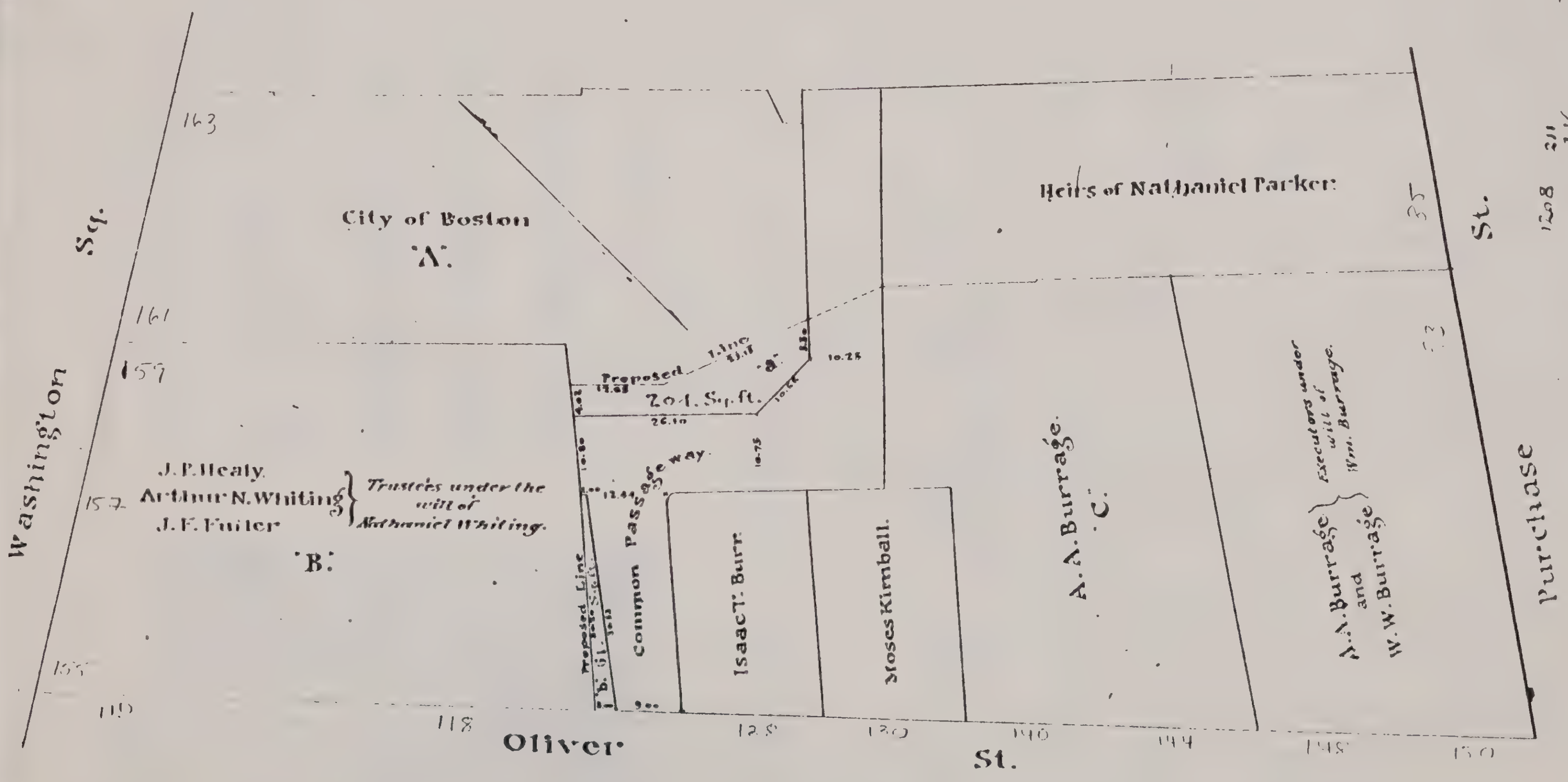
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1874 & 1883 Atlases of Boston Proper.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings & Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
4. Boston Picture File, BPL, Fine Arts Section, color photo, 1973.
5. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 1688: 616.
1688: 617.
1688: 618.

RESS 128-130 Olive St.

E	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
1- 85	1688: 616	Isaac T. Burr	Edward J. Brown	$5321,	Sale of 628 sq. ft on Olive St., Lot 3 on plan made by Thomas W. Davis, city Surveyor, dated Oct. 30, 1869
1-1885	1688:617	Moses Kimball	same	$5457.-	Sale of 642 sq. ft., Lot 2 on plan
-1885	1688:618	Alvah A. Burrage	same	$17.-	Sale of triangular piece of land, 2 sq. ft bet. Browns + Burrage's property, so that division line between estates can be drawn center of partition wall, which had been erected by Burrage [1873].

ston Landmarks Commission By: M. Koch Date: 2/80

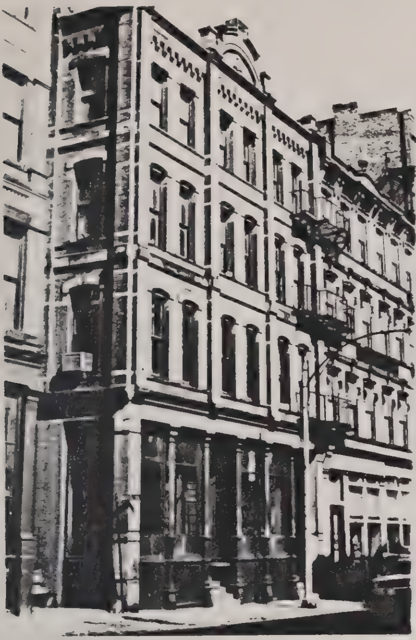

Washington Sq.
163
161
159
157
155
119
City of Boston
'A'.
J. P. Healy.
Arthur N. Whiting
J. F. Fuller
Trustees under the will of Nathaniel Whiting.
'B'.
Proposed Line
Proposed Line
204. Sq. ft.
'a'.
26.10
10.28
10.66
10.75
10.80
12.44
4.02
9.00
Common Passageway.
Isaac T. Burr.
Moses Kimball.
A. A. Burrage.
'C'.
A. A. Burrage and W. W. Burrage
Executors under will of Wm. Burrage.
Heirs of Nathaniel Parker.
35
33
118
Oliver St.
128
130
140
144
148
150
Purchase St.

Scale 8 ft. to an inch.
Boston, July 10, 1873.
Thos. W. Davis.
City Surveyor.

1208 211
1¼

C.E.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 138-144 Oliver St COR.

NAME

present   original

MAP No. 25N/13E   SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1873   on building

source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown

source

BUILDER unknown

source

OWNER Alvah A. Burrage

original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS *23 2/4 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four   plus

ROOF flat   cupola   dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6 bay High Victorian Italianate structure retaining original storefront under modern veneer, featuring cast iron piers & granite lintel with sandstone cornice; major entry in 1st bay. At upper levels, segmental arched windows with oversized projecting stone keystoned caps. Molded stone sill courses & belt courses between floors provide horizontal emphasis. Stone piers at corners project beyond cornice. Large overhanging bracketed stone cornice with low parapet above, featuring central segmental arch inscribed "1873" & topped by ball finial.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront veneer.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor dingy   LOT AREA 2493 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Element in early post-fire mercantile block.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as fine, early example of small-scale, post-fire, mercantile structure in High Victorian Italianate style. Is also notable for its significant contribution to small district of post-fire structures distinguished by their harmony of scale, materials and design, as well as their generally intact quality, particularly at the storefront level. Historically significant as one of earliest structures erected upon the newly leveled Fort Hill, center of the metal & hardware trades

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

which had moved to this new location from Dock Square after the Great Fire of 1872.

Although no permit exists for the erection of this building, the date "1873" is inscri upon the facade, and it also appears in the 1874 Atlas. A party wall agreement dated April 28, 1873, notes that the party wall of the "building or store"Burrage proposes to erect will have 1/2 of its thickness on the adjacent property at #128-130. [1.]

An original occupant of this structure was John L. Whiting, brush manufactory, first located here in 1875. Whiting's Schedule of 1877 notes that the manufactory occupied the 2nd-4th floors (the basement and 1st were vacant). The brush manufactory also occupied the adjacent building at #146-150.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Oliver/Purchase District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

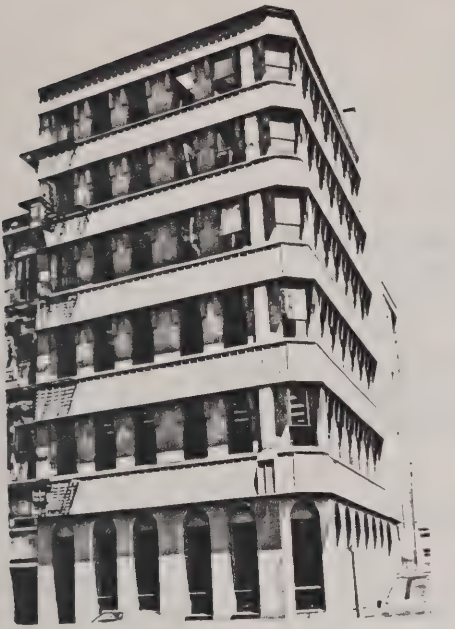
1. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 1155: 181.
2. " " " " 1155:75.
1185: 59.
3. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
4. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper.
5. Boston Directories.
6. Boston Picture File, BPL, Fine Arts Section, color photo, 1973.

DRESS 138 – 144 Oliver St.

TE	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
25- 73	1155:75	Isaac T. Burr	Alvah A. Burrage	21,191.25	Oliver St. & Passageway
8- 73	1155:181	Moses Kimball	– Same	—	Party wall agreement whereby party wall of bldg. or store Burrage proposes to Erect will have 1/2 its thickness on Kimball's property (128-30 Oliver.)
-4- 73	1185:59	Thomas Minns, et al.	Alvah A. + Wm. Burrage	—	party wall agreement for rear wall of bldg. (see 146-50 Oliver)

ston Landmarks Commission By: M. Koch Date: 2-80

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 146-150 Oliver St. COR. 91-93 Purchase St.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE c.1873 1874 Atlas source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

1874 Atlas
OWNER Alvah A. & Wm. W. Burrage original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 23 2/5 , *34/1

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] sandstone concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x8 bay mercantile structure with 1 bay beviled corner; last 2 bays of Purchase covered by metal veneer. Original features covered by modern veneers. Slate veneered street level with round arched openings & entries in 1st bay of Oliver & last of Purchase. Rectangular fenestration at upper levels; spandrels & lintels covered by metal bracketed awnings that wrap around building. Projecting sandstone piers flanking corner bay visible beneath contemporary "improvements."

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] All levels covered by modern veneers.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 2492 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site facing expressway.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as early, post-fire, mercantile building located in small district of post-fire structures notable for their harmony of scale, materials & design, & generally intact quality particularly at the storefront level. Historical significance relates to its siting at the center of the hardware & metal trades which relocated here from Dock Square after the Great Fire of 1872.

Although no permit exists for this structure, the

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

property was purchased in 1873 and appears in the 1874 Atlas. Projecting stone keyston lintels appear to be intact under the modern coverings; they are partially visible fro underneath the "awnings," and are apparent in a very small 1964 photograph.[1] Renovations were made in 1970 by the Builders' Assoc. of Greater Boston, who occupy the basement & street floor and lease remainder.

The earliest known occupant of this structure was John L. Whiting, brush manufactory, first located here in 1874. According to Whiting's 1877 Schedule, the manufactory occupied the 2nd-4th floors, those below being vacant. The manufactory also occupied adjacent structure at 140-144 Oliver St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Oliver/Purchase District.

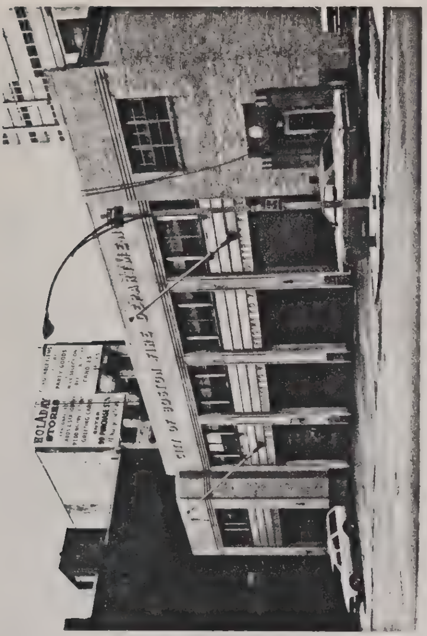
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architectural Forum, June 1964, p. 111, small illus.
2. Boston Picture File, BPL, Fine Arts Dept., Christian Science Monitor, June 11, 1971, illus & text; Boston Globe, June 20, 1971, illus. & text.
3. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings & Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
4. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper.
5. Boston Directories.
6. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 1155: 75.
1185: 59.

RESS 146-150 Oliver St.

E	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
5- 3	1155:75		Alvah A + Wm. Burrage	$24,920	land at corner of Purchase & Oliver
73	1185:59	Thomas Minns et al	same		agreement that NE party wall of 2 bldgs. about to be built (#140-150) shall be built as party walls & have 1/2 thickness on Minns property (agreement had been made on 7-1-73)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 99 Oliver st. COR. ____

NAME Fort Hill Fire Station
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1952 Bldg. permit 9-23-1952
source

ARCHITECT John M. Gray Co. "
source

BUILDER Joseph Rugo, Inc. "
source

OWNER City of Boston Fire Dept.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *22 2/1 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] Fire station

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick]-yellow [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Mid-20th c. Art Moderne structure of 5 bays and polygonal plan, with projecting end bays. Stone piers divide central 3-bay section, which support stone lintel course at 2nd level. Polished granite veneer wainscotting, and brick parapet with cast stone cap. Entry in far right bay features Art Moderne polished granite surround & aluminum doorway with Art Moderne grillwork.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 16, 266 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding; adjacent to important remnant of 19th c. post-fire construction. Set back from street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Intersting example of 1950s Art Moderne design, and good example of its application to basically utilitarian structure. Although it is not in harmony stylistically with adjacent 19th c. streetscape, does contribute to continuity of scale.

M+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

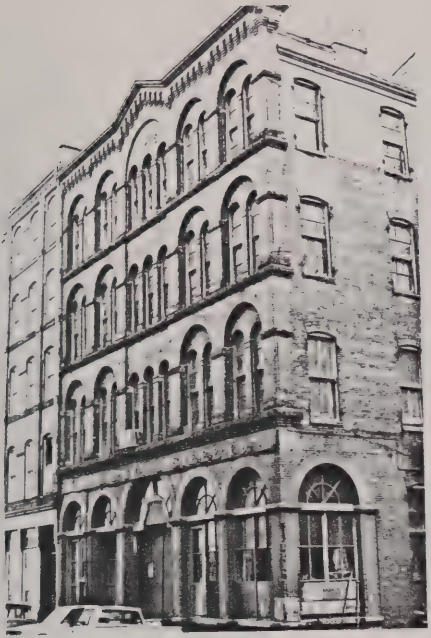
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 127-133 Oliver St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original ____

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1875 permit 6-10-1875 source

ARCHITECT George H. Young permit source

BUILDER B. F. Prescott " source

OWNER Nathaniel Whiting original ____ present ____

PHOTOGRAPHS *35 5/3, 5/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x7 bay Romanesque Revival structure with some classically derived detailing. Arcaded brick storefront retaining original fanlights. Arcaded upper stories organized into 3 sections; 3 narrow round arched windows recessed over entry bay, flanked by bays containing pairs of round arched windows recessed within single arch; piers have sandstone plinths & caps. Windows in central bay of 4th level also recessed within arch, containing remains of inscription "18W75." Sandstone sill courses. Building capped by corbelled cornice with central triangular pediment.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] badly deteriorating LOT AREA 2836 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of small, post-fire district.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as work of one of Boston's fine late Victorian architects, as well as excellent, intact example of early, post-fire mercantile building. Makes distinctive contribution to small district of post-fire structures notable for their harmony of scale, materials, & design, as well as their generally intact quality particularly at the storefront level. Historically significant because of its location at center of metal & hardware trades, relocated here from Dock Square after Great Fire of 1872.

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

There is sketchy knowledge of the architect, George H. Young, who was born in Ireland in 1845. He served his apprenticeship in naval architecture at the U.S. Navy Yard in Charlestown, and entered the profession in 1871. He was a member of the AIA. Interestingly, all of his three known buildings within the survey area - 50 Lincoln St. (now gone), 172-4 High St. (NR recommended), and 127-133 Oliver St., were built f Nathaniel Whiting, dealer in ruffles & trimmings, whose initial appears on the building. He was also architect for the St. Paul's School in Concord N.H.[1]

The earliest known occupant of this structure was William M. Horne, iron, steel, & heavy hardware, first located here in 1876. The structure has maintained a history of similar occupancy, for by 1934, the H.D. Evans Steel Co. was located here, whose sig still appears over the entry.

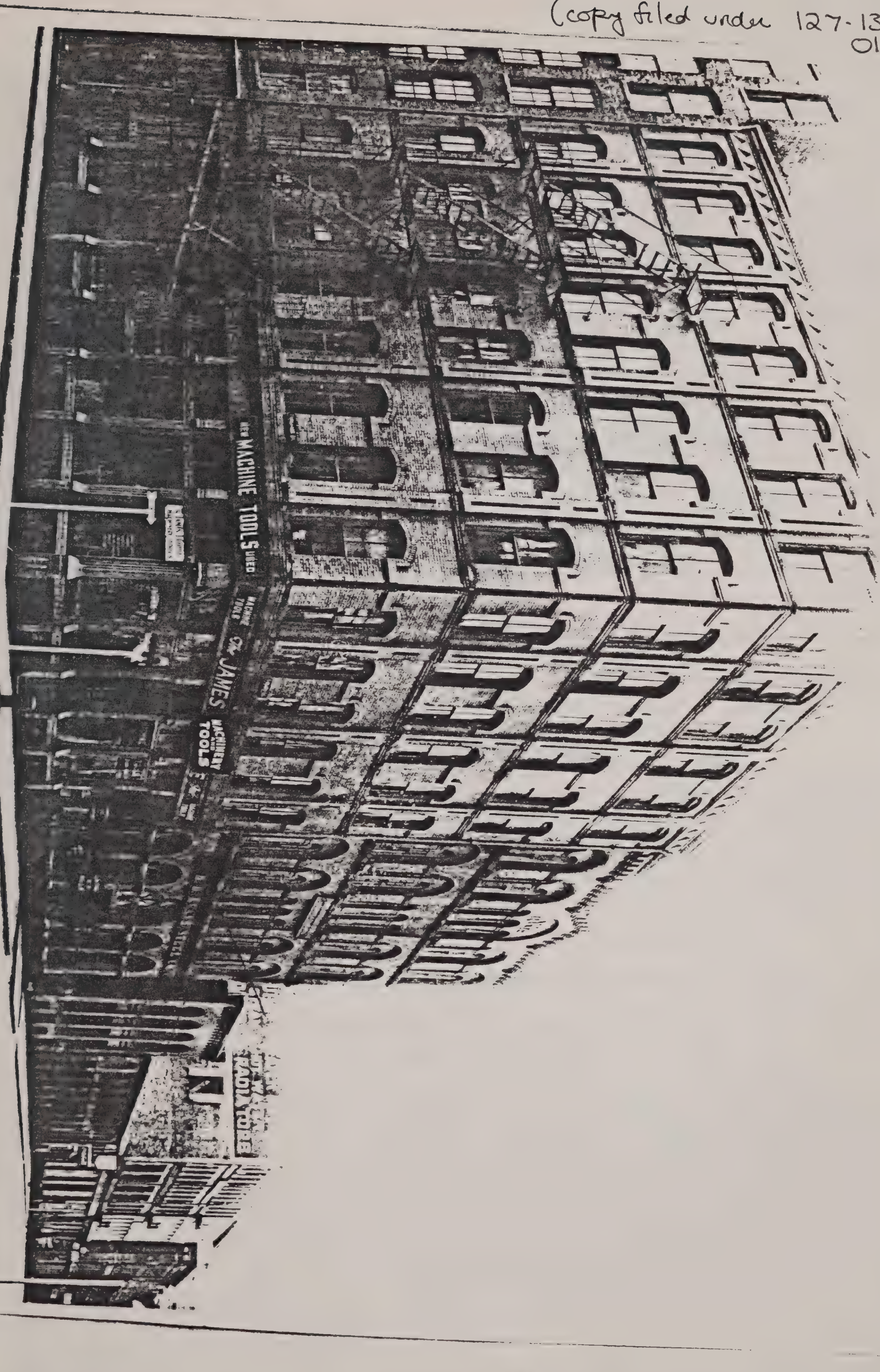
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Oliver/Purchase District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. American Architect, v. 15, no. 425, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 75-6.
2. Bostonian Society photo file, "Oliver St.," excellent photo of 1934.
3. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings & Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
4. Boston Directories.
5. Building Dept. Records.

105 Purchase
(copy filed under 127-133
Oliver St.)

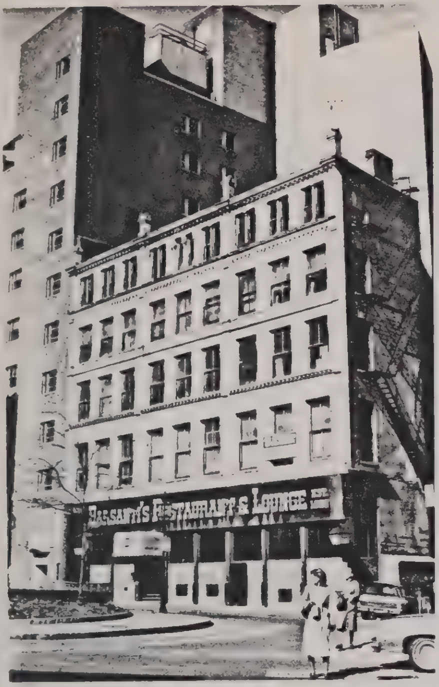

MACHINE TOOLS USED
MACHINE TOOLS
The JAMES
MACHINERY TOOLS
RADIATORS

Bostonian Society photo file. 6-17-1934

Corner ~~of~~ Oliver & Purchase Streets

127-133 Oliver & 105 Purchase

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 1-11 Otis St. COR. (unnamed alley)

NAME __________
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-1875 Erected after the Great Fire of 1872, occupied by 1875
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT __________
source

BUILDER __________
source

OWNER 1874 Atlas owner: Heirs of Elias B. Paine/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 ^{2}/1*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus __________

ROOF flat cupola __________ dormers __________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] sandstone (painted white) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 9-bay Neo Grec commercial building divided by striated pilasters into 3 sections of 3 bays each. Modernized storefront retains original cast iron piers. Incised rectangular lintels above 2; window chamfering at jambs; egg and dart molding at heads at levels 3 & 4. Sash is 2/2 except at 5th fl, which has paired 1/1 windows. Dentils, banding or corbeling between stories. Pedestals above roofline marking sections.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
Storefront alterations

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor needs cleaning or painting LOT AREA 4176 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces new park at Winthrop Square

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

1-11 Otis Street is a well-detailed and largely intact example of the 1870's Neo Grec style which is particularly important to the streetscape because it complements the newly-restored Beebe-Weld Building and serves as a frame for the park at One Winthrop Square. It is one of a number of buildings in the area constructed just after the Great Fire of 1872 and associated historically with the important late 19th century dry goods trade.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Whiting's survey of 1877 lists the following early tenants: (B,1) Coffin, Altemus & Co, George W. Heath & Co. commission dry goods; Peck North & Fiske jobbers, hats, caps, furs and straw goods; (2,3) Damon, Temple & Co, jobbers of neckwear; (3,4,5) vacant.[1] Of these, Damon, Temple & Co. is listed at this address as early as 1875.

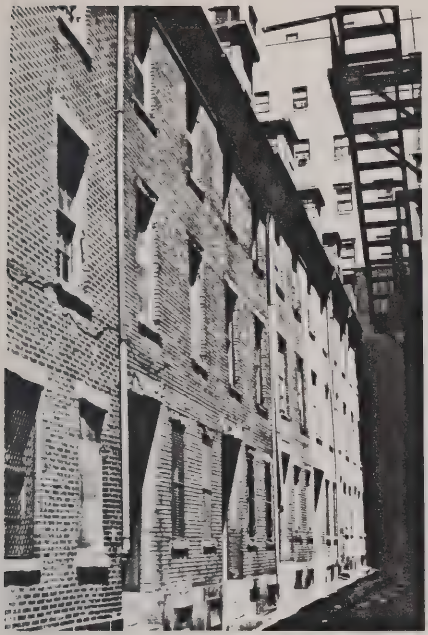
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Commercial Palace" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(1877)
2. Photo, dated 1934, Bostonian Society (Otis St. file) Raking view, shows storefront before modernization.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 4-11 Oxford Place COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE c.1843 estimate
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER see reverse page
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 35 2/4, 2/5,* 2/6 -80

TYPE [✓ residential] single double [✓ row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ___

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus ___

ROOF pitched (mansard #5) cupola ___ dormers 1 per unit

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Intact row of 8 Greek Revival dwellings, two bays each, sitting on raised granite block foundations. Recessed off-center entries up flight of granite steps, as well as 2 windows at first level of each house; 2 windows at each of upper levels. Retention of some original 6/6 sash. Brownstone sills & lintels and brick denticular cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ___

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor some appear vacant LOT AREA 5290 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located in narrow alley on slightly sloping site. Some rectangular stone paving blocks down alley, and some brick paving on sidewalk of Oxford Place.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structures architecturally significant as largely intact row of dwellings in Greek Revival style, probably constructed shortly after Oxford Place was first laid out in 1842-3.[1] Although not of high quality design, provides interesting comparison to contemporary period town houses on Beacon Hill.

Undoubtedly built as housing for tradesmen and the like, in 1874 the owners were all absentee landlords, largely of Irish extraction. By the late 19th c.,

N- MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

a Chinese community was developing in this area, replacing the Irish & other ethnic groups which had settled here earlier. In 1930, the occupancy was largely Chinese, consisting of grocers, drugs & teas, and most likely serving as the tenement housing of Chinese families.

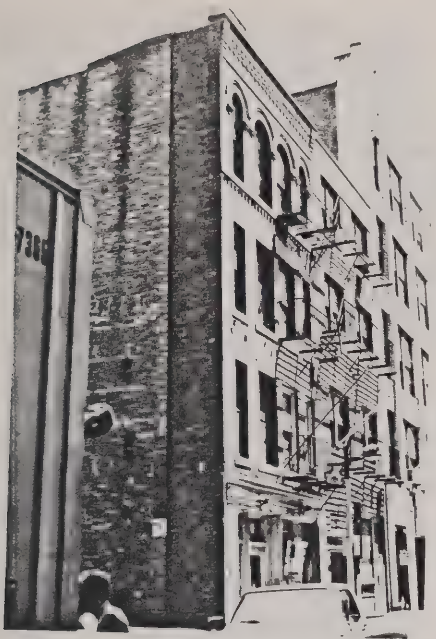
1874 Atlas owners: #4 - Ellen Abbot
5 - John Flynn
6 - R. Crease heirs
7 -
8 - Mary E. Collins
9 - J. & M. Simon
10 - W.G. Gilman
11 - E.B. Phinney

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Directories.
2. SPNEA Photo File, "Oxford Place," 1921 photo showing raking view of Oxford Place.
3. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 14 Oxford St. COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1914 permit 6-2-1914

source

ARCHITECT George B. Howe permit

source

BUILDER Sidney F. Hoopes "

source

OWNER Arthur L. Barr "

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *294/2-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile; one store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
Stretcher, with irregularly place courses of Flemish bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Narrow, 4 bay, early 20th c. mercantile structure with altered storefront. End window bays extremely narrow. Rectangular fenestration with granite sills & guaged lintels at levels 2 & 3, and round arched windows at level 4.

Corbelled cornice. Star-capped iron tie rods located on north side wall.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 1020 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces narrow alley-like street. Vacant lot located on its north side.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Attractive though stylistically retardetaire structure, nevertheless contributes architecturally to the streetscape via its small scale, style, and materials.

Research has not uncovered its original use, though textile firms may have been original occupants; it was during this period that the garment industry was intruding into Chinatown, a community which had been established in this area since the late 19th c. By 1930, the Hop

M+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Yuen Noodle Co. and United Chinese Assoc. were located here.

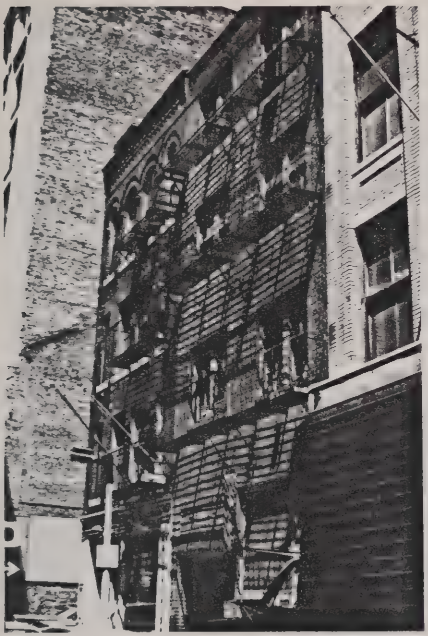
No biographical information is available concerning the architect, George B. Howe, other than his appearance in the Boston directories c. 1905-1915. There are no other known works by him located within the CBD.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 16 Oxford St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE possibly late 19th c. no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER 1898 Atlas N. Rosenfeld
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 29 4/3, *29 4/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
common w Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
2 bay mercantile structure, with double, recessed entry in first bay, patterned brickwork ornamenting area over lintel as well as cast stone cap. Each bay contains rectangular coupled windows, between which are star-capped iron tie rods. Metal fire escape mars facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor appears partially vacant LOT AREA 1027 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces narrow alley-like street

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Only in its scale and materials does structure contribute to street scape. Its significance relates not to its architecture, but rather to its cultural link with the Chinese community via its use as the Chinese Mission School of N.E. from 1916-1931.
The origins of the building itself are unclear. From 1898-1938 it appears in the atlases as a 3 1/2 story structure with the addition of a 3-sided bay in 1917 (no longer present). In 1946,

M+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development x

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

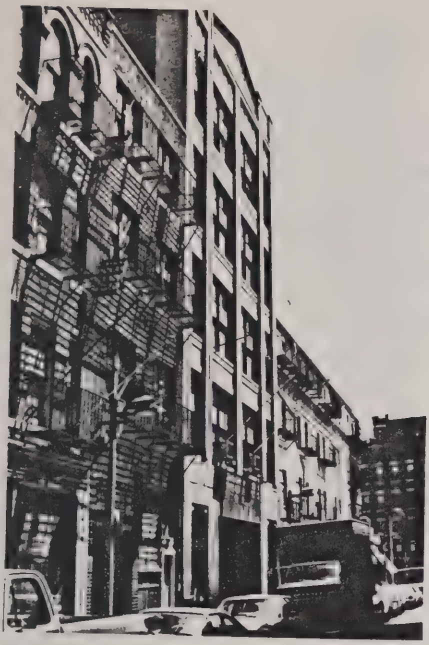
a permit was issued to extend the building to 4 stories, to be occupied as a 1st floor meeting room, 3 families, & basement store; the owner was Yow Men. This may have been part of the adjacent mid-19th c. row housing, with such extensive modifications that there is no historic fabric now remaining. Or, it may have been constructed in the late 19th c. The rear facade indicates origins from the latter period.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 18-20 Oxford St. COR.

NAME Quong Kow Chinese Jr. High School (present) On Leong Auditorium (original)

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1915 source permit 4-16-1915

ARCHITECT F.A.Norcross source permit

BUILDER not cited source

OWNER original Samuel Rose etal. present

PHOTOGRAPHS *29 4/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] store & light manufacturing

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th c. 4 bay mercantile structure, faced with polished granite at street level, & containing large recessed entry to auditorium within bays 2 & 3, and smaller entries in bays 1 & 4. Pier & spandrel construction, featuring single rectangular windows in bays 1& 4 and coupled windows in central bays, with recessed spandrels. Decorative brick work over 5th level, & parapet with large, central, triangular pediment, & cast stone cornice. Piers project above cornice line.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 4303 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces narrow alley-like street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure historically significant via its original use by the textile industry, and subsequently its half century use by Chinese community as a school, and later as an assembly hall. Although not architecturally significant, it does maintain the scale of the street scape.

After completion of transcontinental railroad system in 1869, nearly 63,000 Chinese lived in far West; the many jobless began drifting east, and in 1875, some were brought to break a shoe factory strike in N. Adams. When the strike ended, mill-

r- MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development __x__

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

workers drifted to Boston. After 1875, a steady flow of Chinese came to Boston on transcontinental rainroad, and settled in South Cove area near the railroad stations. By 1890, South Cove established as Chinese community. Because of strong anti-Chinese sentiment and strict immigration laws, all Chinese barred from entry into U.S. except wives & children of laborers already here. Chinatown for many years community largely of men, & only after W.W.II were exclusionary laws repealed. Communal institutions such as family association replaced the social hierarchy left behind in China. The Chinese Merchants Association supported Boston's Quong Kow School, established shortly after 1900 "to provide youths with traditional Chinese education & strengthen cultural ties."[1] It provided the equivalent of an 8th grade education in China, but served to increase cultural isolation of Boston's Chinese.

Up until 1930, 18-20 Oxford St. was occupied by clothing manufacturing companies, for the garment industry was making increasing inroads on Chinatown during this period. In 1931, the Quong Kow School was located here and by 1945, the On Leong Auditorium.

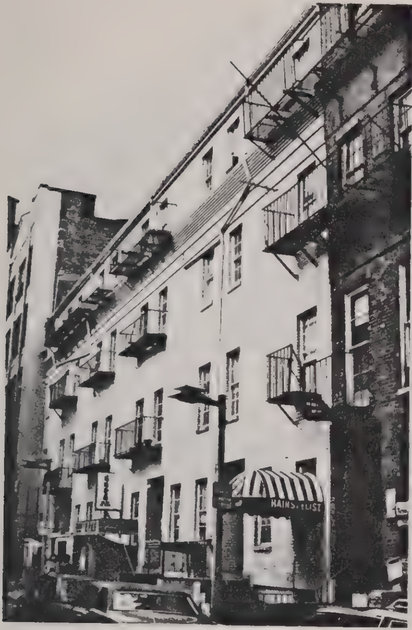
Little is known of F.A. Norcross other than his appearance in the Boston directories c. 1895-1935. Among his Boston works were two theatres, the Comique and the Star, now gone.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Chinatown, Boston 200 Neighborhood History Series, 1976.
2. Building Dept. Records.
3. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 22-30 Oxford St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE facade: 1937 permit 1937
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1937
OWNER Chinese Merchants Assoc.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *33 4/4-80

TYPE [✓ residential] single double [✓ row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus above grade basement

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellowstone concrete iron/steel/alum.
common w Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Five 3-bay connecting rowhouses, with steps leading up to entries in 1st bays. Some commercial projections at basement level. Rectangular fenestration, with some windows bricked up. Brick corbel course over 3rd level. Red brick rear facade with brick denticular cornice evidences block's 19th c. origin.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] new facade

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 5203 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces narrow alley-like street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Because of its rebuilt facade, this row has lost its architectural significance. However, the structures do maintain the general style and scale of building that once characterized the South Cove area, and therefore contribute architecturally to the street scape.

Originally, this was a row of red brick Greek Revival houses, built in response to the South Cove Development. Housing a variety of immigrant groups, primarily Irish, during the mid-19th c.,

M+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

by 1890, a Chinese community was firmly established in the South Cove area.

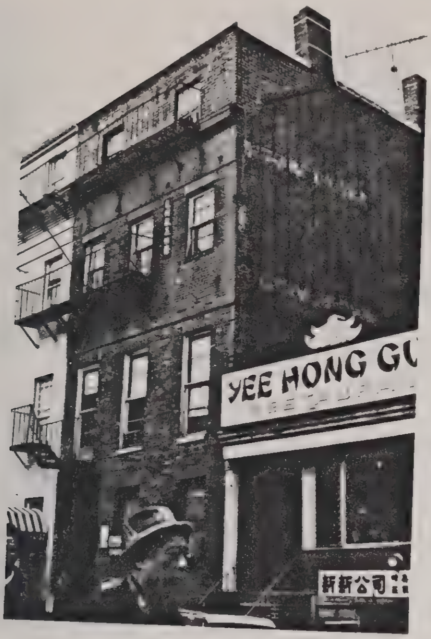
In 1937, the entire front wall of the row from 22-30 Oxford St. was taken down, and rebuilt of yellow brick. In 1938, the occupancy consisted of Chinese merchants and families.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 32 Oxford St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1840s; altered 1936, 1938 Alteration permits
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER David Collins
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *334/5-80

TYPE [✓ residential] single double [✓ row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus above grade basement

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay Greek Revival structure with high granite steps leading up to entry in 1st bay. Extensively altered, with new common brick facade at all levels except 3rd, which retains historic fabric of pressed brick, brownstone sills & lintels, and brick denticular cornice. 4th half story has been raised at both front & rear, the side wall revealing the original ridged roof configuration. Rear facade retains original fenestration at levels 2 and 3.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] levels 1, 2, & 4.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 1058 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces narrow, alley-like street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Because of its extensive alteration, structure has lost its architectural significance. However, it does contribute architecturally to the street scape because of its scale, massing and materials.

Originally, 32 Oxford St. was one in a row of red brick houses, continuous with those at 22-30 Oxford, and built in response to the South Cove Development. Housing a variety of immigrant groups, primarily Irish, during the mid-19th c., by 1890,

M+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

a Chinese community was firmly established in the South Cove area.

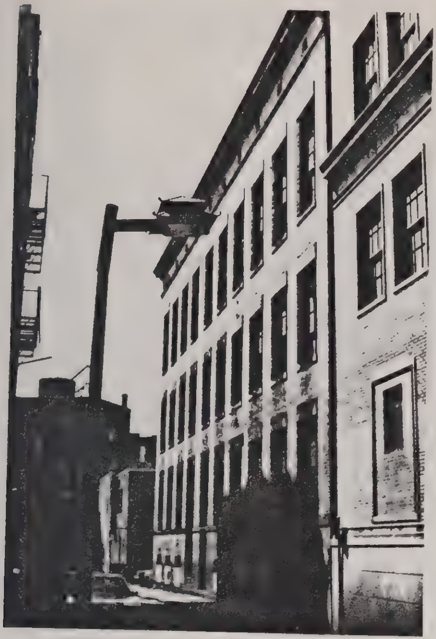
In 1936, the original top half-story was raised to a full story, and in 1938, the bottom 2 stories were taken down and rebuilt. In both 1930 and 1937, the building was occupied by Chinese grocery shops.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building Dept. Records.
2. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 13-21 Oxford St. COR. ____

NAME New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.
present   original

MAP No. 24N|2E   SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1898   permit May 4, 1898
source

ARCHITECT not cited
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER New England Tel. & Tel. Co.
original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 15 2/3, 15 2/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] telephone exchange offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three   plus above-grade basement

ROOF flat   cupola ____   dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] orange [✓ stone] granite & concrete iron/steel/alum.
yellow   terra cotta

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 10 bay structure in Classical Revival style, sitting on high basement containing rectangular fenestration. Original entries in 4th & 7th bays, entry in 4th bay containing original metal fielded paneled door with egg & dart moldings. Large rectangular windows with granite sills & lintels (sill course at 1st level) & molded brick side enframements. Terra cotta belt course with egg & dart molding over 3rd level, & classically molded terra cotta cornice capping building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic some window infill at 1st level

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____   LOT AREA 5200 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces narrow alley-like street; connected to adjacent N.E. Tel. & Tel. Co. building at 2-8 Harrison Ave.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although not a distinctive example of its type, structure is almost intact late 19th c. example of Boston's Classical Revival style, as interpreted in yellow brick, an extremely popular building material during this period.

Historically important as early New England Tel. & Tel. Co. exchange office building, as specified in building permit. Curiously, the directories never list this building as a N.E. Tel. & Tel.

M+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication x
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

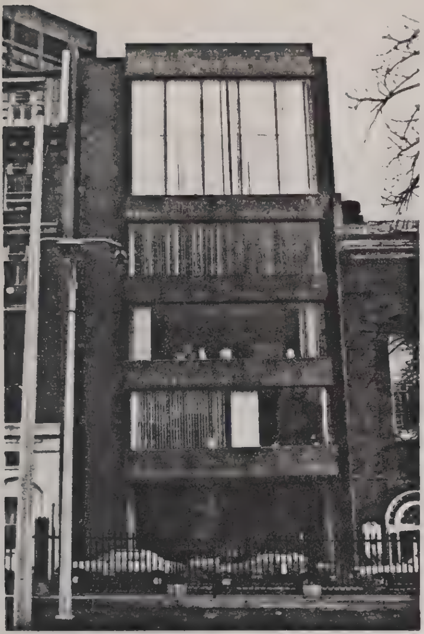
office. In 1901, the Postal Telegraph Cable Co. was located here, though by 1910 it had moved elsewhere, In 1920, the N.E. Tel. & Tel. Co. constructed a major branch exchange building around the corner at 2-8 Harrison Ave, and by 1930, this building on Oxford Street, which is connected to the Harrison Ave. branch, was listed as the N.E. Tel. & Tel. Co. tool room.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Directories.
2. Building Dept. Records.
3. 1908 Boston Atlas.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 1 Park St. COR.

NAME Ministries Building (Park St. Church)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1971 Building permit
source

ARCHITECT Stahl Associates (permit)
source

BUILDER Barkan Construction Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Park Street Church/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 4/3 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] church offices & facilities

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern commercial building. Recessed ground level. Upper floors alternate continuous horizontal bands of windows with continuous horizontal spandrals consisting of courses of purple-red bricks set on end.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 3248 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS sloping site facing Boston Common and adjacent to Park Street Church.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Not compatible with surrounding structures

PF (June, 1980) NRD|NC -

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

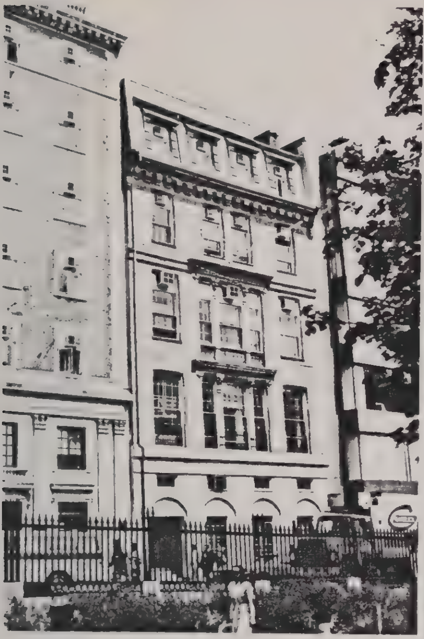
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of National Register "Park Street District"

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architectural Record, Dec. 1975, p. 102-7 (illus. and plan)
2. A.I.A. Journal, March, 1978, p. 74.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 2-2A Park St. COR.

NAME Houghton-Mifflin/ Doll & Richards Gallery Warren Building
present / original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1877-8 Building permit 7/13/1877
source

ARCHITECT Snell & Gregorson (permit)
source

BUILDER Webster & Dixon (permit)
source

OWNER A.O.Warren/
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 4/2, 20 2/6 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] "store and manufacture of picture frames"(permit)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF metal-clad mansard cupola ____ dormers 4

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay Mansard commercial building of New Brunswick stone, with Italianate and Neo-Grec detailing. The present granite ground floor, with its recessed left entrance, classical entablature and 3 windows set into blind arches, dates from the early 20th c. The 2-part center windows at 2 & 3 feature cast iron Neo Grec striated mullions and cast iron capped lintels. Side windows are 12/12 w/ chamfering at the head & jambs. Cast iron band above 3. Metal corbel cornice & metal mansard

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(classical ground fl. treatement c.1920)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 3120 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping site facing Boston Common.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

2 Park Street is unusual in its style and use of brownstone and is also notable as a work by Snell and Gregorson, a well-regarded 19th century firm best known for its Back Bay houses.

The original tenant was an art gallery operated by Messrs. Doll and Richards and described in King's How to See Boston as

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

follows: "Doll and Richards occupy a lofty and spacious building containing very interesting collections of engravings, etchings, photographs, sculpture and other art works, and a multitude of fine paintings. This is in fact an art gallery which is of much interest to all visitors."[2] The gallery remained at this location until the first decade of the 20th century, when it moved to Newbury St.

In 1922-3, the building was rennovated by the architectural firm of Putnam and Chandler for use by the Houghton, Mifflin Co., which moved there from 4 Park St. The present storefront may have been included among the $15,000 worth of changes.

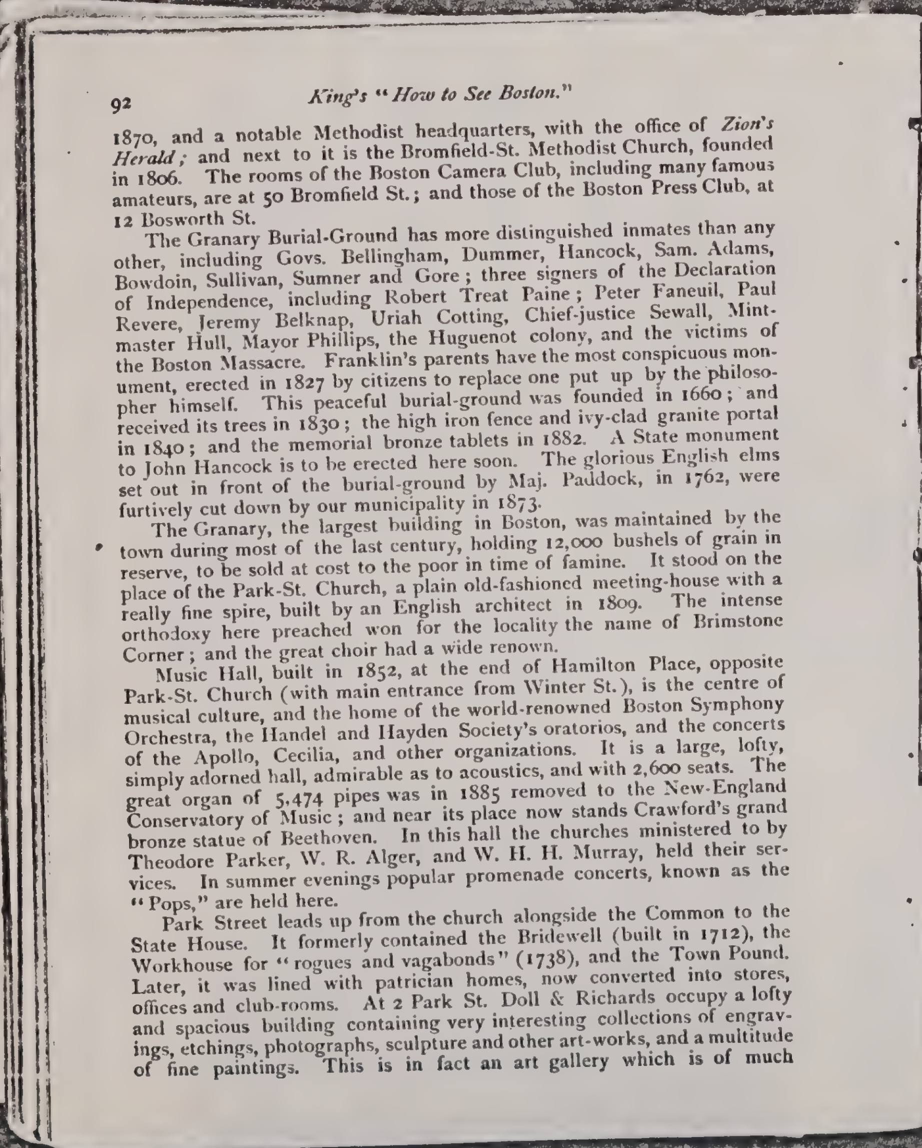
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of "Park Street District" presently listed on the National Register

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Original permit describes a 4-story bldg. with metal mansard, faced wi New Brunswick stone.
2. King, Moses, How to See Boston (1895) p. 92. Photo p.93.
3. Boston Evening Transcript, Book Section, 4/14/1923, "A Few Steps Down Beacon Hill" (history of Houghton-Mifflin)
4. Am. Arch. and Bldg. News, v. 2, 7/14/1877 p.v. Text, no illus. Says "ART BUILDING--Messrs Snell & Gregorson have made drawings for a new building on Park St. which is to be occupied by Messrs Doll & Richard as an art gallery. It is to have a brown-stone front."

2 Park St.
Photo in King's How to See Boston(1895)



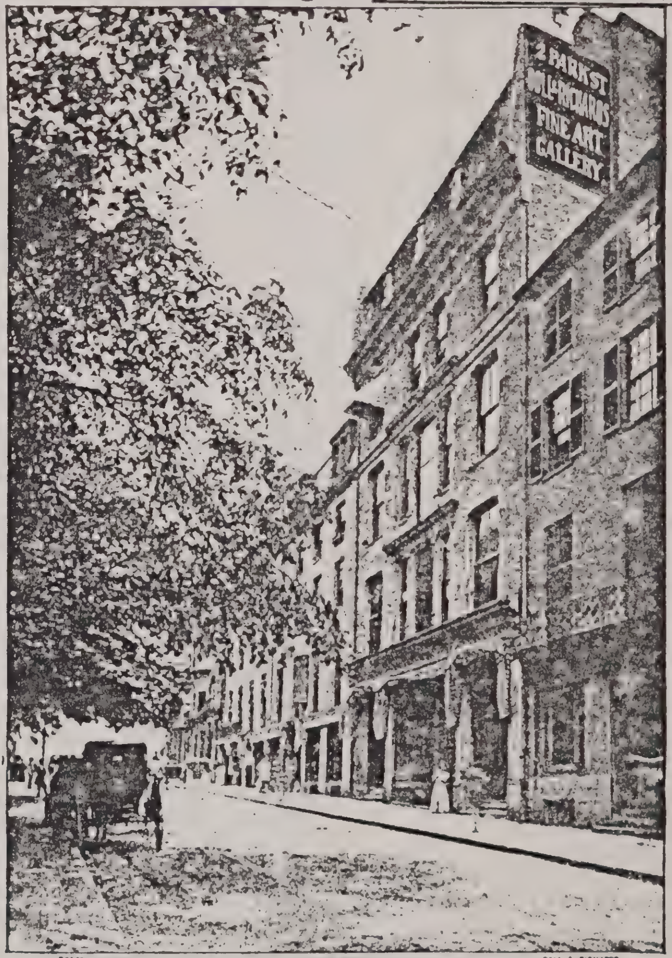
1870, and a notable Methodist headquarters, with the office of *Zion's Herald;* and next to it is the Bromfield-St. Methodist Church, founded in 1806. The rooms of the Boston Camera Club, including many famous amateurs, are at 50 Bromfield St.; and those of the Boston Press Club, at 12 Bosworth St.

The Granary Burial-Ground has more distinguished inmates than any other, including Govs. Bellingham, Dummer, Hancock, Sam. Adams, Bowdoin, Sullivan, Sumner and Gore; three signers of the Declaration of Independence, including Robert Treat Paine; Peter Faneuil, Paul Revere, Jeremy Belknap, Uriah Cotting, Chief-justice Sewall, Mint-master Hull, Mayor Phillips, the Huguenot colony, and the victims of the Boston Massacre. Franklin's parents have the most conspicuous monument, erected in 1827 by citizens to replace one put up by the philosopher himself. This peaceful burial-ground was founded in 1660; and received its trees in 1830; the high iron fence and ivy-clad granite portal in 1840; and the memorial bronze tablets in 1882. A State monument to John Hancock is to be erected here soon. The glorious English elms set out in front of the burial-ground by Maj. Paddock, in 1762, were furtively cut down by our municipality in 1873.

The Granary, the largest building in Boston, was maintained by the town during most of the last century, holding 12,000 bushels of grain in reserve, to be sold at cost to the poor in time of famine. It stood on the place of the Park-St. Church, a plain old-fashioned meeting-house with a really fine spire, built by an English architect in 1809. The intense orthodoxy here preached won for the locality the name of Brimstone Corner; and the great choir had a wide renown.

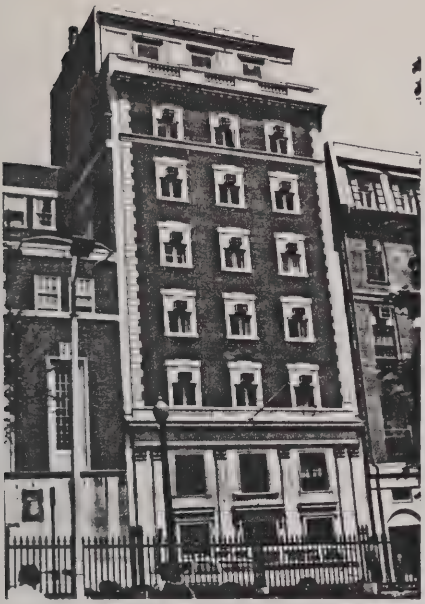
Music Hall, built in 1852, at the end of Hamilton Place, opposite Park-St. Church (with main entrance from Winter St.), is the centre of musical culture, and the home of the world-renowned Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Handel and Hayden Society's oratorios, and the concerts of the Apollo, Cecilia, and other organizations. It is a large, lofty, simply adorned hall, admirable as to acoustics, and with 2,600 seats. The great organ of 5,474 pipes was in 1885 removed to the New-England Conservatory of Music; and near its place now stands Crawford's grand bronze statue of Beethoven. In this hall the churches ministered to by Theodore Parker, W. R. Alger, and W. H. H. Murray, held their services. In summer evenings popular promenade concerts, known as the "Pops," are held here.

Park Street leads up from the church alongside the Common to the State House. It formerly contained the Bridewell (built in 1712), the Workhouse for "rogues and vagabonds" (1738), and the Town Pound. Later, it was lined with patrician homes, now converted into stores, offices and club-rooms. At 2 Park St. Doll & Richards occupy a lofty and spacious building containing very interesting collections of engravings, etchings, photographs, sculpture and other art-works, and a multitude of fine paintings. This is in fact an art gallery which is of much



DOLL & RICHARDS, FINE PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
NO. 2 PARK ST., BETWEEN TREMONT AND BEACON STREETS.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 3 Park St. COR. ____

NAME Houghton-Mifflin / Warren Institution for Savings
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1918-19 Bldg. Dept. records and
source City Directories (no permit)

ARCHITECT Thomas M. James (Bldg. Dept. records)
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER Warren Institution for Savings/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 4/1, 27 2/5 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] bank and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 plus 1

ROOF flat (top story set back) cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] Flemish bond [✓ stone] limestone or cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay bank office building with Georgian Revival and Renaissance Revival influences. Two-story stone base with 2-story Corinthian pilasters between bays (paired at sides.) Classical center entrance entablature w/ decorative frieze motif repeated on 1st fl. lintels. Dentil cornice above 2nd fl. followed by Flemish bond brick upper stories with stone stepped paneled lintels. Band above 6th fl. 8th story set back & sheathed in copper. Bldg. framed with alternating stone quoins.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 3120 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping site facing Boston Common

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Largely intact example of its style which is compatible with the streetscape.

The major original tenant was the Warren Institution for Savings, which was established in 1829 and occupied this building from 1919 into the 1960's. The bank later merged with the Union Trust Co. to become the Union Warren Savings Bank.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Another of the original tenants was the architect, Thomas M. James & C whose office was located there through the early 1930's. James (1875- 1942) was a specialist in designing bank buildings,and his other downtown Boston works include the Atlantic National Bank (now 10 Post Office Square Building), the State Street Bank & Trust at 109-12 Franklin, and the Union Warren Savings Bank at 216-218 Tremont St, as well as the Shubert Theatre interior.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of "Park Street" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 4-6 Park St. COR.

NAME Paulist Fathers/Holy Ghost Chapel/ Catholic Information Center (same)
present original

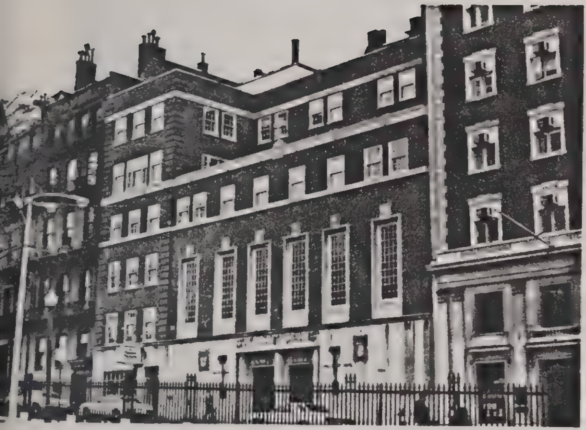
MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1956 Building Permit 1/10/1956
source

ARCHITECT Maginnis,Walsh & Kennedy (permit)
source

BUILDER C.J. Maneff Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Paulist Fathers/
original present



PHOTOGRAPHS 16 3/16,

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) auditorium, chapel, offices and residence

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.
Flemish bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Multi-purpose institutional building with Colonial Revival features such as Flemish bond brick with occasional dark headers and stretchers. Two parts 1)western section of 3 bays & 6 stories w/ cast stone base and offset right entrance; 2)eastern section of 6 bays & 4 stories plus 2 stories set back from street, w/ cast stone base & center entrance flanked by fluted 3/4 round columns. Religious imagery including cast stone symbols at keystone position of elongated 2nd fl. windows & cross above 4

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 6756 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping site facing Boston Common

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although 4-6 Park Street harmonizes with surrounding brick structures and was designed by a firm which is nationally known for its ecclesiastical work, it is not individually distinctive or significant.

The building was constructed for the Paulist Fathers, or Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, a sect which works

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C-

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

to bring the message of the Church to non-Catholics through information centers in large American cities. Before embracing Catholicism, its founder, Issac Heckler, was a member for a time of Brook Farm and Fruitlands, two 19th century experiments in communal living.[1]

In constructing the present Center, the Paulists razed three historic structures, including #5 Park, originally the home of Boston Mayor Josiah Quincy, developer of the Quincy Market and later President of Harvard, #6 Park St, the home of John Collins Warren, distinguished surgeon and professor at Harvard Medical School, and #4 Park St., the last of four 1804 houses designed by Charles Bulfinch[2] (described as much altered in later years.)

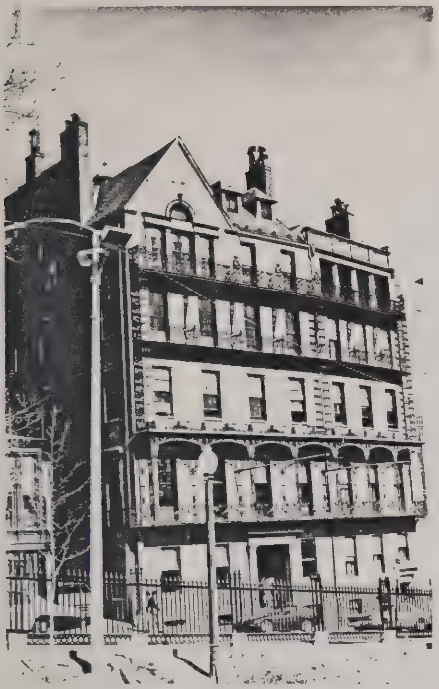
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of Park Street National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Wm. John Gurney, "Boston's Backgrounds" undated clipping from unknown newspaper, SPNEA clipping files.
2. Harold Kirker, The Architecture of Charles Bulfinch (Harvard Univ. Press, 1969) p. 181-183.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 7-8 Park St. COR. Park St. Place (alley)

NAME Union Club/ (#8)Abbott Lawrence House
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE #7 -Remodelled 1896
#8 -c. 1830-40 Permit 10/7/1896
Style
source

ARCHITECT #7 H.B. Ball (permit)
#8 unknown
source

BUILDER #7 McNeil Brothers (permit)
#8 unknown
source

OWNER #7 1896 owner was the Union Club
#8 Abbott Lawrence/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 5/3*80

TYPE [✓ residential] single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) 2 private residences remodelled in 1896 for the Union Club

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus $\frac{1}{2}$

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Originally two mid-19th century houses of 3 and 4 bays, remodelled in 1896, with Queen Anne elements added at that time. Main entrance at 3rd bay is recessed, with intact wooden doors & grillwork. Second basement level entrance at 7th bay. Late Greek Revival brownstone pedimented lintels at 1,3 & 4, capped lintels at 2.Wall gable above bays 1 & 2.Brownstone balustrade above bays 5,6,& 7. Chimney between the 2 sections.Iron balustrades along front.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor ____ LOT AREA 6148 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping site. Building adapts to site by gradual increase in height of brownstone basement story.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

7-8 Park Street was originally two residences, one of which (#8) belonged to the eminent 19th century Boston merchant, manufacturer, diplomat and philanthropist Abbott Lawrence. The buildings are also noteworthy as the home for many years of the Union Club, a prestigious men's social club still located there. The Union Club remodelled the two buildings in 1896, retaining most of the original features of #8 and altering #7 to match. The club also added several Queen Anne elements, and the buildings now combine Greek Revival and Queen

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Significance (cont.) In 1896, the Union Club purchased #7 Park St. from John Lowell. Lowell's family had purchased the land and a brick dwelling house there on in 1830.[6] When the club purchased the property, photos show it as having rectangular lintels and a two-story polygonal bay, suggesting a Greek Revival dwelling with Italianate additions or possibly a c. 1850 house.[7] In any case, the facade of that house was totally remodelled to match #8. The architect, Hen B. Ball, was born in Portsmouth, N.H. in 1866 and had worked for several year in the office of Peabody & Stearns before forming a partnership with W.H.Dabne, The brick of #7 was totally redone& window sizes and brownstone lintels made to match #8. At the time of the 1896 renovation, #8 was also altered, mainly at the roofline, where Queen Anne wall gables were added.

Moved; date if known ______

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Anne decoration in a harmonious facade which is finely detailed, virtually inta and vital to the streetscape.

In 1836, Abbott Lawrence purchased #8 Park St. from Marketable Amory and the other heirs of Jonathan Amory, who had died in 1831.[1] The style of the house, particularly the five-sided pedimented lintels, suggests the later Greek Reviva period; and it seems likely that Abbott Lawrence tore down the earlier dwelling on the site and erected the present building as his family residence.(The exact date of the house cannot be determined with certainty from deed records, howeve

Lawrence (1792-1855) was a partner with his brother Amos in the firm of A & A Lawrence. He has been described as "the leading Boston merchant during the period when Massachusetts enterprise and capital were turning inland from the sea and manufacturing was supplanting trade and navigation as the leading interest New England."[2] Lawrence was involved in the development of the Massachusetts textile industry and railroads. He also served for 3 years as the U.S. ambassad to Britain.

In Oct., 1863, the Lawrence mansion became the home of the Union Club, which had been established in April of 1863 primarily as a political club supporting the Union cause. The club later became purely social, with membership limited t 600 men described as "mostly professional men no longer young."[4] The club was said to be "renowned for its respectability."[3] The first president was Edward Everett. (continued above)

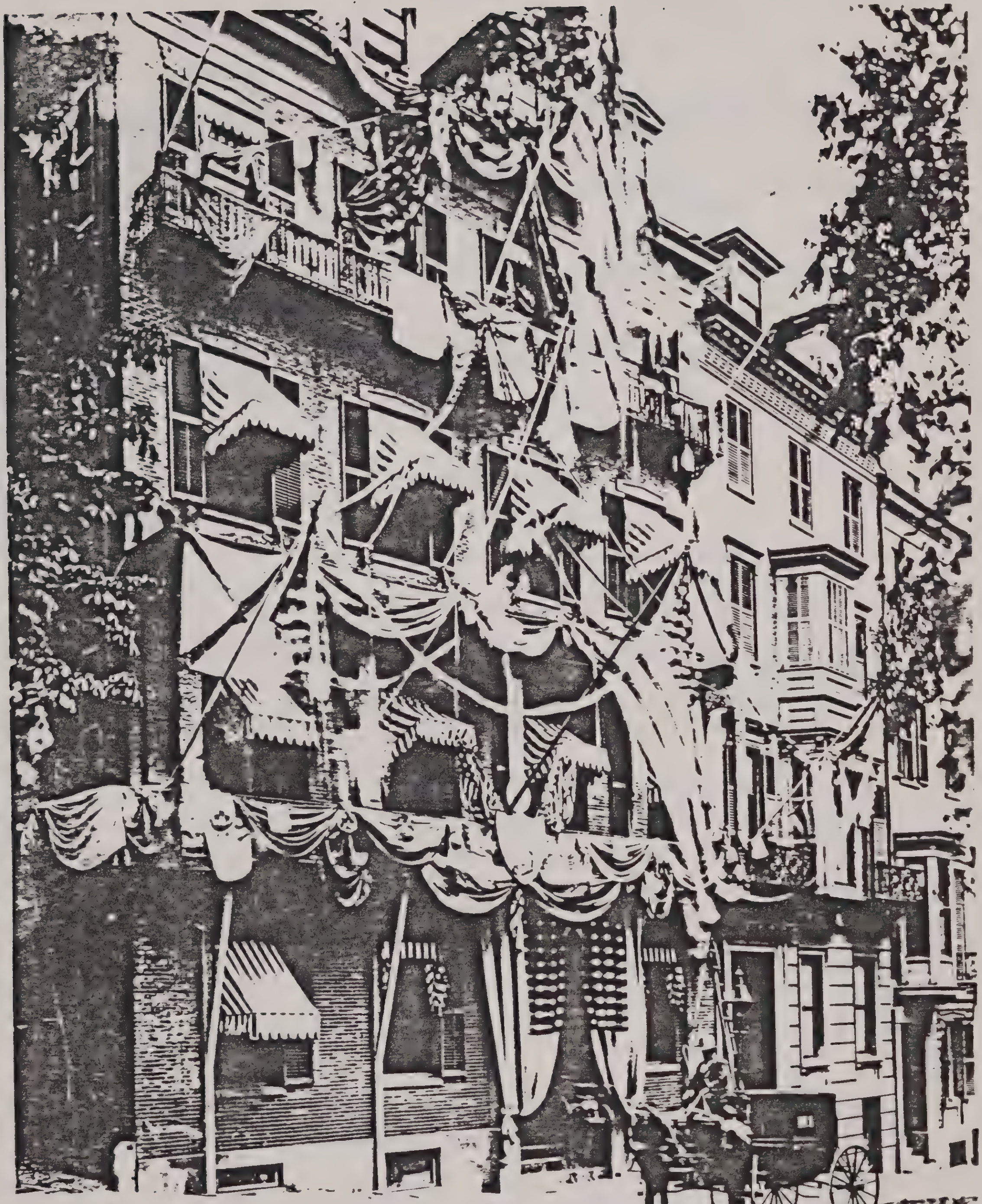
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of present "Park Street" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Courthouse 412/241 , 412/243.
2. *Dictionary of American Biography*, vol. VI, p. 45.
3. Edwin Bacon, *King's Dictionary of Boston* (1883) p. 480.
4. Moses King, *How to See Boston* (1895) p. 94.
5. Suffolk County Courthouse
6. Suffolk County Courthouse 349/12
7. Bostonian Society photo, (oversize case #3)
   SPNEA photo, dated 1885 by photographer J.W. Black (see xerox)

7-8 Park Street



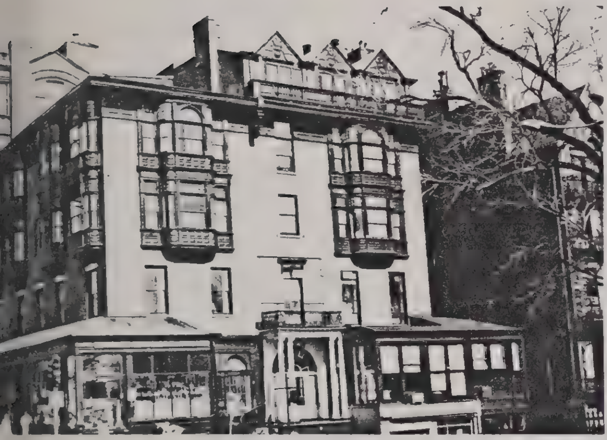
SPNEA (xeroxed from 1976 Calendar)

8. The Union Club on Park Street, 1885, J. W. Black, photographer

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 9-10 Park St. COR. 22,22A Beacon St. Park St. Place

NAME Amory-Ticknor House/Thomas Amory House
present original



MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1803-4 (alterations:c.1885-90) HABS[5] and Kirker [1].
source

ARCHITECT Charles Bulfinch (Kirker[1]).
source

BUILDER ________
source

OWNER Thomas Amory Jr./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 5/2.80*

TYPE [✓ residential] [✓ single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ________

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ½

ROOF hip cupola ____ dormers 3 later gable dormers on Park st.side

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red Flemish bond stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large 5 X 5 bay Federal mansion with later Queen Anne alterations. Original center entrance portico remains on Park, reached by curved steps with iron railing and featuring delicately carved elongated fluted Corinthian columns, semi-circular fanlight & sidelights framing the door, and an iron portico roof balustrade. 1st.fl. windows have been replaced by cast iron storefronts built to sidewalk. 2-story Queen Anne oriels over most windows at levels 3-4. Dentil cornice. Part of orig. roof balustrade along Park.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 6841 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping site with two stores utilizing basement level.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Amory-Ticknor House is significant architecturally as a work by Boston's preeminent Federal period architect and historically as the home of a number of important literary and political figures.

The house was the first of several erected on Park St. from the plans of Charles Bulfinch and the only one on the street to survive to the present day. It was designed for the merchant Thomas Amory,Jr. , who

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts	x	Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

acquired the site, previously the location of an almshouse and workhouse, at public auction in 1801. The new mansion was referred to as "Amory's Folly" because of its unusually large size and pretentiousness. As Amory was completing the house, he suffered major losses at sea, and this plus other business setbacks and his extravagant building ruined him financially. The house was rented to Catherine Carter as a fashionable boarding house popular among lawmakers and in 1806 and 1807 the eastern and western halves of the house were sold separately.After the War of 1812, a Greek Revival portico was constructed as the entrance to the Beacon St. side.The oriels appear to date from about 1

Of the various owners and tenants over the years, the best remembered is George Ticknor (1791-1871), who occupied the Park St. side from 1830 to 1871. Ticknor, an illustrious scholar and author of History of Spanish Literature, was also the founder of the Boston Public Library. His large personal library which occupied the entire second floor of the Park St. house, later became pa of the BPL collections.

Lafayette stayed in the house in 1824, Christopher Gore lived here while serving as govenor, and other residents have included Malbone, the French miniaturist; Samuel Dexter, the eminent lawyer, statesman, and secretary of War, Treasury, and State; and Fisher Ames, the Federalist orator.

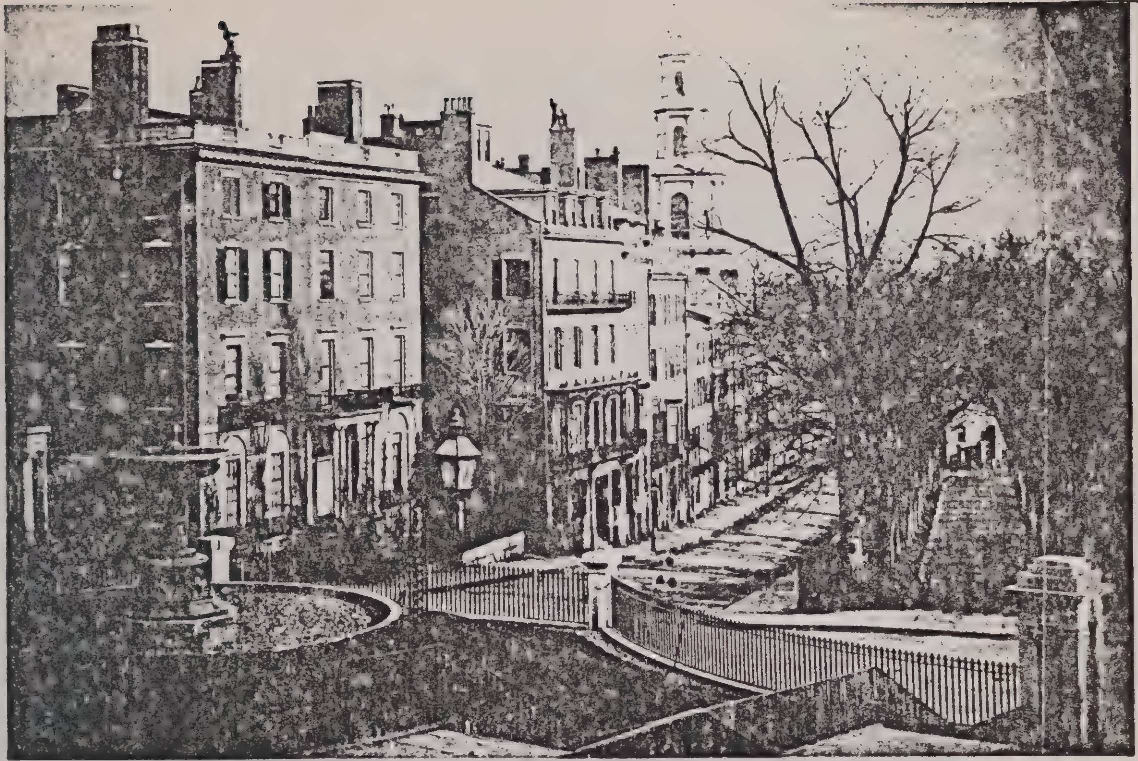
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of existing "Park St." National Register District.

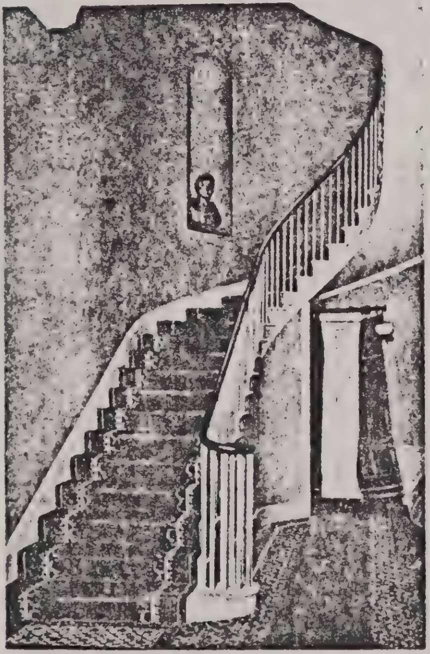
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) 8. N.R. nomination form (BLC files)

1. Kirker, The Architecture of Charles Bulfinch, p. 177ff (ext & int. photos & text) N.B. The attribution to Bulfinch is made by Kirker on the basis of th architectural detailing. No plans for the mansion have yet been discovered
2. Kirker, Bulfinch's Boston, 1787-1817 (1964) p. 166ff. (discusses tenants)
3. John Mead Howells, Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture (int. & ext.photos
4. Majorie Ross, The Book of Boston: Federal Period, p. 96. (BPL
5. Historic American Building Survey #175 (18 sheets of drawings, 5 ext.photos, 6 interior photos)
6. Photos, SPNEA (Beacon St. file has photo showing orieles being constructed)
7. Lindsey Swift, Literary Landmarks of Boston (1903) (also Bostonia Society)

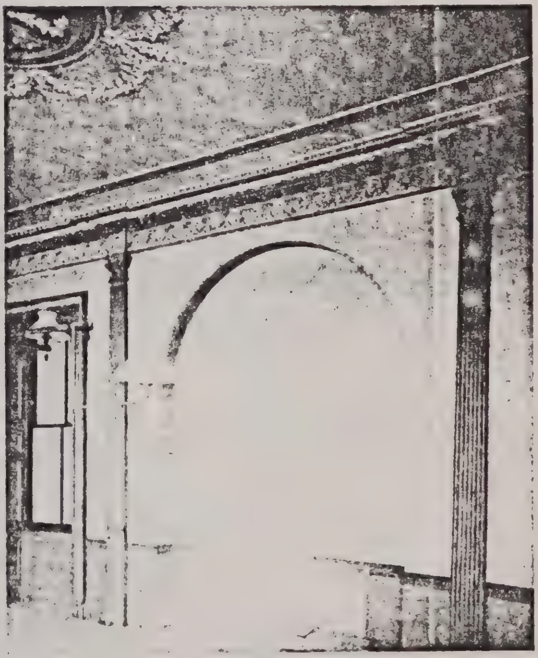
9-10, Park St



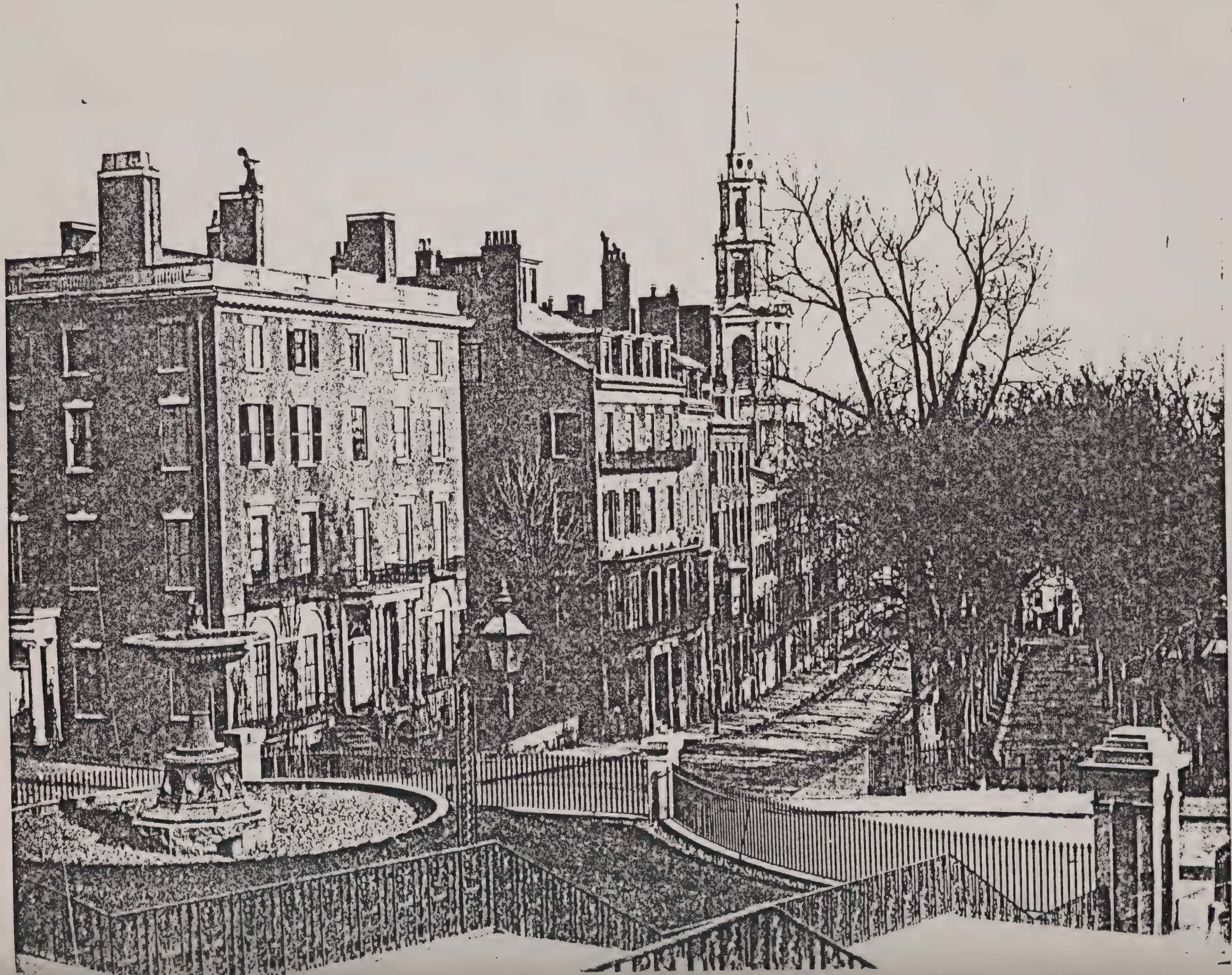
84 / Park Street, Boston, 1858. On the left the Thomas Amory house, 1803-1804; to its right, separated by three houses, the Park Row, 1803-1805.



85 / The Thomas Amory house, Boston, 1803-1804. Staircase.



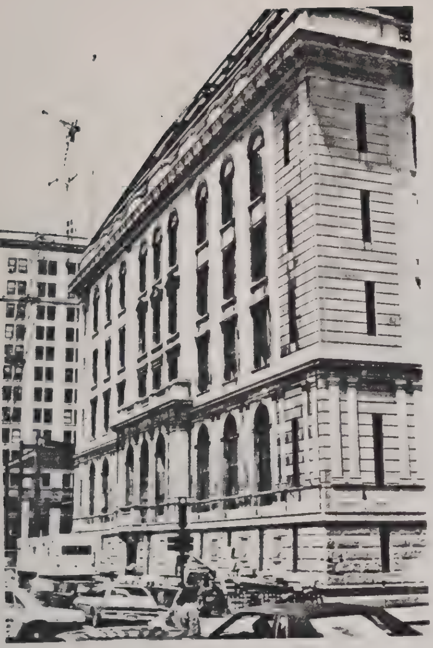
86 / The Thomas Amory house, Boston, 1803-1804. Interior detail.



Bostonian Society

9-10 Park St

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 22-42 Pearl St. COR. 220 Franklin St. 45 Oliver St.

NAME Federal Reserve Bank
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1922 Landmarks Study Report
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT R. Clipston Sturgis
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER Federal Reserve Bank
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 23 3/3, 23 3/4, *34 2/5, 34 2/6, 34 3/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] bank and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus One-story setback

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone & granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 11x20x8 window bay steel frame 2nd Renaissance Revival structure, organized vertically into three 3-bay units framed by 2 end bays, & horizontally into rusticated, granite-faced above grade basement, & main floor & three-story upper section faced with limestone; topped by projecting stone modillioned cornice with balustrade above. 3-bay projecting central pavillion contains entry, highlighted by foliated console brackets supporting balustrade. Fenestration has varied classical treatments.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA ____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS three facades face Pearl, Franklin, & Oliver Streets near heart of Financial District, providing major contribution to streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Monumental structure architecturally significant as major design by prominent Boston architect, as well as the culmination of Boston's classically derived commercial architecture; is last & most literal interpretation of the Renaissance Revival style in Boston.

Historically significant as the first permanent New England home of the important national banking institution, the Federal Reserve Bank, which occupied this site for over 50 years.

N+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce __x__
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

R. Clipston Sturgis (1860-1950) was educated at Harvard and continued his architectural training in London. He entered the office of his uncle, John H. Sturgis, in 1884, taking it over under the name of Sturgis & Cabot in 1888, upon the elder Sturgis' death. President of the A.I.A. in 1914-15, he designed many important classically derived buildings in Boston. Among his extant Boston designs are the First National Bank Building at 42-6 Federal St. and the building at 417-425 Washington St., as well as portions of the Church of the Advent and many Back Bay residences. His Federal Reserve Bank Building was patterned after the 16th c. Palazza della Chancellaria in Rome.[2]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Designated a Boston Landmark 10-10-1978.
Recommended for National Register individual listing.

Undergoing conversion into luxury hotel complex to be operated by Meridien Hotels, Inc of Paris. 3 floors being added.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Report of the Boston Landmarks Commission on the Potential Designation of The Federal Reserve Bank Complex as a Landmark under Chapter 772 of the Acts of 1975 - includes extensive bibliography.
2. Boston Globe, March 7, 1980, no page number.

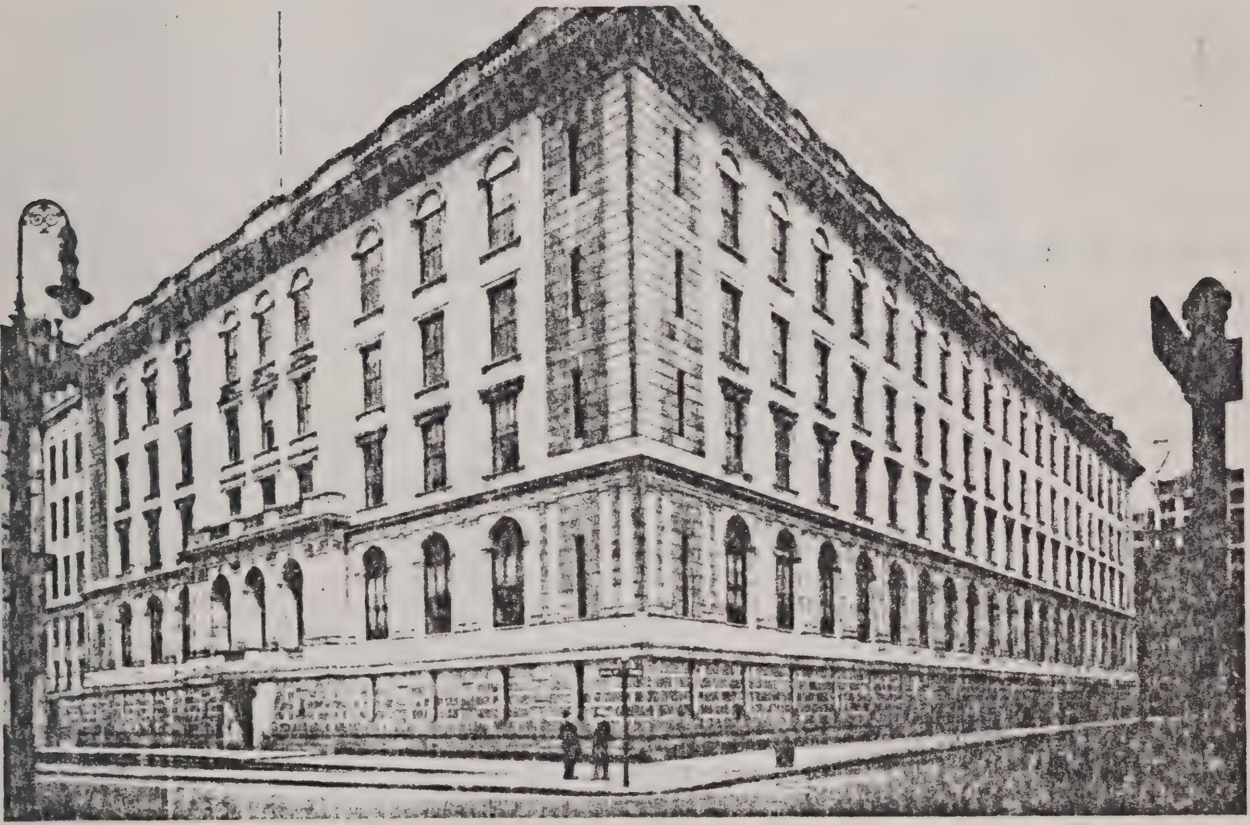
Boston. Banks. Federal

NONCIRCULATING

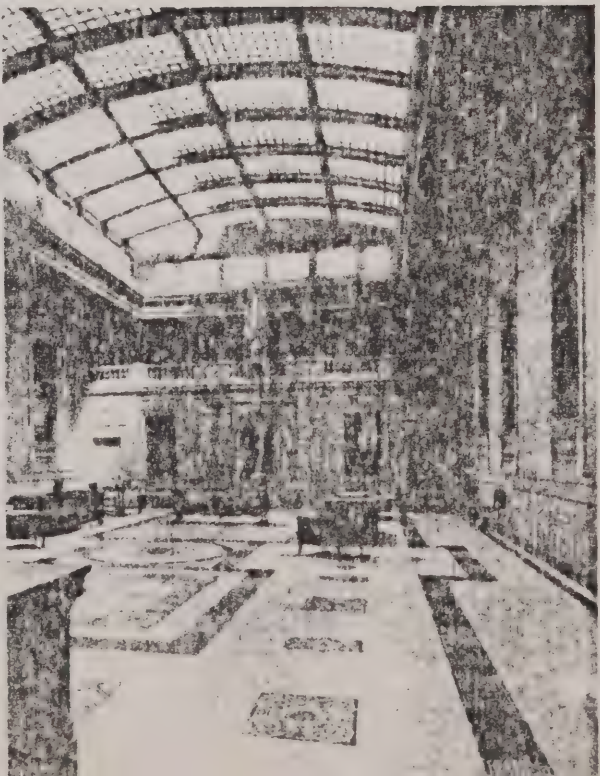
arch: R. Clipton Sturg

Arch. Forum: June 192

U.S. Mass. Boston. Banks



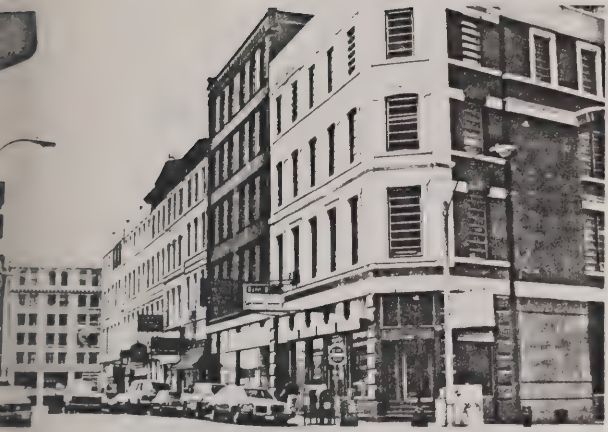
GENERAL VIEW



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 113 Pearl St. COR. 109-119 High St.

NAME Richardson Block / same
present original



MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1873 on building
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT William Gibbons Preston Suffolk Registry of Deeds, 1157:83
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas OWNER Jeffrey Richardson, heirs of Elisha N. Holbrook, & Jerome A. Bacon
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *22 3/6, *22 4/2, 23 3/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] sides [✓ stone] marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x6 bay marble-front structure with 1 bay beveled corner, in Neo-Grec style; end of block extending to #151. Largely intact storefront of cast-iron piers & granite lintel. Fenestration differs at each level: rectangular with alternating flat & triangular pediments at 2nd, segmental arch at 3rd, & rectangular at 4th; all feature incised floral ornament typical of this style. Pilasters flanking corner bay also incised with similar ornament. Sill courses emphasize horizontality. Date "1873" incised in panel in High St. facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
storefront & cornice area & roof

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 2620 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Richardson Block occupies entire Block from High to Purchase St. Gridley St. at rear paved with rectangular stone paving blocks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as early work by eminent Boston architect, as well as early post-fire block which is only Neo-Grec commercial block remaining in Financial District; is also rare example of marble facade. Historically important because of its association with leather industry, a vital contributor to Boston's economic base.

William G. Preston is named as architect of the block in an 1873 party wall agreement.[1.] Preston (1844-1910) studied briefly at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and is known for several major buildings in a

N+ MHK 680

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

variety of late 19th c. styles. He designed the Museum of Natural History (now Bonwit Teller's), the earliest portion of the Hotel Vendome, the Chadwick Leadworks, and the Internation Trust Company Building, all of which evidence his command of the eclectic design vocabulary of the late Victorian period.

The collection of Preston's drawings include elevation of end building of Richardson Block, 113 Pearl St.,[2] built for Jeffrey Richardson, heirs of Elish N. Holbrook, & Jerome A. Bacon. Once steps led up to entries in first 3 bays, the 4th, 5th, & corner bays featuring shop windows. A scrolled bracketed cornice, appearing to be of marble, crowned the building & the metal roof wa hipped & surmounted by wrought iron cresting. Although drawings of remainder of block do not exi it is probable that Preston designed entire block each section of which was built by individual owners.

Elegant homes & gardens of wealthy once gracing the area of Fort Hill, this land was owned the 18th c. by Jeffrey Richardson, upon which he erected his own house.[3] Eventually, most of land passed to his sons, Jeffrey & James. The property was divided into several lots during 19th c., and a granite warehouse was erected on the site c. 1856.[4 & 5] Interestingly, Jonathan Preston, father of William & also a noted architect, was owner of a portion of the land. "Until 1872, Pearl St. was the greatest boot & shoe market in the world."[6] After Great Fire of 1872 devastated Boston's business district, area quickly began to rebuild, and the Richardson Block was erected in next year, utilizing old brick from granite front previously on site.[1]

Continuing area's pre-fire concentration, the block was entirely occupied by leather **(con Below

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register Designation.

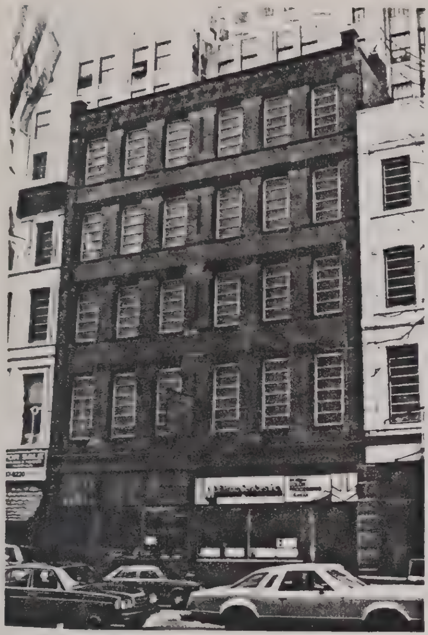
Proposal by Dyer/Brown & Assoc, Architect, for Boston Real Estate Associates, to renovate & restore 115-131 Pearl St.

**related trades; in 1877, the occupant of what is now #113 (1874 Atlas: #109-115; Whiting: #109-111) was Davis & Whitcomb, boots & shoes in cases.[7]

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 1157: 83.
2. BPL, Fine Arts Section, William G. Prestion's Drawings, v. 12.
3. Ross, Marjorie Drake, The Book of Boston: The Federal Period, 1961, pp. 92-3, illus.
4. SPNEA Stero File, "P", Pearl St. View before 1872 fire.
5. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 821: 26.
6. Boston Illustrated, 1872, p. 52.
7. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston's Buildings & Their Occupancy, 1877.
8. Boston Herald, Sunday magazine section, May 20 & July 1, 1923, storefront illus.
9. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 115-117 Pearl St. COR.

NAME ___ present ___ original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1885 permit 7-3-1885 source

ARCHITECT George W. Pope permit source

BUILDER same " source

OWNER J.H. Lee original ___ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *22 4/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6 bay Victorian Commercial style structure, retaining cast iron piers & lintel at storefront level. Upper level fenestration characterized by flat-topped arches with stone sill & lintel courses. Corbelled cornice with brownstone cap. End piers rise above cornice & terminate in metal caps; inset w/ square terra cotta tiles at cornice level. Iron tie rods with star caps located on lintel courses between windows at levels 2-4.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront infill

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 3116 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Interrupts rhythm of marble-front Richardson block.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as almost intact example of late 19th c. Victorian Commercial style, designed by lesser known Boston architect, and as later insertion into unbuilt portion of marble-front structure illustrating common 19th c. practice of ownership & construction. Historically significant because of its association with the leather industry, once so critical to Boston's economy.

The history of 115-117 Pearl St., so incongruously

N+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

inserted into the Richardson Block, is of much interest. Originally 2 lots of land suitable for two 3-bay units, it was owned in 1874 by Barnabas Hammatt. When the Richardson Block was designed in 1873, it was apparently up to the individual owners to erect their own building, a practice illustrated earlier in the century by the North & South Market Buildings & State Street Block. This parcel appears vacant on both the 1874 & 1883 Atlases, as well as Whiting's Schedule of 1877; it is evident, therefore, that Hammatt never erected a building on this site. In 1885, he sold the property to Edwin L. Sanborn "with the parts of the partition walls thereon standing."[1] A year later, the land "with the new stores standing on said land"[2]. were conveyed to Arioch Wentworth by Sanborn and John Howard Lee; this was apparently a mortgage foreclosure.

Although this structure is incompatible with the Richardson Block in terms of massing & materials, there was clearly an effort by the architect to harmonize it with its intimate neighbor. Pope maintained the scale of the earlier block, & coordinated such features as window levels and sill courses.

Little information is available concrrning the architect, ~~George W.~~ Pope. He designed a number of commercial structures during the late 19th c. including 3 houses at **cont. below

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

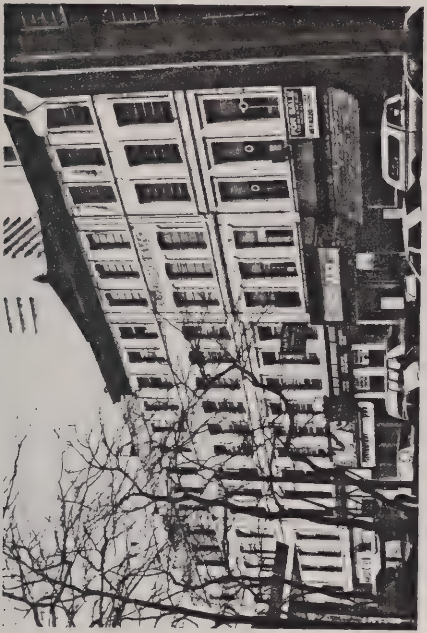
Recommended for National Register Individual Listing.
Proposal by Dyer/Brown & Assoc., Architects, for Boston Real Estate Associates, to renovate & restore 115-131 Pearl St.

**144-148 Commonwealth Ave., and the Union Congreaational Church in W. Newton. Another of his designs remaining within the CBD survey area is the Edinboro Building, NR recommended as part of Essex/Kingston Textile District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 1685:20.
2. " " " " " 1742:612.
3. Architects Vertical File, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
4. 1874 & 1883 Atlases of Boston Proper.
5. Boston Directories.
6. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings & Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Dept.
7. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 121-125 Pearl St.COR.

NAME Richardson Block / same
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1874-6 1874 Atlas Whiting[7]
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT William Gibbons Preston Suffolk Registry of Deeds, 1157: 83
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER 1874 Atlas Clement Coburn Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *22 3/6, *22 4/2, 23 3/5 - 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay marble front structure in Neo-Grec style, 1 unit in block extending from 113-151 Pearl St. Largely intact storefront of cast iron piers & granite lintel. Fenestration at level 2 features rectangular windows with flat pedimented lintels, & at levels 3 & 4, simple rectangular windows; all characterized by incised floral ornament typical of this style. Sill courses emphasize horizontality. It is probable that fire damaged cornice area.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefront & cornice.area

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 1584 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Richardson Block occupies entire block from High to Purchase Streets. Gridley St. at rear paved w/ rectangular stone paving blocks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

See 113 Pearl St.

This parcel, which belonged to Clement Coburn in 1874, appears vacant in 1874 Atlas; however, by 1877, the unit was completed and occupied by M. Frank Paige, boots & shoes in cases.[7] This is further indication that, like earlier structures such as the State St. Block, the building was designed as a block, each unit being constructed by individual owners.

N+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register Individual Listing.

Proposal by Dyer/Brown & Assoc., Architects, for Boston Real Estate Associates, to renovate & restore 115-131 Pearl St.

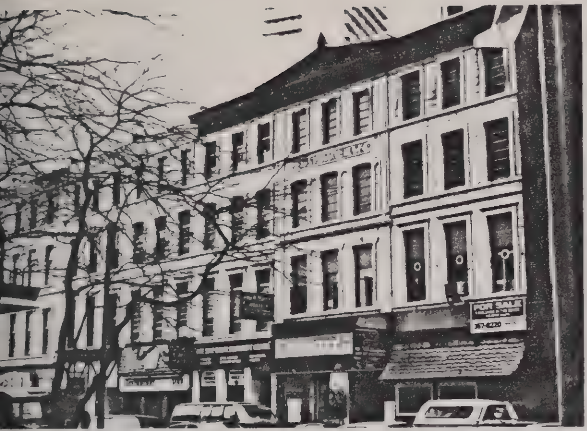
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

See 113 Pearl St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 129-131 Pearl St.COR.

NAME Richardson Block / same
present original



MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1873 on building
source

ARCHITECT William G. Preston
source Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 1157: 83

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER Isaiah D. Richards 1874 Atlas
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *22 3/6,*22 4/2, 23 3/5 - 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay marble front structure in Neo-Grec style, centerpiece in block extending from 113-151 Pearl St. Slightly projecting, is flanked by ornamental pilasters. Largely intact storefront of cast iron piers & granite lintel. Fenestration repeats that of #113 & 151: rectangular with alternating flat & triangular pediments at 2nd level, segmental arched at 3rd, & rectangular at 4th; all feature incised ornament typical of style. Sill courses emphasize horizontality; "Richardson Block" inscribed over level 2. Surmounted by metal modillion block cornice, capped by triangular pediment with palmette acroterion.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
storefront infill

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 11,543 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Richardson block occupies entire block from High to Purchase St. Gridley St. at rear paved with rectangular stone paving blocks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

See 113 Pearl St.

Owned in 1874 by Isaiah D. Richards, the building was unoccupied in 1877 according to Whiting's Schedule.[7]

N+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register Individual Listing.

Proposal by Dyer/Brown & Assoc., Architects, for Boston Real Estate Associates, to renovate & restore 115-131 Pearl St.

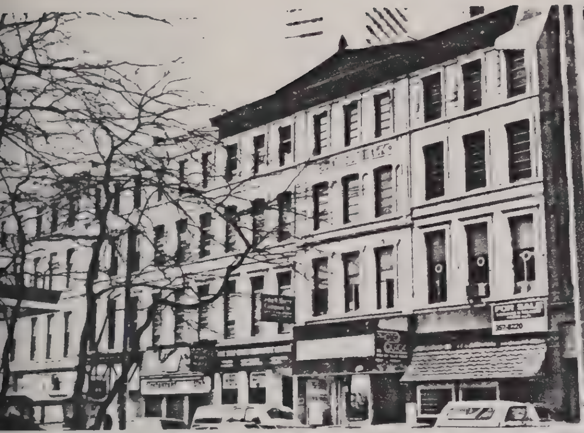
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

See 113 Pearl St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 133-5, 137-9, & 141-3 Pearl St. COR. ____

NAME Richardson Block / same
present / original



MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1873 on building
source

ARCHITECT William G. Preston Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 1157: 83
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER 133-5: Josiah M. Jones; 137-9: heirs of Isaac Williams; 141-3: Albert Tirrell
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS *22 3/6, *22 4/2, 23 3/5 - 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 units of 3 bays each in Neo-Grec style, flanking elements in block extending from 113-151 Pearl St. No visible remnants of cast iron storefronts, although may be covered by veneers. Fenestration differs at each level: flat pedimented at level 2, segmental arched at 3, & rectangular at 4; all characterized by incised floral ornament typical of style. #141-3 retains original 2/2 sash at upper 2 levels. Projecting sill courses emphasize horizontality. Damaged cornice area probably result of fire.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefronts & cornice area.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 4840 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Richardson Block occupies entire block from High to Purchase St. Gridley St. at rear paved with rectangular stone paving blocks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
See 113 Pearl St.

1923 photos exist of buildings at 133-5 & 141-3 Pearl St.,8. picturing original storefront treatment of recessed central entry up flight of steps, flanked by large show windows.

In 1877, the occupants of the buildings were entirely leather related. At #133-5 was storage of green hides in basement, Thomas O. Pray, boots & shoes in cases at street level, and levels 2-4 vacant. #137-9

N+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

occupied by A.W. Hayden in the basement & street level, A.G. Smith jobbers, at 2 & 3, and H.L. Daggat & Co. at 4, all boots & shoes in cases. Booth & Co. stored salted sheep skins in the basement of #141-3, Nichols & Dalton, leather was located at 1st level, & upper stories were vacant.[7]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register Individual Listing.

Proposal by Dyer/Brown & Assoc., Architects, for Boston Real Estate Associates, to renovate & restore 115-131 Pearl St.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

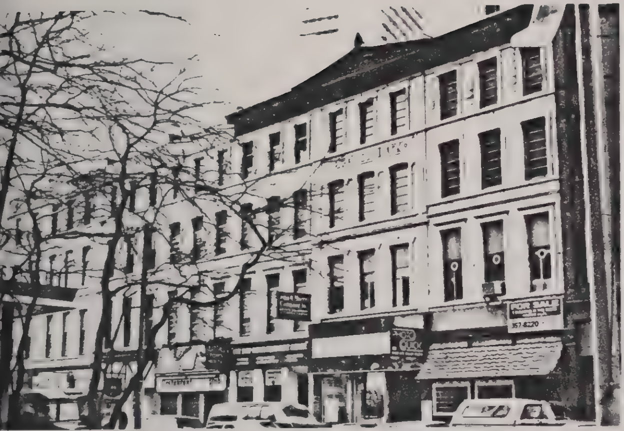
See 113 Pearl St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 145-7 & 151 Pearl St. COR. 163 Purchase St.

NAME Richardson Block / same
present / original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial



DATE 1873 on building
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT William G. Preston Suffolk County Registry
source of Deeds, 1157: 83

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas 145-6: John C. Bucknam
OWNER 149-151: Betsy Tirrell
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS *22 3/6, *22 4/2, 23 3/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 bays with 1 bay rounded corner includes 2 units of 3 & 2 bays, in Neo-Grec style. Corner element of block extending from 113-151 Pearl St. Intact cast iron piers & granite lintel at storefront level. Fenestration similar to central bldg. & that at #113: triangular pedimented lintels at 2nd level, segmental arched at 3rd, & 4th entirely replaced by brick except in 4th bay; all characterized by incised floral ornament typical of style, as are flanking pilasters. Sill courses emphasize horizontality. Damaged 4th level probably result of fire.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefront infill & 4th level.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 3547 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Richardson Block occupies entire block from High to Pearl St. Corner at #151 faces expressway. Gridley St. at rear faced with rectangular stone paving blocks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

See 113 Pearl St.

In 1877, A. Knight, hides & leather, occupied basement & street level of #145-7; W. Mallard & Son, sheepskins, was located at level 2; & E.F. Maynard, finisher of harness leather, was at levels 3-4. #151 was owner-occupied by J. & A. Tirrell & Co., sole leather; levels 3-4 were unoccupied.[7]

N+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

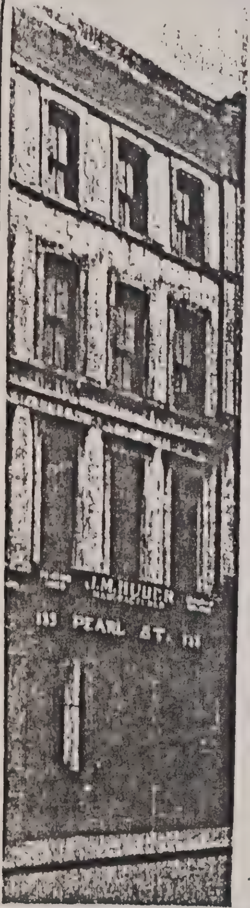
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register Individual Listing.

Proposal by Dyer/Brown & Assoc., Architects, for Boston Real Estate Associates, to renovate & restore 115-131 Pearl St.

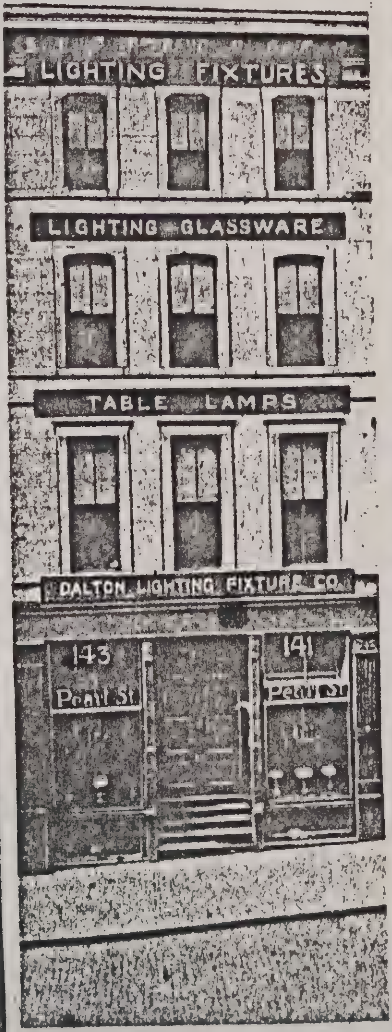
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

See 113 Pearl St.


J.M. HUBER
113 PEARL ST. 113

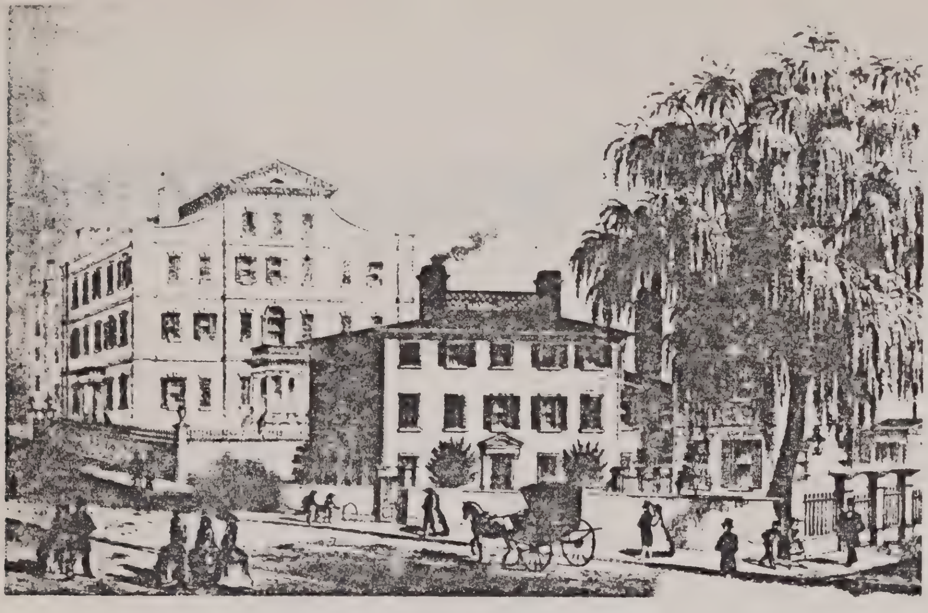
At 133 Pearl St. is the Boston office of J. M. Huber, one of the largest manufacturers in this country of Carbon, Black Dry Colors, Varnishes, Fine Letter Press, Lithographic, Rotogravure, News, Comic and Magic Inks.

They also maintain a New York office at 67 W. Houston St.


LIGHTING FIXTURES
LIGHTING GLASSWARE
TABLE LAMPS
DALTON LIGHTING FIXTURE CO.
143
Pearl St
141
Pearl St

113-151 Pearl St.

Boston Herald, Sunday Mag. Section, May 20 + July 1, 1923.
SPNEA clipping file.

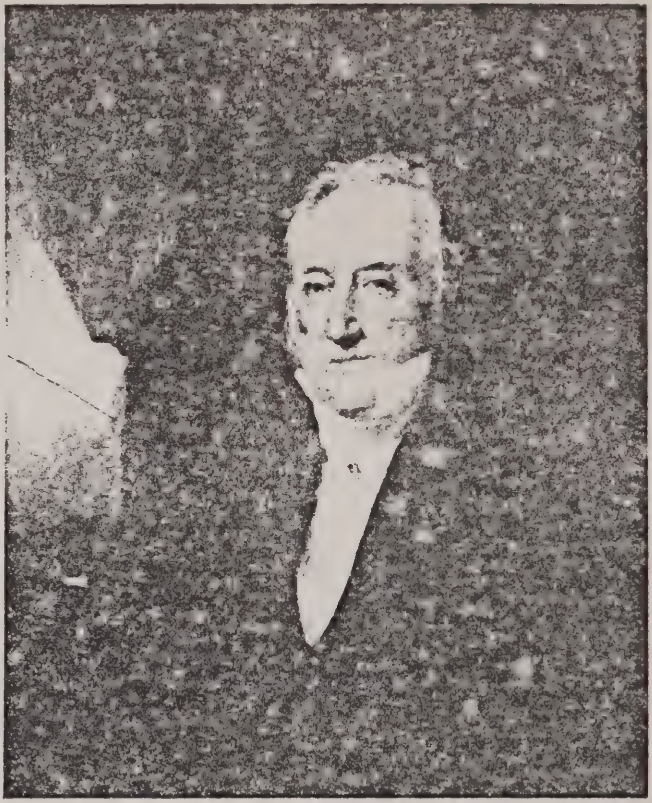


Pearl Street showing the Richardson and Harris Houses at the corner of High Street

113-151 Pearl St.

Other Brick Houses in the Federal South End

Near the Crescent the streets leading off Washington Street to the harbor on the south and the Common on the north were also residential. Here on Essex Street Gilbert Stuart, the well-known American portrait painter, made his home from 1806 until he died in 1828. These quiet streets were lined with blocks of brick town houses joined together. Some were uniform but not designed as one building, like the Crescent. In addition there were detached mansions with gardens and fine stables of classic design in the rear. All were close to the new brick sidewalks. Most of the houses had iron railings and many had small balconies of iron wrought with delicate classic motifs. Shade trees were planted along the streets and in the yards at the rear of the houses, lindens

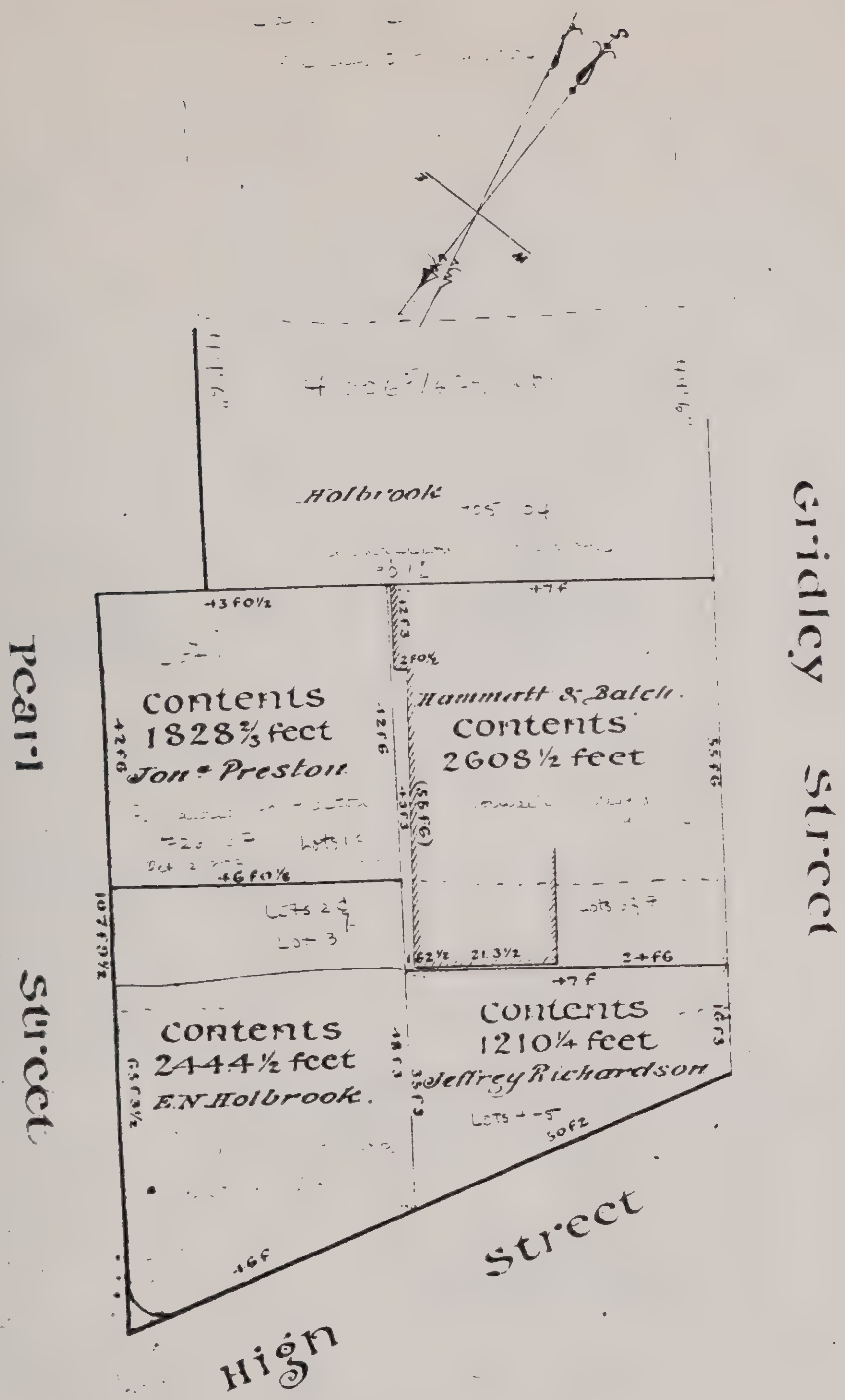


Portrait of Thomas Handasyd Perkins, c. 1827, by Gilbert Stuart

and elms being the favorites. Summer Street was one of the loveliest of these streets. No one realized then that this quiet residential section later in the same century would become the shopping center of a great city.

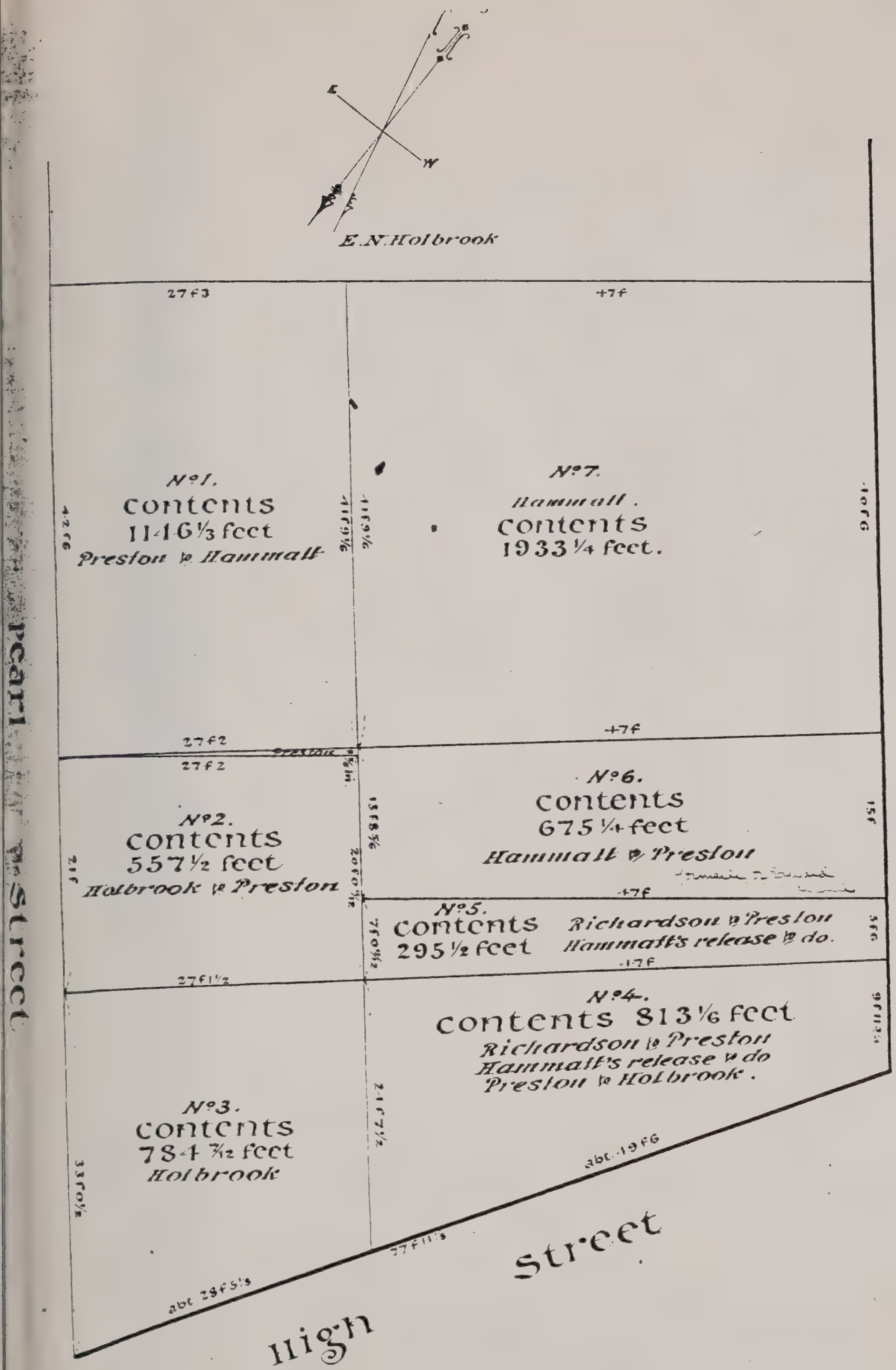
Farther on, toward the water and on Fort Hill, now leveled, were more handsome homes. On tree-shaded Pearl Street were many large free-standing mansions, among them the residences of Jeffrey Richardson, Jonathan Harris, Josiah Quincy, James Perkins and his brother Thomas Handasyd Perkins. The latter, a leading merchant who traded in China and Java, had a fine home at number 17 with a double stair leading to the front door, a gate for carriages to drive in, and the usual courtyard and stable in the rear. Here Lafayette

Ross, Marjorie Drake, *The Book of Boston, The Federal Period*, 1961.


Holbrook
Gridley Street
Pearl Street
High Street
Contents 1828⅔ feet
Jon^a Preston
Hammatt & Balch.
Contents 2608½ feet
Lots 2 & 7
Lot 3
Contents 2444½ feet
E.N.Holbrook.
Contents 1210¼ feet
Jeffrey Richardson
Lots 4-5
43 f 0½
46 f 0⅜
47 f
24 f 6
46 f
50 f 2
107 f 9½

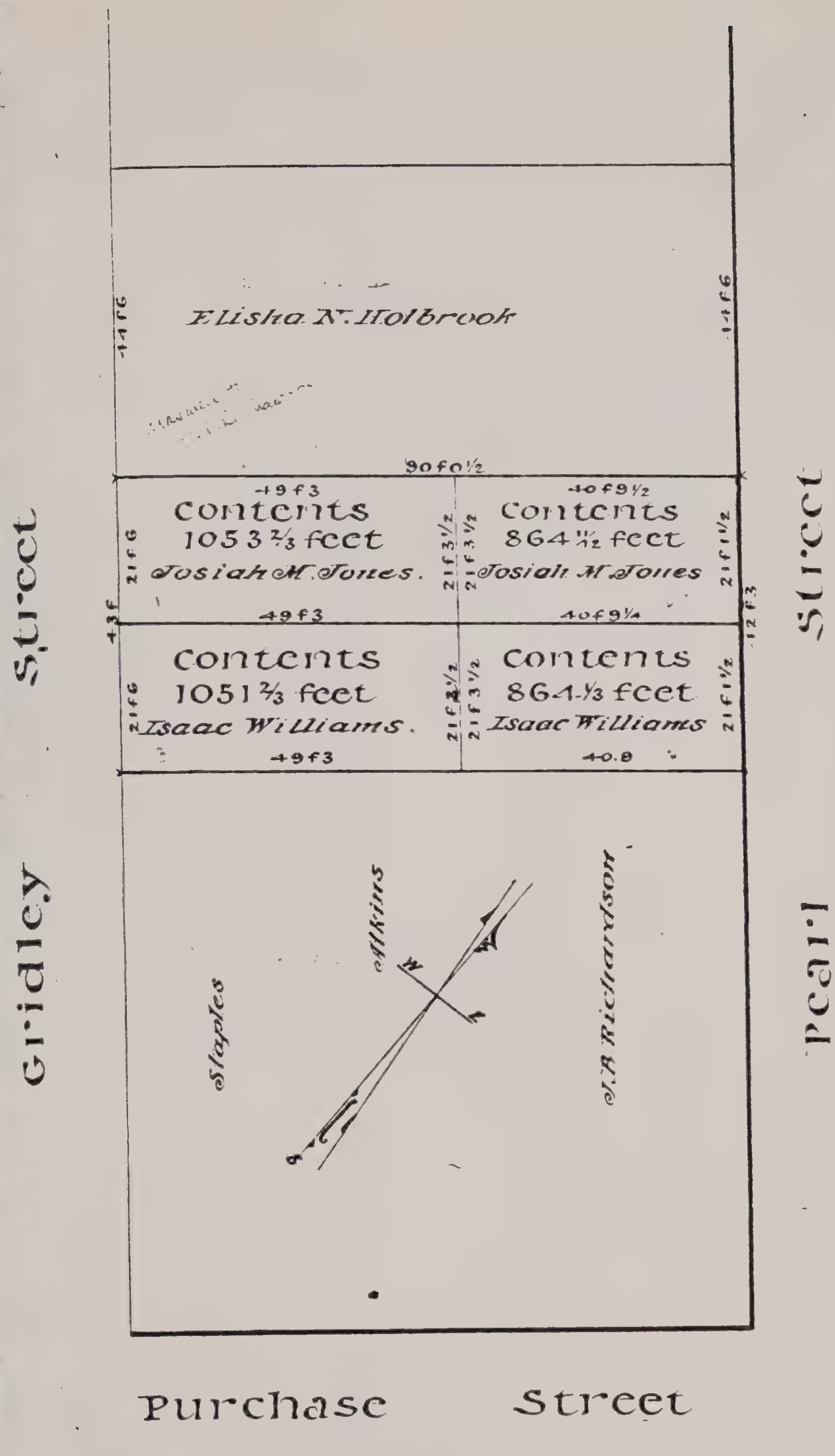
Scale, 20 feet to an inch.
Boston, Aug^t 4^th 1857.
Alex. Wadsworth, Surveyor.

riginal Plan Recorded
[illegible] 726 [illegible] 68
A True Copy
Henry W. Wilson C.E.


E.N. Holbrook
27f3
47f
No. 1.
contents
1146⅓ feet
Preston to Hammatt
42f6
41f9⅚
No. 7.
Hammatt.
contents
1933¼ feet.
40f6
Gridley Street
27f2
Preston
27f2
47f
No. 2.
contents
557½ feet
Holbrook to Preston
21f
13f8⅚
20f0½
No. 6.
contents
675¼ feet
Hammatt to Preston
15f
47f
No. 5.
contents
295½ feet
Richardson to Preston
Hammatt's release to do.
7f0½
5f6
27f1½
47f
No. 4.
contents 813⅙ feet
Richardson to Preston
Hammatt's release to do
Preston to Holbrook.
9f11½
No. 3.
contents
784 7/12 feet
Holbrook
33f0½
21f7½
abt. 19f6
27f11⅓
abt 28f5⅓
High Street
Pearl Street

Scale, 10 feet to an inch.
Boston, April 21st 1858.
Alex. Wadsworth, Surveyor.

[illegible] Plan [illegible]
[illegible] Reg. Lib. 736 [illegible] 26
A True Copy
Henry W. Wilson C.E.


Gridley Street
Pearl Street
Purchase Street
Elisha N. Holbrook
14f6
14f6
90f0½
49f3
Contents
1053⅔ feet
Josiah M. Jones.
21f6
21f3½
49f3
40f9½
Contents
864½ feet
Josiah M. Jones
21f3½
21f1½
40f9¼
43f
12f3
Contents
1051⅔ feet
Isaac Williams.
21f6
21f2½
49f3
Contents
864⅓ feet
Isaac Williams
21f3½
21f1½
40.8
Staples
Atkins
J. A. Richardson
W
E

Plan Rec
Reg. Lib 708 212
True Copy
W. Wilson C.E.

Scale, 20 feet to an inch.
Boston, Oct. 29th 1856.
Alex. Wadsworth, Surveyor.

—2.2—.
1-200

RESS 113-151 [illegible] St.

TE	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
-187[illegible]	1157:183	[illegible] Barnabas Hewett	[illegible] Brown	Party wall agreement	"Keeping such accounts as will show the actual cost of said party wall .... to the satisfaction of Mr. William G. Preston architect.

ston Landmarks Commission By: [illegible] Date: [illegible]

DDRESS 113-151 Pearl St.

①

ATE	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
[illegible] shown on	plan 736:26				
Lot #1					
1857	726:67	Jeffrey Richardson	Jonathan Preston	$14,628.33	18,287/3 sq ft on plan 726:68
1858	736:25	Jonathan Preston	Barnabas Hammett	$12,000	lot 1
Lots # 2 & 3					
1857	726:54	Jeffrey Richardson	Elisha Holbrook	$14,556	~~2444½~~ 2444½ sq ft on plan 726:68
1856	736:26	Elisha Holbrook	Jonathan Preston	$4,400	lot ② only — Holbrook retained lot 3
Lot #4 & 5					
1858	736:26	Jeffrey Richardson	Jonathan Preston	$8,503	Part of land on [illegible] had been taken [illegible] 10-[illegible]-1854
1858	736:25	Jonathan Preston	[illegible] Holbrook	[illegible]	Lot (4) 5 [illegible]

ston Landmarks Commission By: [illegible] Date:

RESS 113-151 Pearl St. ②

E	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
Lot #6					
-58	736:27	~~Grantee~~ Barnabas Hammett	Jonathan Preston	£174.16	"formerly land of Edward Maxwell + Peleg Churchill
Lot #7					
In hands of Barnabas Hammett, via Edward Maxwell + Peleg Churchill, deeds for transaction not researched.					
56	708:212	ref. to "granite warehouse to be built thereon"			
13	821:26	ref. to land with "brick & stone warehouse"			

ton Landmarks Commission By: M. Koch Date: 1/80

113-151 Pearl St.

ent No.s	1874 Nos	1874 Atlas owners
# 113 lots 2 & 6	109-11 113-115	Jeffrey Richardson & heirs of Elisha N. Holbrook Jerome Bacon Bacon purchased 113-115 from J. Preston 5-7-1865, 929:225 " " 109-111 from Jeff. Richardson 8-1-1873, 1170:243
115-117 new bldg.) ots 1 & 7	117-123	Barnabas Hammett
127	121-123	Clement Colburn Co. James H Clement purchased from E. N. Holbrook 10-24-64, 850:50
29-31	125-131	Isaac D Richards Richards purchased from Amos D Stetson, 5-1-69, 959:257 Stetson from Edmund G Lukes, 2-2-63 - 922-244 Lukes from Elisha N. Holbrook 4-30-62 - 811-171
133-5 ——>		Josiah M. Jones (see Plan 708:212) Jones purchased Pearl St. side from James B Richardson, 11-20-56, 708:29 Jones pur. Gridley St. Side from John Bowman, 11-20-56, 708:211
37-9 ——>		Mrs. E. [illegible] Williams (see plan 708:212) Mrs. pur. Pearl St. side from James B Richardson 11-20-56, 708:2[illegible] " pur. Gridley St. Side from John Bowman, 11-20-56, 708:212

141-3 ⟶ Elliot Tirrell ⎫ jointly purchased from
145-7 ⟶ John Buckman ⎭ J. B. Richardson, Eliz Aitken, James L. Staples, + others, 1857-8

151 ⟶ Betsey Tirrell - purchased from Abigail Tirrell 10-24-66 - 887:156

James Staples (see plan 708:212) had purchased property at Pearl & Gridley from Charles & Eliz W Porter 228:202, 2-19-1824
292:217, 8-25-1824

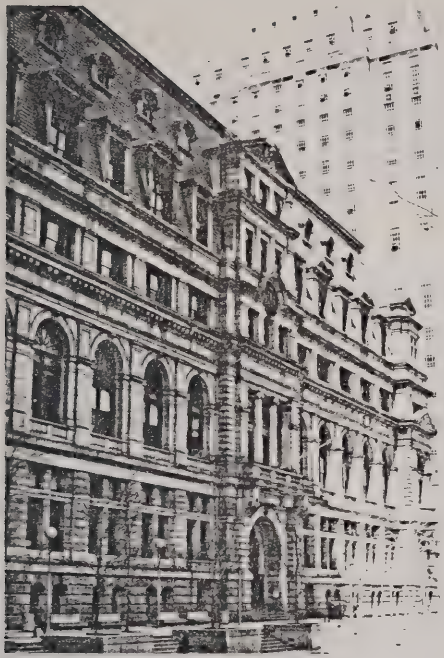
Charles Porter had purchased it from Jeffrey Richardson 12-30-1796 - 185:67

No ref. to Aitken purchase.

ESS 115-117 Pearl

E	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
	1685:20	Est. of Barnabas Hemmett	Edwin L. Sanborn	1,821.80	lot of land 3116 sq. ft. (plan 1685:30, 6-24-35) "with the parts of the partition walls thereon standing"
me	premises	conveyed to —	—		
58	736:25	Hemmett by	Jonathan Preston		
7	724:177		Rufus Tay		
55	737:93		Elisha V. Holbrook		
	Plan	confirm location	as that of lot	# 7 on plan	736:26
1888	1742:612	Edwin L. Sanborn & John Howard Lee	Enoch Wentworth	$5.00	land "with the buildings thereon standing on said land" 3116 sq. ft. Apparently a mortgage foreclosure

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS Pemberton Sq. (thru to Somerset St.) COR. ___

NAME Suffolk County Courthouse (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1884-91 (mansard added:1909) source National Register Form[1] & Whitehill[2]

ARCHITECT Original & mansard addition: George A. Clough source (N.R. Form) .

BUILDER ___ source ___

OWNER Suffolk County/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 28 2/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] courthouse

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus -raised basement -2-story mansard

ROOF -originally flat -now 2-story slate mansard cupola ___ dormers lower level-3 stone pedimented wall dormers. Upper level-7 copper pedimented

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Massive "Renaissance" courthouse with later 2-story mansard creating French Second Empire appearance. Symmetrical, heavily articulated 13-bay facade facing Pemberton Sq. 1-5-1-5-1- bay pattern w/ side and center bays projecting slightly. Raised basement & 1st fl. of rock-faced ashlar. Arched center entrance w/stone balustrade above, supported on console brackets. Semi-circular arched 2nd fl. windows except center trabeated window behind Greek Ionic columns set in antis. Modillion cornice above 2, denti cornice above 3. 2-story mansard w/stone wall gables at side & center.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (mansard added in 1909)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor

LOT AREA 87,010 sq. feet (incl.1936 addition)

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS
Plaza in front. Building is freestanding except on north side, which connects with the Moderne 1936 courthouse addition (see separate form)

View of courthouse blocked by Center Plaza office bldg.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Suffolk County Courthouse, one of the city's major public buildings of the late 19th century, is a monumental granite edifice of great physical presence which is unusual in design and largely intact on both the interior and exterior. The building has remained in continuous use as a county goverment facility for close to one hundred years.

PF(June,1980)NRI

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/settlement	___	Science/invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	X		
Community/development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architect George A. Clough served from 1874-1883 as Boston's first City Architect, during which time he designed the Prince School in the Back Bay and English High and Latin School.[1] Clough won the first stage in a two-part design competition for the new courthouse, and apparently the county commissio ers were so impressed by his drawings that they omitted the second stage.[1]

Clough's design is difficult to classify. It was referred to at the time as "Modern Classic" or "German Renaissance".[3] American Architect and Building News had this comment: "The precedent, the Brussels Town-hall, was most unfortunate as it is very mongrel and a bad piece of design, but this precedent had been markedly improved upon."[4] Recent studies have seen the courthouse as "an ea step in the transition from Victorian styles to the Classical Revival."[1] However, when two additional floors were added in 1909, again designed by George Clough, the high mansard roof format created a French Second Empire appearance echoing the design of Bryant's Old City Hall of 1862, nearly fifty years earli

Much of the interior remains intact, including the grand rotunda. Originally the building housed the Social Law Library, founded in 1804, as well as court-rooms and county record offices.

The courthouse replaced a row of early 19th c. brick townhouses arranged arou the square.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

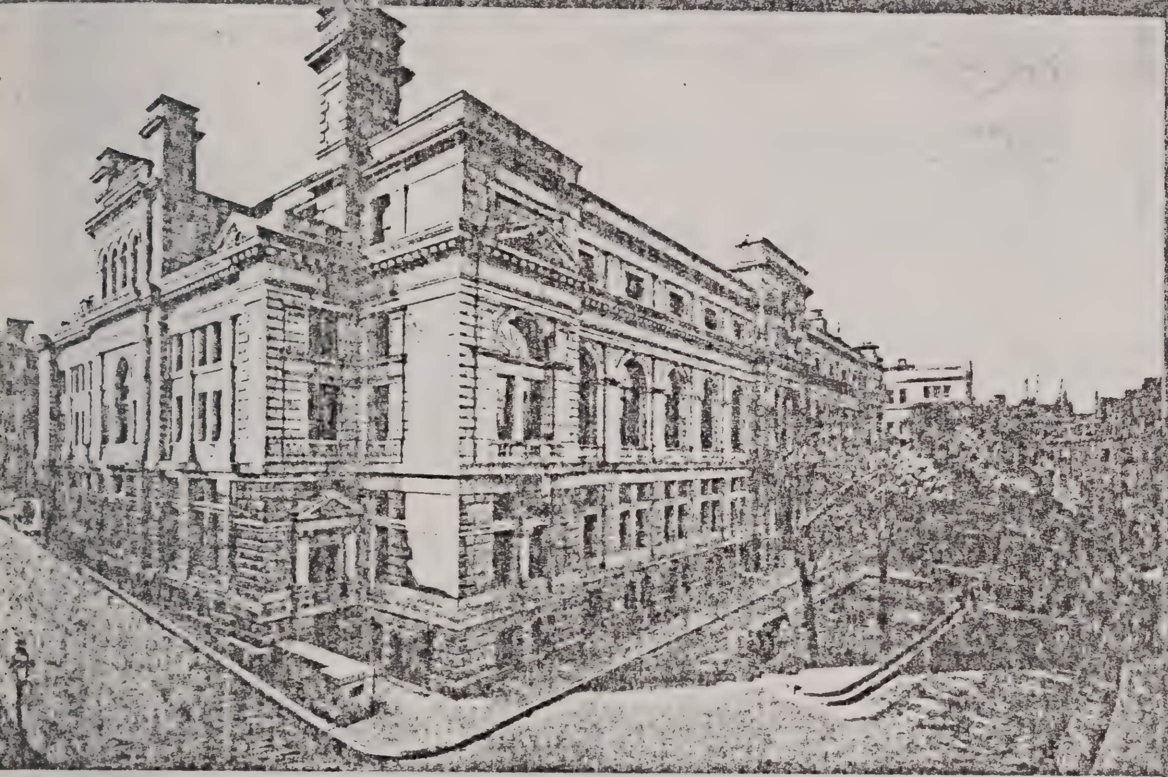
Suggested for designation as Boston City Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. National Register Nomination Form (copy at BLC)
2. Whitehill, Walter M. The Metamorphoses of Scollay & Bowdoin Squares, Bostonian Society, 1974, p. 18.
3. King's How to See Boston (1895) p. 12-13 (photo and text)
4. Am. Arch. and Bldg. News, Jan, 1888 (vol. 23) See also Feb & Dec, 1888 Jan, Oct. and May 1889 and June, 1894.
5. Photographs at SPNEA and Bostonian Society.
6. Bacon's Dictionary of Boston (1886) p. 304.

BOSTON.Government Buildings
Court House. Suffolk County Court
House.Pemberton Square. architect:
George A Clough.
completed 1886 NONCIRCULATING

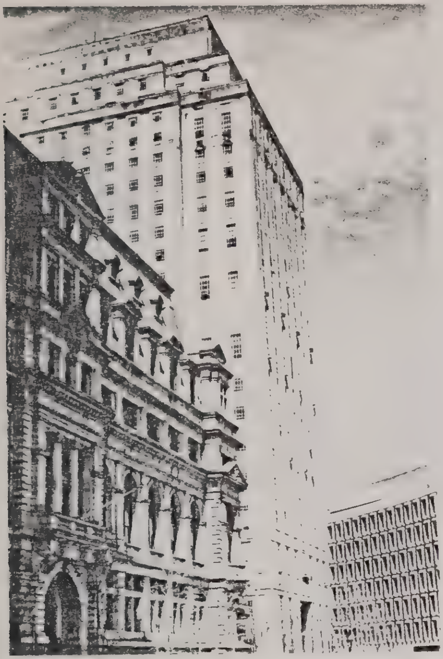
(BPL Fine Arts Dept. files)



NEW COURT HOUSE, Pemberton Square.

Geo. A. Clough, Architect. It was completed in 1886, is 450 feet long, and cost, with ground, $3,828,000.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS Pemberton Sq. (thru to Somerset) COR. ____

NAME Suffolk County Courthouse (addition)
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1936-1939 Building inscription (interior plaque)
source

ARCHITECT Desmond & Lord "
source

BUILDER George A. Fuller Co.
Daniel Cunningham Const. Co. "
source

OWNER Suffolk County/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 11 4|3·80 *

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] courthouse addition

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 15 plus ____

ROOF stepped cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] gray [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Moderne government office tower, 7 bays on principal facade facing Pemberton Sq. and 11 along north side. Three-story granite base with 2-story center entrance, slightly recessed & set off by reverse cable fluting & Art Deco metal grillwork above doors. Bldg. name & gov. seals above 2. Bas relief sculpture of 3 male figures holding sword & caduceus w/ inscription "Justice for All" at level 3. Shaft of gray brick w/ light grey brick edging flanking continuous vertical bands of small paned windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 87,010? sq. feet
(with 1891 courthouse)

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding on 3 sides & connecting on south side with old courthouse. Plaza in front.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Courthouse addition in Moderne style.

PF (June, 1980) (N-)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

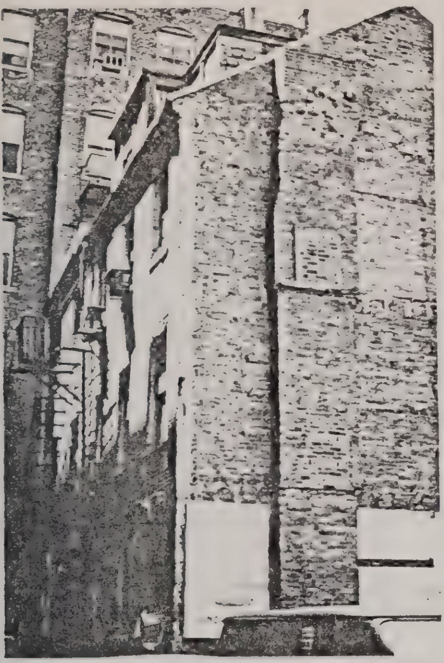
Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 14-15 Ping On St.COR.

NAME ________ present ________ original

MAP No. 24N/12E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE c. 1825-30 estimate source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown source

BUILDER unknown source

1874 Atlas
OWNER Catherine B. Gibson original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *35 3/1 3/2-80

TYPE [✓ residential] single [✓ double] [✓ row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus

ROOF pitched cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 bay double house in Greek Revival style, entries in 2nd & 5th bays. Rectangular fenestration with stone sills & lintels, and denticular cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] vacant, falling down LOT AREA 762 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS located in narrow alley adjacent to parking lot, and facing rear walls of Edinboro St. Structures.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This late 1820s structure is in extremely poor condition, and according to adjacent parking lot attendant is scheduled for demolition. Once part of an early 19th c. block, this is the last portion remaining, the property now serving as a parking lot.

Ping On St. was originally called Oliver Place, & was laid out c.1823-5, according to city directories. A 1976 history of Chinatown notes that almost 100 years ago, the first Chinese pitched tents along

M MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

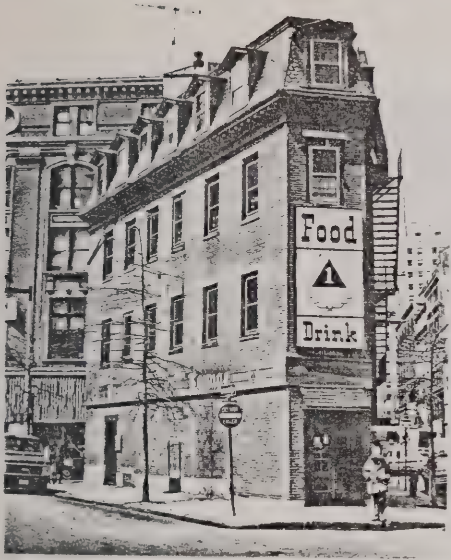
Ping On Alley, having come from the West Coast as contract laborers for construction of the Pearl St. telephone exchange.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Chinatown, Boston 200 Neighborhood History Series, 1976.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Parking lot attendant.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 130-132 Portland St. COR. 75 Merrimac St. Traverse St.

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No.Station

DATE pre-1874 Atlas (no permit) source

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER orig.Atlas owner: Thomas L. Jenks/ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 5/3*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus 1

ROOF mansard, black scolloped slates cupola ____ dormers total of 14, all with triangular pediments

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small-scale red brick mansard commercial building shaped to fit roughly triangular lot. 6 regularly-spaced windows along Merrimac, 4 on Portland and 3 on Traverse. 1st fl. altered. Upper 2 floors have 6/6 sash and rectangular sandstone sills and lintels. Modillion block cornice and scolloped slate mansard.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic 1st fl. windows bricked in, storefront changes

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA about 1700 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building, polygonal in shape to suit basically triangular lot at intersection of 3 streets. Street trees along sidewalk.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
130-132 Portland contributes to the architectural character of the North Station area and is particularly notable for its polygonal shape and the fine detailing of the roof and dormers.

The principal original tenant was Thomas L. Jenks, a physician and apothecary who had an apothecary shop on the first floor. Jenks is first listed at this corner beginning

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in 1850-51, but it is not clear when the present structure was erected. Jenks purchased the property in 1868 from the Trull Distillery Estate[2] and may have erected the building soon after. The triangular building appears on the 1874 Atlas. Whiting's survey of 1877 lists it as occupied by the apothecar and by the work rooms of Leftonveth & Blume, tailors, on the 3rd fl. The 2nd and 4th floors were vacant at that time. Jenks remained at this location through the early 1880's. By that time he is also listed in the directories as the president of the North End Savings Bank.

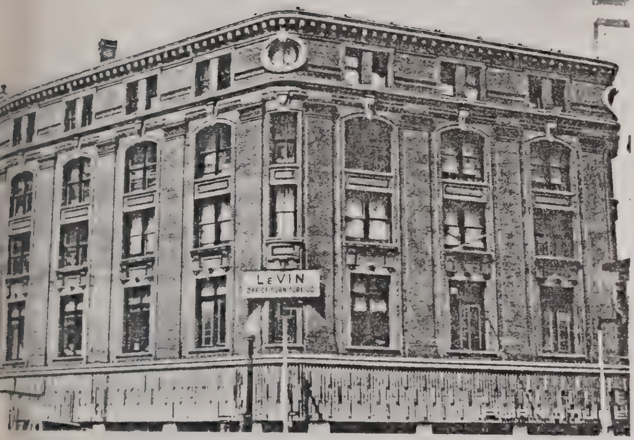
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy... (Boston, 1877)
2. Suffolk County Courthouse, Book 934, p. 114 (purchased from Wm. Sohier for $10,000)-1868

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 134-142 Portland St. COR. 83-91 Merrimac St. Traverse St.

NAME ________
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1896 Building permit 1/29/1896
source

ARCHITECT Stephen Codman (permit) .
source

BUILDER not listed on permit
source

OWNER Mrs. C.E. Tarbell/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 2|1 #80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] "mercantile & stores" (permit)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ________

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] cast/trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Beaux Arts commercial building 3 X 3 X 5 bays plus curved corner bays. Modern storefront. Levels 2-4 treated as a unit defined by 3-story brick pilasters and cast stone architraves and terminating in a cornice. Top story features oxeye windows at the rounded corner bays, a center flat-roofed pediment and terra cotta bracketed cornice. Beaux Arts decoration includes exaggerated keystones and cartouches.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (storefront covered but may be intact)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA 6000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner building roughly trapezoidal in shape with three facades and curved bays at corners.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Notable example of bold Beaux Arts detailing on a brick commercial building.

Architect Stephen Codman also designed buildings at 105-119 Merrimac, 166-174 Portland, 81-83 Essex and 7-11 Merchants Row, all in the Central Business District.

F (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

In partnership with the French-born architect Constant Desire Despradelle, he also designed 216-246 Causeway St and won the competition for the new Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, the firm's best known work.[1]

The original tenant at #134-138 was the Derby Desk Company, specialists in roll top desks, bank and office furniture, and at #142 was the National Casket Company, manufacturer of all types of funeral furnishing

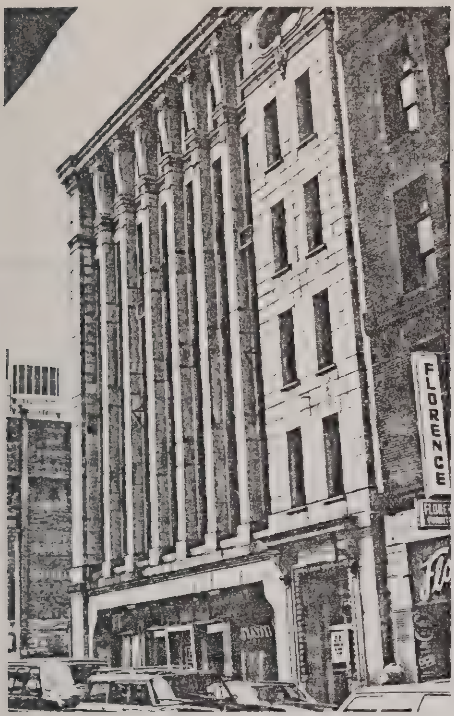
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of Am. Architects...(entry on Despradelle)
2. 1897 Boston City Directory.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 166-174 Portland COR.
(rear: 11-17 Lancaster)

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1897 Building permit 2/25/1897 source

ARCHITECT Stephen Codman (permit) source

BUILDER not listed on permit source

OWNER Peter Brigham Estate/ original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 3/5 * 3/6, 4/6 (rear) '80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Asymmetrical 8-bay Beaux Arts/Commercial Style building with principal (Portland St) facade of granite and secondary, red brick and cast stone Lancaster facade. Portland side has entrance entablature offset right (bay #1) with double hung windows on floors 2-5 and oval window at 6(above entrance.)Bays 2-8 feature cast iron storefront, then multi-story granite piers& recessed metal spandrals.Stone cornices above 5th & 6th floors.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 8753 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building extends through the block, with the secondary facade on Lancaster (#11-17) Parking lot to south.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
This building, constructed for the Peter Brigham estate, is important to the streetscapes of both Portland and Lancaster and is notable for its imposing granite Portland facade and generally intact quality. (N.B. The asymmetrical bay arrangement initially suggests that the southernmost bay was later removed. However, an architect's rendering published in the Architectural Club Yearbook, and the building dimensions

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

listed on the permit, indicate that the building stands as built and that its lack of balance is a design problem.)

Architect Stephen Codman also designed buildings at 105-119 Merrimac, 134-142 Portland, 81-83 Essex and 7-11 Merchants Row in the Central Business District. In partnership with the French-born architect Constant Desire Despradelle, he also designed the industrial building at 216-246 Causeway St. and won the competition for the new Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, the firm's best known work.

The original tenant at #174 was the Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Co, makers of rattan and reed furniture. The firm moved to this building from the adjacent #176-182 Portland and before that was located in the earliest of the three Brigham buildings, #190-192 Portland. The company had salesrooms in several other major cities and remained at #174 at least through the mid-1920's.

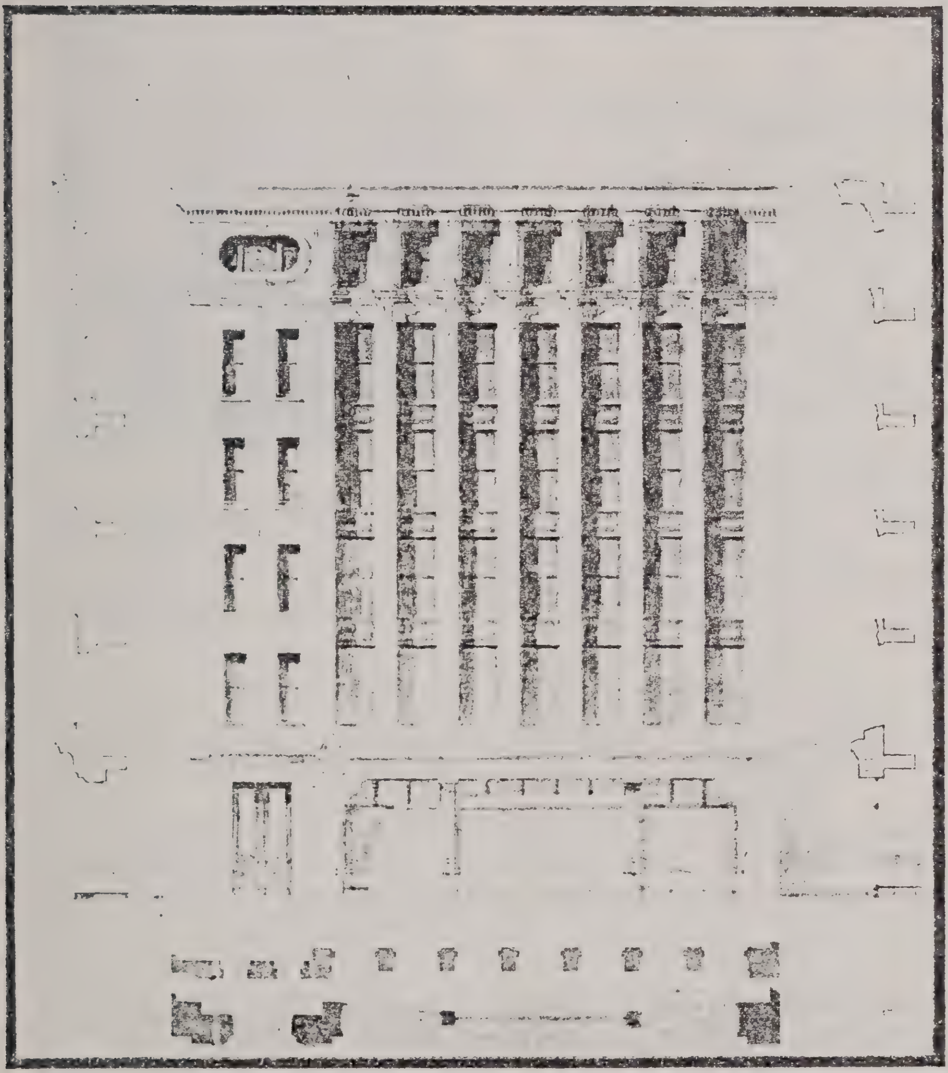
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architectural Club Yearbook, 1899, p. 131. (architect's rendering)
2. Detail of doorway & original double-leaved doors, BPL Fine Arts Dept. files.

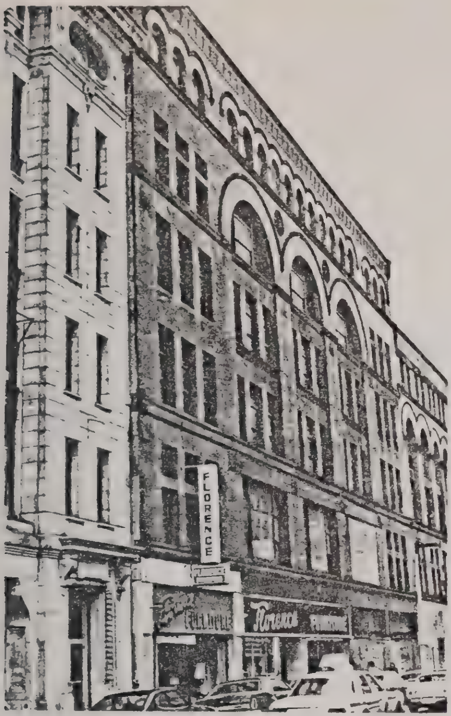
166-174 Portland



BUILDING FOR ESTATE OF PETER B. BRIGHAM.
STEPHEN CODMAN, Architect, Boston.

Architectural Club Yearbook
1899 (N.B. drawing is reversed -
entrance should be at right)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 176-182 Portland St. COR. ______

NAME Addition to Peter Brigham Building
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1891 Building permit 5/1/1891
source

ARCHITECT Hartwell & Richardson Damrell p.64
source

BUILDER Connery & Wentworth Damrell p.64
source

OWNER Peter B. Brigham Estate/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1/1*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] "mercantile"

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5-bay Richardsonian Romanesque addition to the Peter Brigham Building at #190-192 Portland. Largely intact cast iron storefront. Upper floors divided into bays by wide brick piers which form rowlock arches at the 5th floor over the center 3 bays. Arcaded top story followed by corbel cornice. Brownstone accents including belt course carved initials "B" at level 2 and brownstone rosettes with letter "B" at 5th.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic minor storefront & window changes

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 8146 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Forms visual unit with 190-192 Portland

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This addition to the Peter Brigham Building at 190-199 Portland is also the work of the leading Boston firm of Hartwell and Richardson and is significant as one of the finest late 19th century Richardsonian commercial buildings in the North Station area. The facade is largely intact including the cast iron storefront and forms a visual ensemble with the earlier Brigham

PF(June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

building at the corner of Portland and Causeway Streets.

The 1880's and early 1890's have been called the most creative period in the long partnership of Henry Walker Hartwell (1833-1919) and William Cummings Richardson (1854-1935), who practiced together from 1882 until Hartwell's death in 1919. The firm was extremely successful and produced buildings that were "competently designed, excellently constructed and comfortably up-to-date in the accepted styles of the day"[1]-in this case the Romanesque Revival as popularized by H.H. Richardson. The only other Hartwell& Richardson building identified within the Central Business District survey area is the adjacent Peter Brigham Bldg.

In 1894 the building was occupied by three furniture-related enterprises W. B. Badger & Co (est. in 1841 as Rice & Jenkins), dealers in office furniture & roll top desks; Williamsport Furniture Co, manufacturers; and Heywood Bros. & Co, chairs and rattan and reed furniture. The latter company had salesrooms nationwide and had previously been located in the Brigham Building. They later moved to the next building of the Brigham estate, #166-174 Portland.

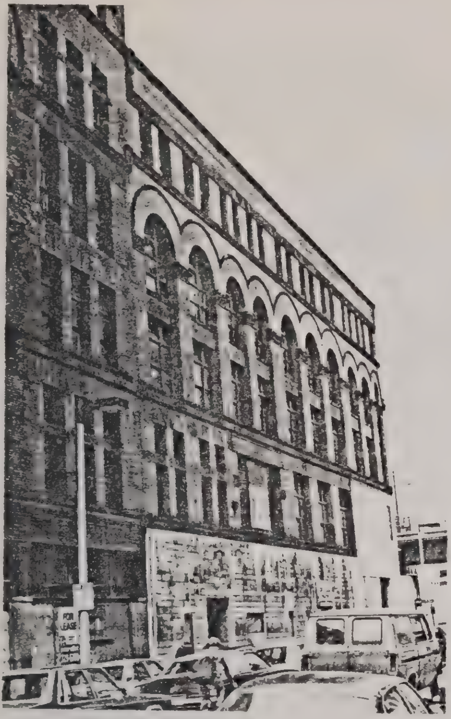
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Susan Maycock Vogel, "Hartwell and Richardson: An Introduction to Their Work," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, May, 1973, p. 132.
2. Chas. Damrell, A Half Century of Boston Building (1895) p. 64.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 190-192 Portland St. COR. 81-87 Causeway

NAME ____ Peter Brigham Building
present ____ original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1888-89 AABN, April, 1890 Damrell, p. 80
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Hartwell & Richardson "
source (Damrell & AABN)

BUILDER David Connery & Co. (Damrell, p. 80)
source

OWNER Peter Bent Brigham Estate/
original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 1/2,* 6/5·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Richardsonian Romanesque commercial building, 6 bays on Causeway, 10 on Portland and single bay at truncated corner. Storefront and part of 2nd fl. "modernized." Show windows at 2nd fl followed by 2-story arcade of brick piers which meet to form rowlock arches above 4th fl, accented by carved brownstone capitals at springline. Upper story of small repeating rectangular windows, simple brownstone banding at roofline.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor - moderate] drastic Bldg. name carved in top spandral of corner bay.
(concrete covering over storefront)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 9508 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Forms visual unit with adjacent 176-182 Portland (identical belt bands between levels 2 & 3.) Corner bldg. with truncated corner bay and corner entrance. Causeway side faces elevated subway tracks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Peter Brigham Building is significant as a fine example of Richardsonian Romanesque commercial architecture designed by the well-respected Boston firm of Hartwell and Richardson. The building is one of the two or three best late 19th century commercial buildings in the North Station area.

PF/June 1980)NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architects Henry Walker Hartwell (1833-1919) and William Cummings Richardson (1854-1935) practiced together from 1882 until Hartwell's death in 1919. The firm was extremely successful and produced buildings which were "competently designed, excellently constructed and comfortably up-to-date in the accepted styles of the day."[3] They were followers rather than innovators, in this case following very closely the design of the earlier R.H. White warehouse of 1882-3 by Peabody and Stearns.[4] The R.H. White warehouse was one of Peabody & Stearns most influential works, and the fact that it has since been demolished makes the Brigham Building all the more important. Hartwell and Richardson also designed the adjacent building at 176-182 Portland, also for the Brigham estate and the firm's only other known surviving building in the Central Business District survey area.

Among the original tenants was Heywood Brothers & Co (at #81 Causeway), a chair manufacturer which later merged with the Wakefield Rattan Co. The firm moved to the addition at 176-182 Portland in the early 1890's and to 166-174 Portland in 1898, where they remained for several decades. From 1891 through the 1920's, the building also housed one of the several Cobbs, Bates & Yerxa grocery and tea shops. In 1900 the firm of A.B. & E.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity (cont. below) for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

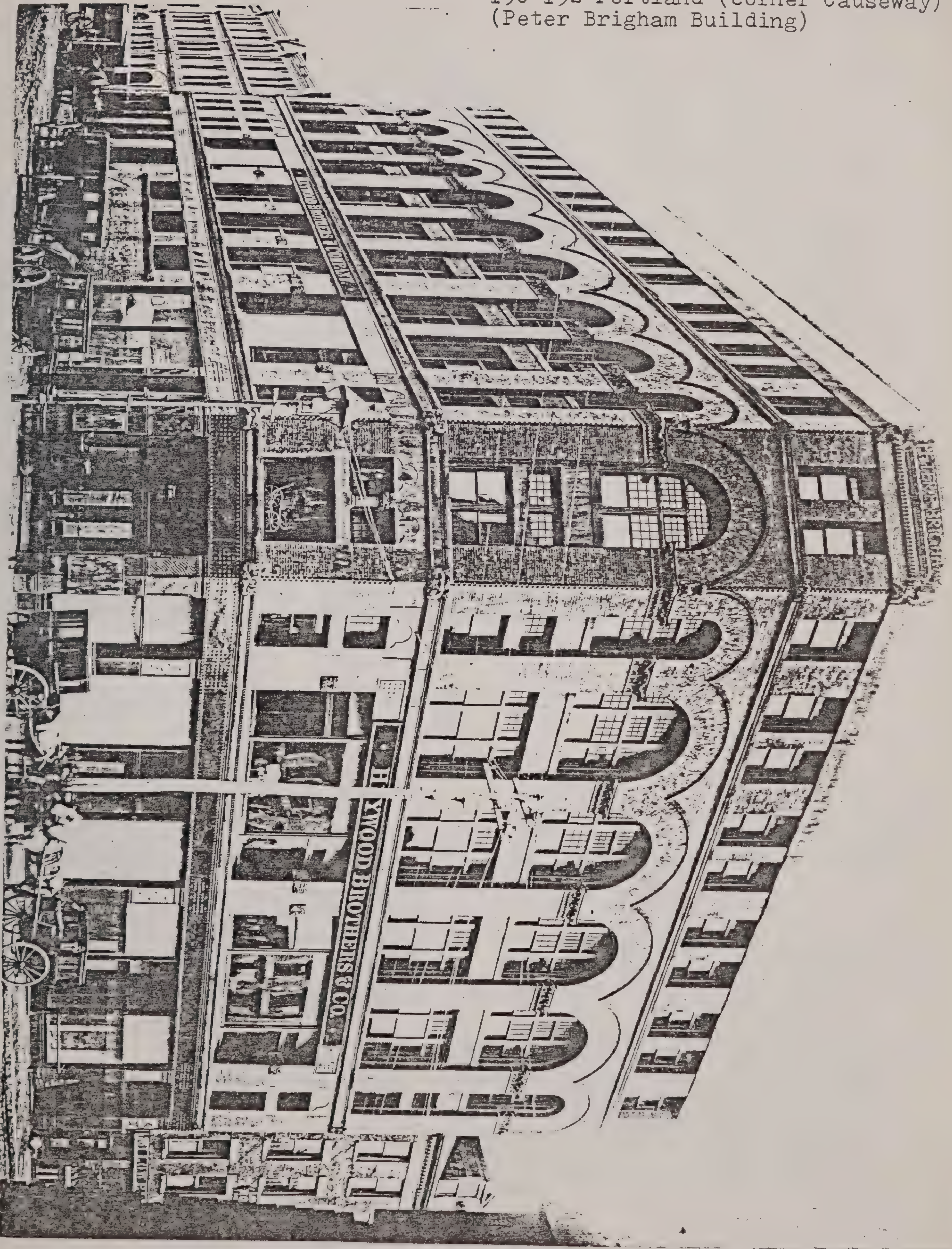
Part of suggested "North Station" National Register District.

Signficance, cont: Shaw Co. moved to 81 Causeway, where they remained into the 1910's. Shaw, which manufactured and sold parlor, church and lodge furniture, had been established in 1780 and was one of the city's oldest furniture companies.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Am. Architect and Bldg. News, April, 1890 (illus w/ architect's name)
2. Chas. Damrell, Half Century of Boston Building (1895) p. 80.
3. Susan Maycock Vogel, "Hartwell and Richardson: An Introduction to Their Work," Journal of the Soc. of Arch. Historians, May, 1973, p.134
4. Wheaton A. Holden, "The Peabody Touch: Peabody and Stearns of Boston, 1870-1917" Journal of the Soc. of Arch. Historians, May, 1973, p.126.
5. Prof. Sekler class paper, on file at Carpenter Center (1971)
6. Excellent early photo c.1890, SPNEA and BPL Print Dept (Commercial Buildings C-M, #5)

190-192 Portland (corner Causeway)
(Peter Brigham Building)


H YWOOD BROTHERS & CO.
PETER BRIGHAM

(pre-1891)

File Under 190-192 Portland

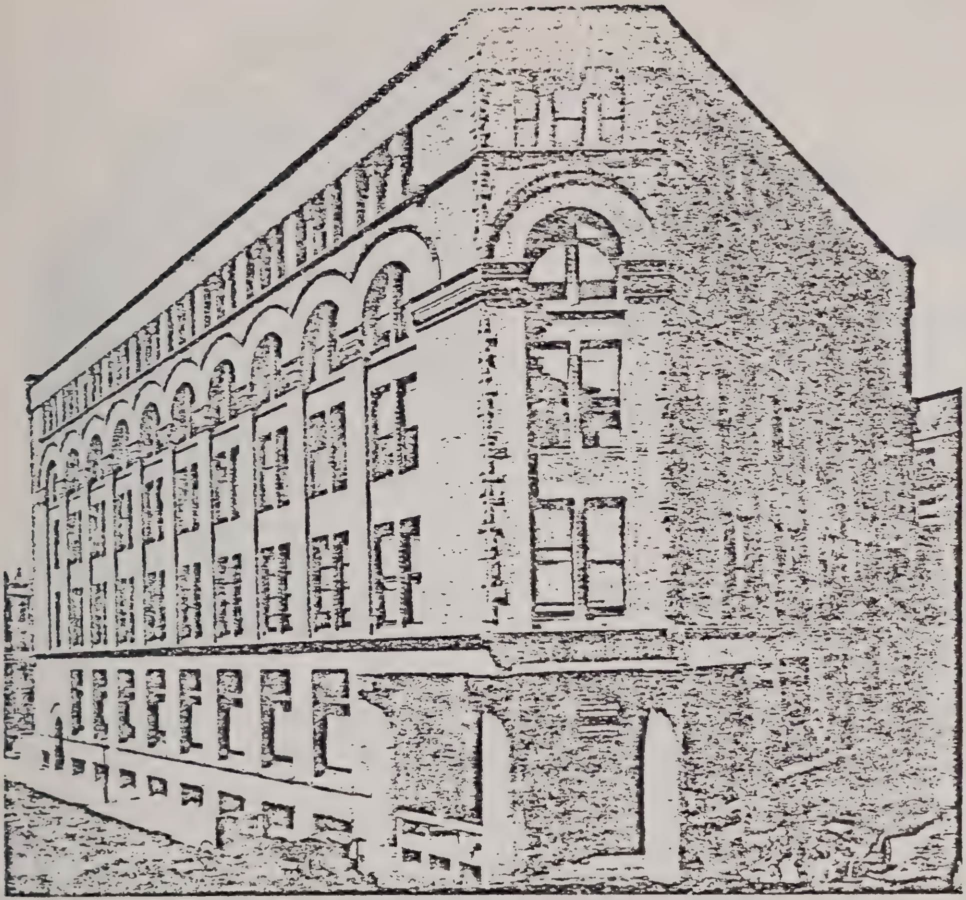
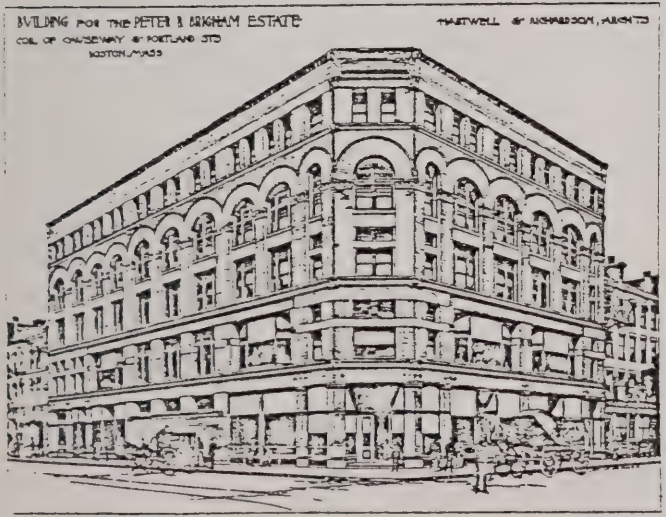


Fig. 23. R. H. White warehouse store, Boston, 1882–1883 (*American Architect and Building News*, Sept. 1883).


BUILDING FOR THE PETER B BRIGHAM ESTATE
COR. OF CAUSEWAY & PORTLAND STS
BOSTON, MASS
HARTWELL & RICHARDSON, ARCHTS

←

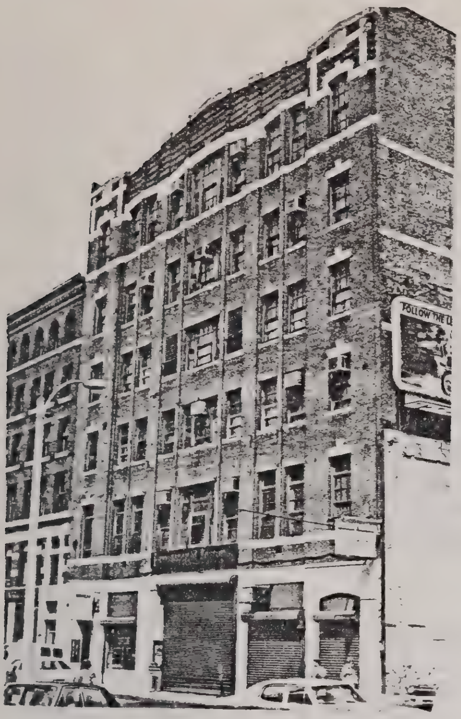
Fig. 24. Peter Brigham Estate Building, Boston, ca. 1890, by Hartwell and Richardson (*American Architect and Building News*, April 1890).

A comparison of the R.H. White warehouse by Peabody and Stearns (above, since demolished) with Hartwell and Richardson's Peter Brigham building (left) done seven years later.

(Xerox from Wheaton A. Holden's 'The Peabody Touch: Peabody and Stearns of Boston, 1870-1917" in SAH Journal, May, 1973)

28. The Marshall Field Store, however, was based on entirely different design rhythms being related to Richardson's own earlier Cheney Block (1875–1876) in Hartford and first Ames Building (1882–1883) in Boston. By contrast, the R. H. White Store was an extension of Peabody and Stearns's alternate design for the Howard National Bank (1878) in Boston and the important United Bank Building (1880–1881) in New York City. The roots of the R. H. White design are probably hidden in cast-iron buildings of an earlier period.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 119-127 Portland St. COR. (thru to 190-198 Friend)

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1918 Building permit, April 1918 source

ARCHITECT Andrews, Rantoul & Jones (permit) source

BUILDER L.P. Soule & Son (permit) source

OWNER Trustees of 123 Portland St.Trus/ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 2/3 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] "garage and 2 stores" (permit)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Utilitarian early 20th century commercial building with a verticality anticipating the Moderne, combined with classical accents such as flared keystone lintels. Principal(Portland) facade is stone at 1st fl. and rising brick piers above, dividing the 9 bays into a 1/2/3/2/1 pattern. Top spandral slightly stepped & ornamented with brick banding. Friend St. side is similar but has an additional story above the center 3 bays

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (one bay added on north side of Friend facade?)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 11,848 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building extends through the block and has second facade at 190-198 Friend. Vacant lot to south

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Contributes to the streetscape in scale and materials.

Sr. architect Robert Day Andrews (1857-1928) was previously head of the well-regarded firm of Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul, designers of a number of earlier Boston

PF(June 1980) NRD/c

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Boston commercial buildings including 129-131 Portland, 60-62 Congress (Hornblower & Weeks Building), 40-50 Congress (State Mutual Insurance Building), 8-10 Beacon, 453-463 Washington (Dexter Building) and 4 Liberty Square (Muller Building), as well as the east and west wings of the Massachusetts State House.

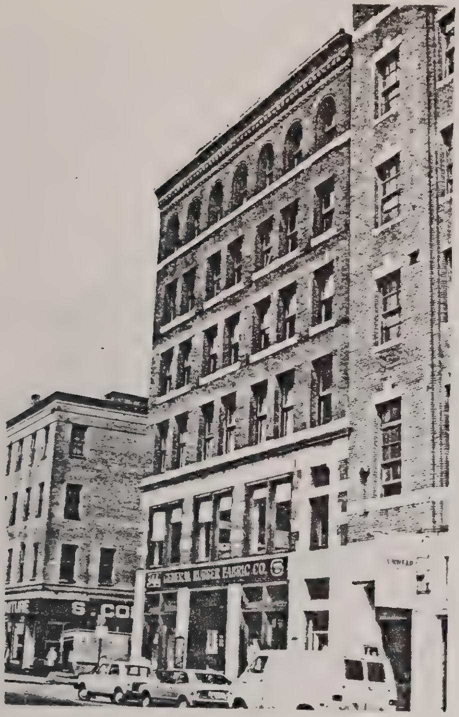
According to the permit, the building was built as a garage and two stores.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 129-131 Portland St. COR. 9-15 Traverse St.

NAME ________ present ________ original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1897 Building permit 5/24/1897 source

ARCHITECT Andrews, Jacques , & Rantoul (permi source

Frank L. Whitcomb

BUILDER Charles A. Dodge (permit) source

OWNER Wm. O. Sohier/ J. Lovett original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 5/4 #80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] cast/trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 10 X 7 bay red brick and cast stone-trimmed late 19th c. commercial building. Intact 2-story cast iron storefront with twisted guilloche banding along jambs & mullions of show windows. Arcaded top story and corbel cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 4451 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner building with vacant lot to northeast on Traverse St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Intact example of late 19th century "warehouse" architecture typical of the area and compatible with the streetscape.

Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul was a successful and well-respected turn-of-the-century firm whose best downtown Boston works are located in the financial and retail

PF (June 1980) NRD/c.

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

districts and include 60-62 Congress (Hornblower & Weeks Building), 40-50 Congress (State Mutual Insurance Building), 8-10 Beacon St, and 453-463 Washington St. (Dexter Building.)

The major original tenant was Charles P. Whittle & Co., furniture manufacturers. An advertisement in the 1898 Boston City Directory gives the following information about the firm: "manufacturer of bank and store fixtures/show cases/sectional store fixtures and counters constantly on hand for immediate delivery/factory at East Boston, office at #129 Portland."[1] In the 1910's the building was occupied by the Merrimac Mattrass Manufacturing Co. and in the 1920's by the Boston Mirror Co, manufacturers of framed and unframed mirrors,- medicine cabinets, etc.

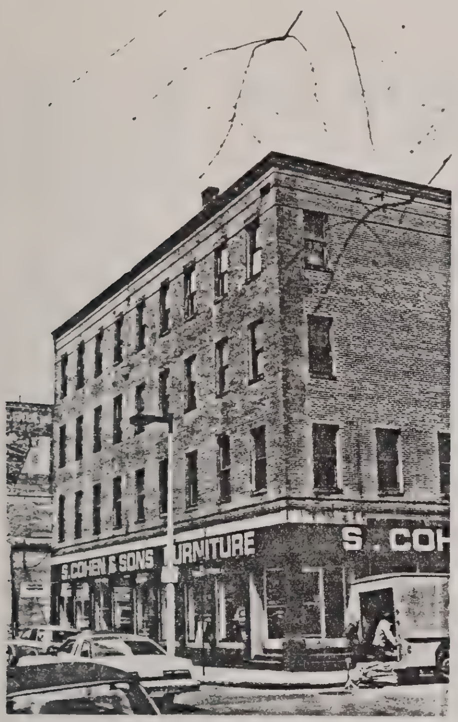
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1898 Boston City Directory, p. 2220.(adv)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 133-137 Portland St. COR. 14 Traverse St.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No.Station

DATE c. 1870-73 Pictured in advertisement of 1873[3] source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ______ source

BUILDER ______ source

OWNER Harrison Parker/ original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 2/4*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ______

ROOF slight pitch cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Victorian commercial building of 9 bays on Portland and 8 on Traverse. Virtually intact storefront with cast iron pilasters on Portland, simple granite piers on Traverse, a continuous granite lintel, and main entrance cut from the corner. Upper floors have regularly-spaced windows with brownstone sills and lintels and 1/1 sash. Corbelling and saw-tooth band at roofline. Copper gutter. Part of Traverse facade wall rebuilt without window openings.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(see footnote #3)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 4924 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site with vacant lot to northwest.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

133-137 Portland is a straight-forward 19th c. brick manufacturing and wholesale building which contributes to the streetscape and features a notable cast iron and granite storefront. Historically, the building is notable because of its history of continuous use by members of the furniture trade, the principal commercial activity in the North Station area.

Deed records do not reveal the exact date of construction. The property and a building

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

on the site was purchased by Harrison Parker and Jonathan Sleeper in 1866, subject to a 5-year lease on the upper 2 floors.[1] In 1871 Parker bought out Sleeper's interest in the property.[2] It is possible to speculate that the present structure was constructed sometime after the lease expired and before 1873, when an advertisement shows an illustration of the present structure, then occupied by H. Parker & Co, mahogany and veneer mills. The firm imported and manufactured veneers and fancy woods "used by car builder and cabinetmakers" and also stocked foreign and native hard woods in boards and planks. By 1877, the company had been renamed Palmer, Parker & Co. By the late 19th century, the building was occupied by F.W. Allen & Co, wholesale furniture manufacturers and jobbers. The firm later became the Allen & Paisley Co, which continued at this address until the 1940's, when the building was taken over by the present tenant, S. Cohen & Sons, furniture.

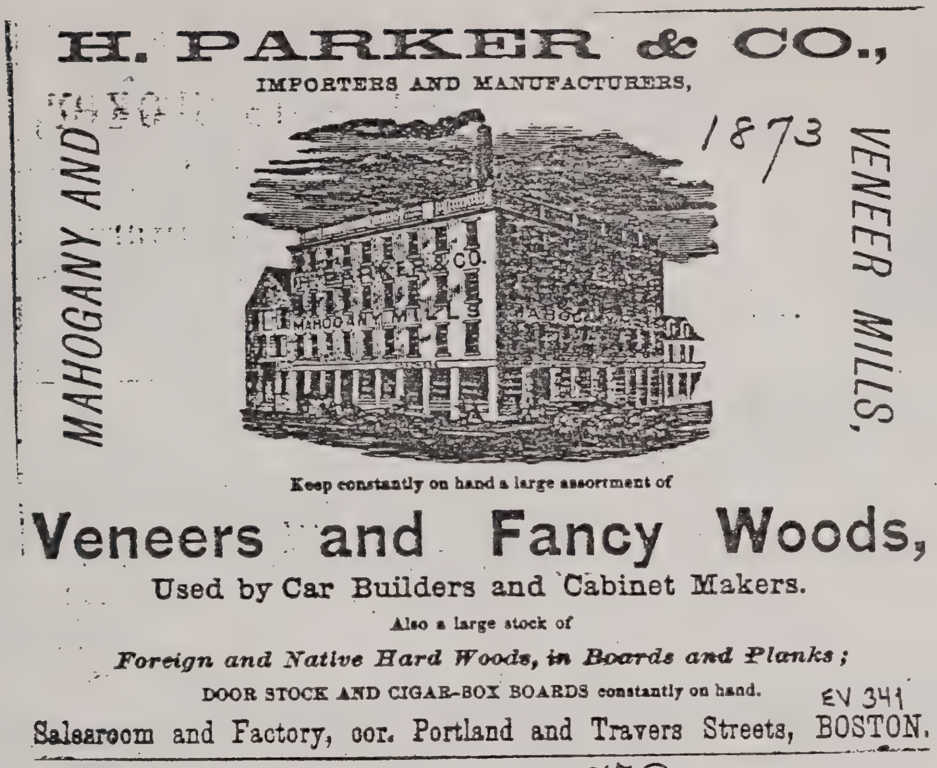
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Courthouse, Deed Book 878, p. 290 (May 19, 1866) (the lease was from 1865-1870)
2. Suffolk County Courthouse, Deed Book 1030, p. 30. (Jan. 4, 1871)
3. 1873 advertisement in file of Bostonian Society (Portland St.) w/ illustration, which shows what appears to be a granite rather than cast iron storefront along Portland and also a balustrade at the roofline, with no corbelling. These changes suggest that the buildin was updated in the late 19th c. (if the illustration is accurate.)

133-137 Portland



H. PARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

MAHOGANY AND VENEER MILLS,

1873

H. PARKER & CO.
MAHOGANY MILLS

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

Veneers and Fancy Woods,

Used by Car Builders and Cabinet Makers.

Also a large stock of

Foreign and Native Hard Woods, in Boards and Planks;

DOOR STOCK AND CIGAR-BOX BOARDS constantly on hand.

EV 341

Salesroom and Factory, cor. Portland and Travers Streets, BOSTON.

1873
(Bostonian Society
files)

FREDERICK W. ALLEN,
Treasurer

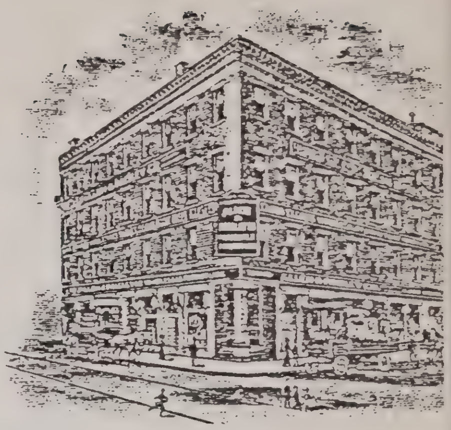
WILLIAM PAISLEY,
President

ALLEN & PAISLEY CO.,

WHOLESALE FURNITURE.

TELEPHONES
HAYMARKET 2650
2651

133-137 Portland Street,
SIDEBOARDS, TABLES,
HALL STANDS, CHAMBER SETS,
BOOK CASES, DESKS & CHINA CLOSETS.



BOSTON, July 29, '2d91

Elev Dept
[illegible]

The Building Department,
City of Boston,
Massachusetts.

Gentlemen:

Won't you have the inspector who examined our elevator well a day or two ago, come down tomorrow, Friday, ~~any~~ time before 11:30 or after 2 P.M. (If not convenient, Friday, Saturday morning between 9 and 10) and see our Mr. Allen who would like to talk with him in regard to one or two of the articles he mentioned on the list he left here.

This is important as I shall be away for two weeks after Saturday night.

If he will telephone me I can talk with him just as well, if he is not coming down this way. I do not know his name as he only left a list with no name on the paper.

Awaiting your promptness, I remain

Yours truly,

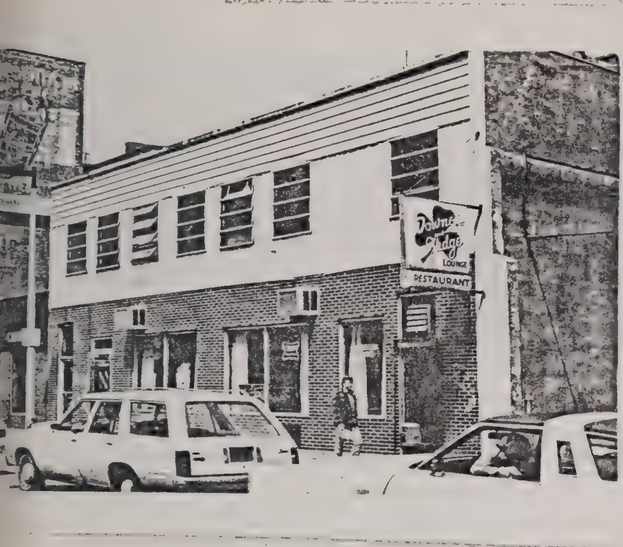
F. W. Allen
Allen & Paisley

C. K. McNeil

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 141-147 Portland St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original ____



MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE mid-20th century (style, no permit) source

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER ____ original ____ present ____

PHOTOGRAPHS 12/5*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS [✓ Frame] clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-story contemporary commercial structure, probably frame construction, with brick storefront and green aluminum-sided second story with jalousie windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (?)minor moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA est.2000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS parking lot to south

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Detracts from streetscape (intrusion)

PF(June, 1980) NRD/NC

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District (intrusion

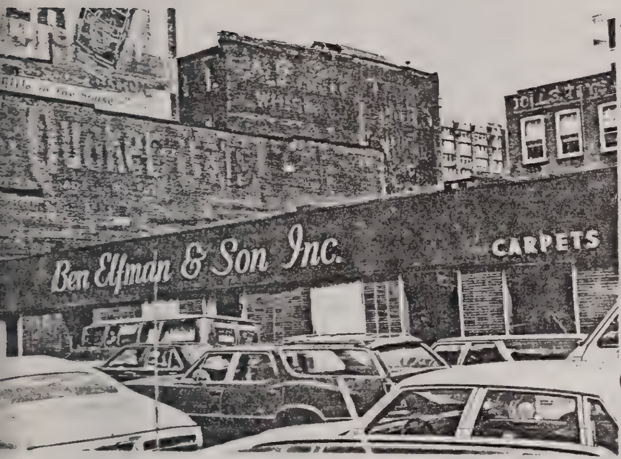
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. (NB. 1938 Atlas shows this as a frame building.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 151-153 & 155-163 Portland COR. ___

NAME ___ present ___ original



MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE #151-153 : 1926 (permit 4/29/1926)
#155-163 : prob. also early 20th c.
source

ARCHITECT #151-153; F.A. Mack (permit)
source

BUILDER not listed on permit
source

OWNER #151-153: Victor Gerard/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 2/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential]

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Originally two buildings, probably both early 20th century in date, now unified by a brick veneer which covers facades of both buildings. Now 8 bays wide.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic]

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 3483& 1730 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS out of scale with buildings to the north

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts from streetscape (intrusion)

E(June 1980) NRD/NC

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

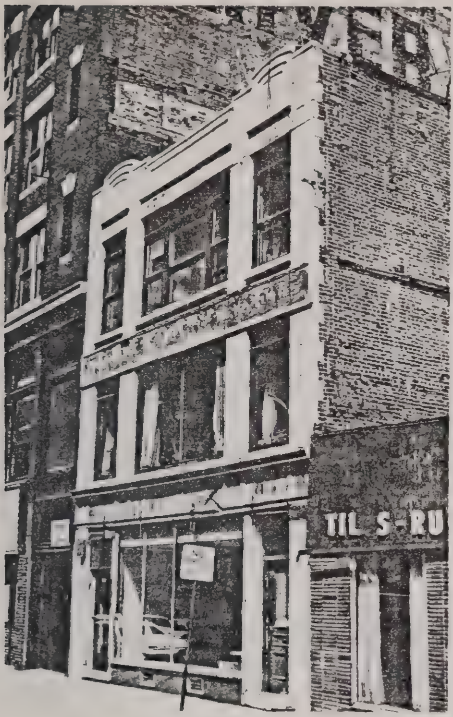
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District (intrusion)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 169-171 Portland St. COR. ___

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE c. 1910-20 (no permit)
source

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER ___
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13/1 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential]

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay cast stone early 20th century commercial building. Offset right and left entrances, wide center window at floors 2 & 3, parapet motif at roofline.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ___

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 3051 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Not a distinctive example of its style.

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

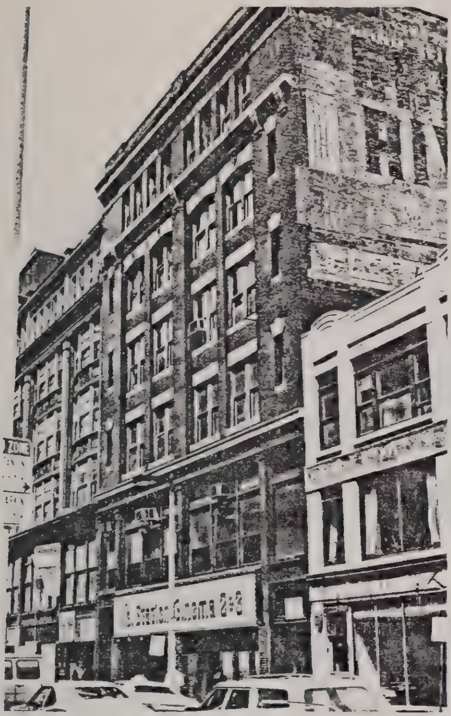
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 173-179 Portland St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present Petts Building original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1907 Building permit 5/14/1907 source

ARCHITECT Arthur H. Vinal (permit) source

BUILDER W.S. Ferguson Co. (permit) source

OWNER S.F. Petts/ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 3/2 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) "light manufacturing and 2 stores" (permit)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan [✓ stone] trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-bay early 20th century pier and spandral commercial building with classical accents. Partially intact 2-story cast iron storefront with Ionic pilasters. Levels 3-5 have single windows at side bays and paired windows at wider center bays framed by brick piers and brick and stone spandrals. Segmental arched windows at level 5 with stone keystone lintels. Bracketed cornice followed by top story of 8 single windows, stone dentil cornice and brick parapet. Modernized at center bays of 1st. Fl.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor - broken windows - cast iron needs painting LOT AREA 3708 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Example of early 20th century utilitarian commercial architecture typical of the area and compatible with the streetscape.

Architect Arthur H. Vinal designed a number of fine Romanesque Revival buildings for the city during his term as City Architect in the 1880's, including the Police and

PF (June 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Fire Station in the Back Bay and the Chestnut Hill Pumping Station. He practiced on his own from the 1890's to the 1910's and his work in downtown Boston also included the Center/Globe Theatre at 686 Washington Street and the adjacent tan brick classically-styled building at 684 Washington (both in the theatre area).

According to the permit, the building was constructed to house light manufacturing and two stores. One of the early tenants was the Chapman Company, dealers in lamps and lamp trimmings.

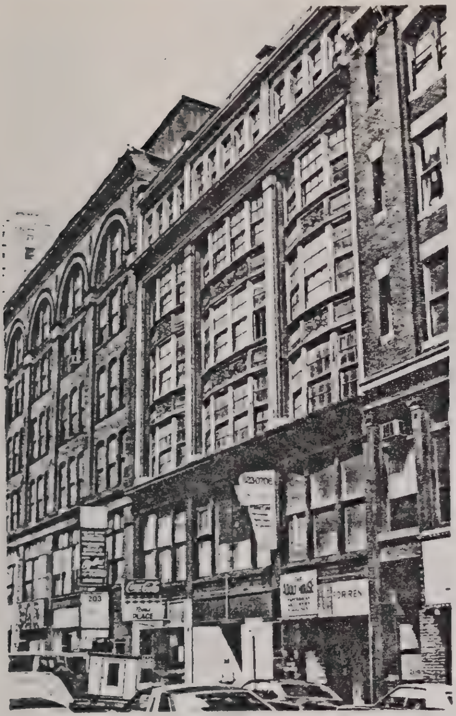
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1910 Boston City Directory.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 197-201 Portland St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA No. Station

DATE 1895 Building permit 5/25/1895
source

ARCHITECT Shaw & Hunnewell (permit)
source

BUILDER H.H. McLaughlin (permit)
source

OWNER H. Hunnewell/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 13|3*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] "warehouse for furniture" (permit)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay Victorian Commercial Style building. Largely intact 2-story cast iron storefront terminating in egg and dart cornice. 3-story brick pilasters at levels 3-5 framing 3-story pressed metal polygonal bays with festooned spandrals. Brownstone cornice above 5 with lions heads at corners. Top story of 13 small 4/4 windows followed by copper gutter/cornice and simple iron balustrade between brick pedestals.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 3911 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Well-detailed and well-preserved late 19th century brick commercial building important to the streetscape.

Architects George Russell Shaw (1848-1937) and Henry S. Hunnewell (1851-1931) practiced together for about 30 years beginning in 1873. The firm designed a number of notable buildings in the Boston environs including

PF(June 1980)NRD/c

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Pierce Hall at Harvard, the Wellesley College Library, the Boston Medical Library on the Fenway and Ear and Eye Hospital in Boston.[1] 197-201 Portland is the firm's only known extant building in the Boston Central Business District survey area.

The principal original tenant was John A. Dunn, a chair manufacturer with offices on Portland and a factory in Gardner, Mass. Dunn is listed at this address from 1897 to 1906, when he moved his offices to Roxbury and was replaced by the Standard Wire Mattress Co, dealers in iron and brass bedsteads, mattresses, wire couches, cots, pillows, cushions, etc.

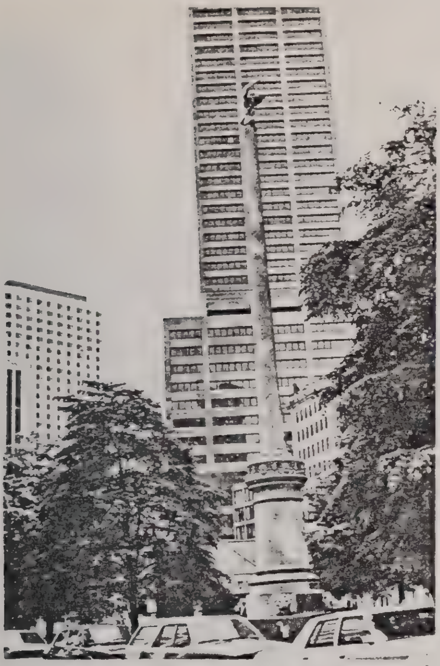
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of Am. Architects...p308 and 547.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS Post Office Sq. COR.

NAME Angell Memorial Fountain
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1913 BPL architectural file
source

ARCHITECT Peabody & Stearns "
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 27 4/1

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] monument

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) ____ plus ____

ROOF ____ cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Cast stone monolith toped by carved, gilded eagle and set on raised fountain. Copper lettering "In Memory of George Thorndike Angell, 1853-1909" Water intended to run into fountain from mouth's of 4 lions heads at edge.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA ____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS In center of small treed public plaza

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Designed by major Boston firm and dedicated to George T. Angell, founder of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of the American Humane Education Society.

PE(June 1980)NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

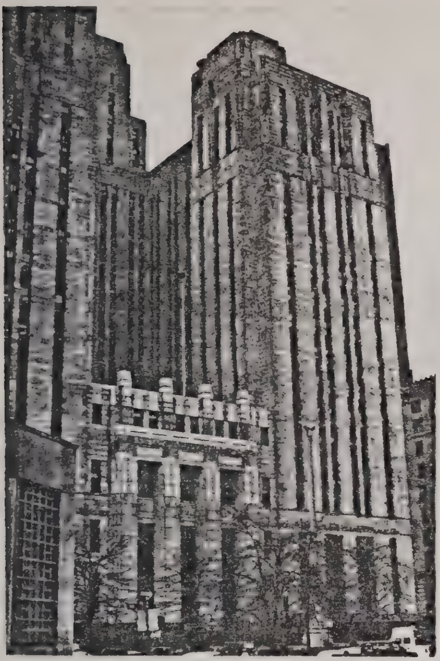
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Exchange" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Three photographs in the Emerson and Norris portfolio Cast Stone (BPL #8098.30)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS Post Office Sq. COR. Devonshire St.
Milk St.
Water St.

NAME John W. McCormack Federal Building, U.S. Post Office & Courthouse (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1932-34 (cornerstone laid 1/15/1932)
source

ARCHITECT Cram & Ferguson AABN[1]
(with James A. Wetmore) Tucci[4]

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER U.S. Government (same)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 3/4*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] federal offices, courthouse and post office

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 17 on Post Office Sq 22 on Devonshire plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite & concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ limestone]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Massive Moderne skyscraper with all-granite facade except for limestone on upper 5 Devonshire floors, which are set back. 13-bay principal facades on Devonshire & P.O. Sq. The latter features a 3-bay, 4-story center entrance section flanked by two 17-story pavillions with rising stone piers and metal spandrals. Art Deco copper grates over basement windows & above entrances, stylized eagles over doors & stylized classical & natural forms (urns, palmettes, wheat sheave etc)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
largely intact

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 48,382 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding structure with complex massing pattern around center courtyard on site of over 1 acre & comprising full city block. Sloping site compensated for by varying the height of the polished black granite plinth on which the building rests.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This monumental U.S. government office building is significant as one of the city's best examples of the Moderne style and as the work of the nationally-known firm of Cram and Ferguson. It continues in its original use as a government facility and is largely intact on the exterior and interior lobby area.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	X		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Ralph Adams Cram (1863-1942) was a distinguished architect, philosopher and author who became "America's leading exponent of the Gothic Revival."[2] Of his many fine public buildings and churchs throughout the nation, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City is considered his supreme achievement.

According to an article in Amercian Architect and Building News of 1933 entitled "The Boston Federal Building" and subtitled "It was designed by Cram and Ferguson but does not conform to Mr. Cram's philosophy of architectur the Federal Building was "outside the mainstream of modern tradition" & was designed in a style in which the architects had expressed little interest in the past. The article further states that Cram and Ferguson were commissioned to design the facade after floorplans for the building had already been prepared by the government's supervising architect. Cram and Ferguson did have freedom to choose the exterior style and also eliminated some interior detail in order to allow for use of granite rather than limestone on the exterior.

Symbols used on the exterior include bundles of staves, symbolizing the prove "united we stand, divided we fall" and the caduceus, wand of Mercury, who was primarily the postman of Olympia. The bldg. stands on the site of a previous Post Office & Sub-Treasury Bldg in the Fr. 2nd Empire style, begun in 1869.

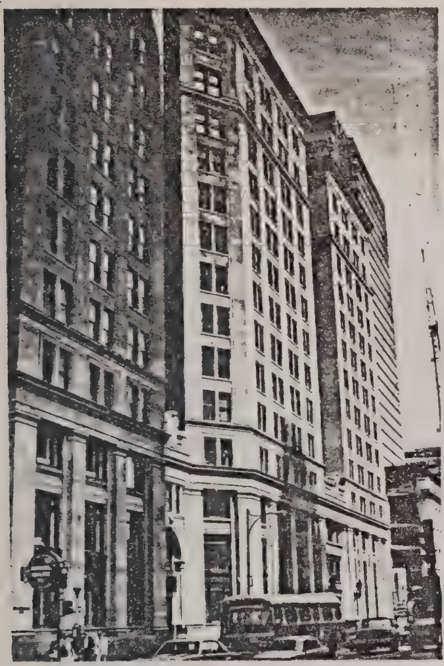
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Suggested for listing on the National Register as part of the "Exchange" District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Loring, Charles G. "The Boston Federal Building" American Architect and Building News, vol. 143, Nov. 1933, p. 15-19 (text, ext photos and floorplans of 1st and 12th floors)
2. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects.. p. 145-6.
3. Power, Oct. 1932, p. 172-175. (plans, ext. photo & discussion of technical aspects of heating and lighting)
4. Douglas Shand Tucci, Built in Boston, p. 223.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 10-18 Post Office Sq. COR. 85 Water St. 71 Kilby St. 94-102 Milk St.

NAME Ten Post Office Sq/ Atlantic National Bank Building
present / original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE Part I: 1923-4 (Newspaper reports[1]) Part II: 1929-30 (blueprints)[3], [2]
source (no permit) (see ref.1,3)

ARCHITECT Parts I & II: Thomas M. James
source

BUILDER Part I: Geo. W. Harvey Co.[1]
source

OWNER I: Post Office Sq. Co/ II: Water St. Co./
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 3/5 , 27 4/2 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] bank & offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 14 plus _____

ROOF flat cupola _____ dormers _____

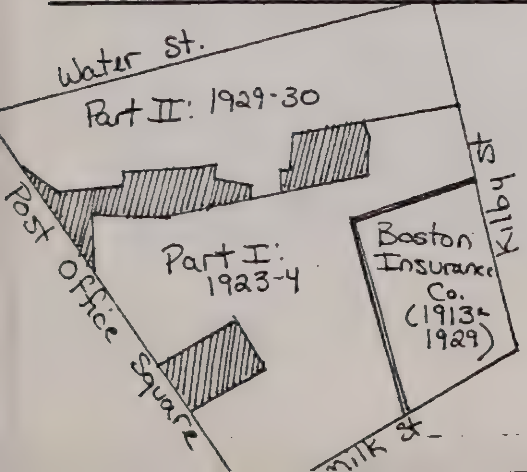
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Massive Second Renaissance Revival office building. 3-story base continuous along sidewalk, w/ bays defined by 3-story Doric pilasters supporting entablature w/ triglyphs. Above, bldg. is double U-shape with openings to street. Two principal entrances, arched at offset left & rectangular at offset right (orig. #12, now marked #10), both accented by stone balustrade & center cartouche w/ eagle. 9-story shaft, 2-story cap, Stone modillion cornice & stone roof balustrade. Much interior detailing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor recently rehabed LOT AREA I. 19,538 II. 15,128 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Covers most of city block. (over 1 acre) Faces Post Office Square.



SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This monumental late Renaissance Revival office building was constructed for the Atlantic National Bank, then the oldest commercial bank in Boston,[2] and is a restrained and imposing example of its style, in pristine condition. In its scale, materials and conservative classical styling, it is typical of the buildings in Boston's financial district and absolutely integral to the streetscape.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/c

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ___
Agricultural ___
Architectural X
The Arts ___
Commerce X
Communication ___
Community/development ___

Conservation ___
Education ___
Exploration/settlement ___
Industry ___
Military ___
Political ___

Recreation ___
Religion ___
Science/invention ___
Social/humanitarian ___
Transportation ___

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Atlantic National Bank is one of the city's best examples of the work of Thomas M. James (1875-1942), whose firm specialized in bank buildings. Other works by the company include the Moderne-style State Street Bank and Trust Co. at 109-123 Franklin, the Union Trust Co. Building at 216 Tremont, and Warren Institution for Savings at 3 Park St., as well as the Shubert Theatre interior and banks in other U.S. cities.

The building was built in two stages. The first section, at Post Office Square and Milk St, was completed about 1924.[4] The first two floors were to be occupied by the Atlantic National Bank (called for a short time the Commonwealth-Atlantic), established in 1828 and originally located on State St. Upper floors were leased as office space. A newspaper articl remarked that the building replaced a 20-year old structure "the tallest building...thus far removed to make way for a more modern structure," and that "The new building marks another step in the movement of the financial district away from State Street."[1] The second section, at the corner of Water Street, was added in 1929-30 and replaced the "Bankers Building."[3]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

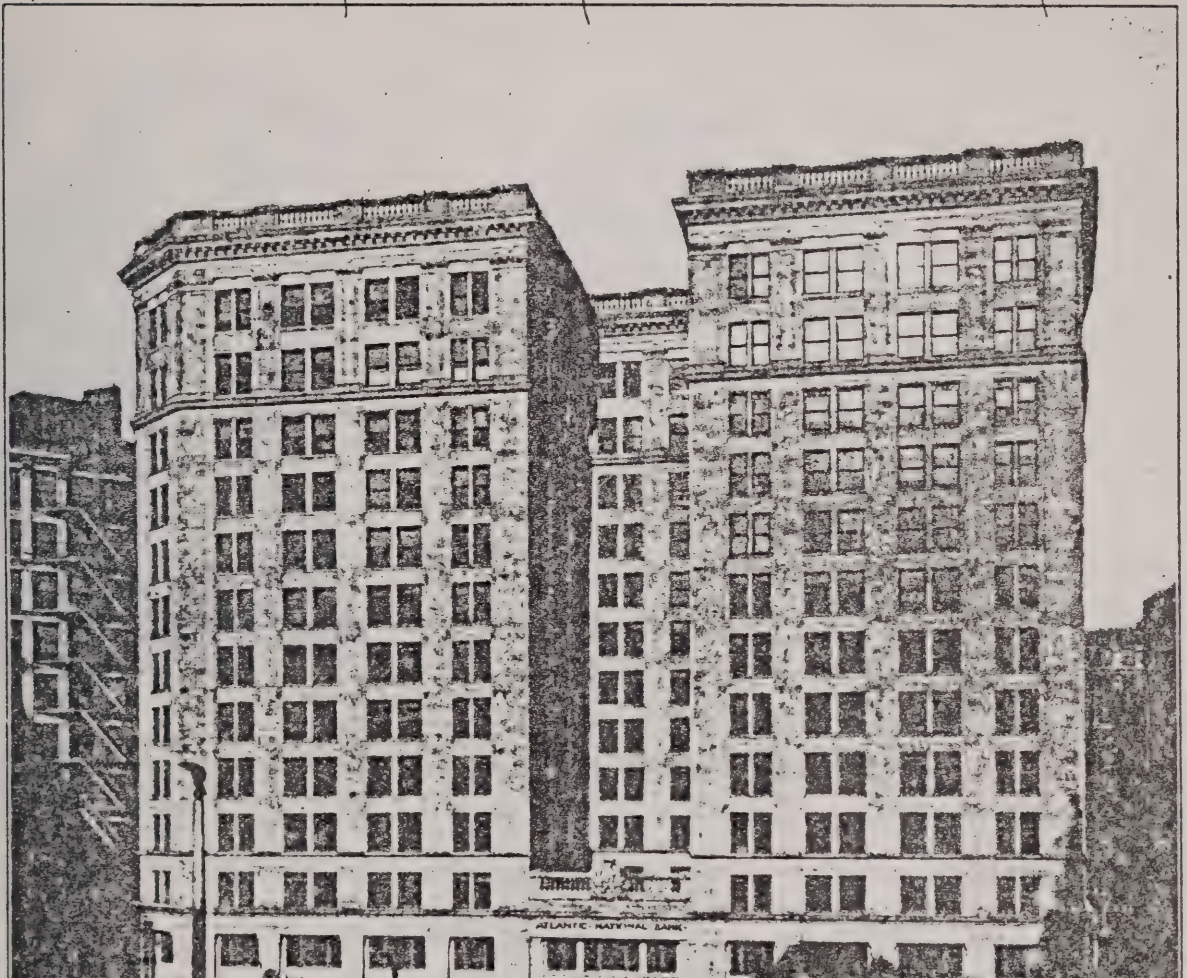
Part of suggested "Exchange" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Evening Transcript, 2/7/1923, p. 12. Names James as the architect and Geo. Harvey as contractor.
2. (N.B. The building dept. files include a permit (evidently abandoned) dated 8/22/1922 which lists Clinton J. Warren as the architect & calls for an 11-story bldg.)
3. Blueprints dated 1929-30 & marked Thomas M. James & Co (plans for Part
4. Leasing brochure for Part I, illus. & floorplans, c. 1924. Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank Collection.
5. 1931 Boston City Directory, p. 82.
6. Achievements of New England Architects & Engineers (1927) p. 153 (photo

10-18 Post Office
Squa

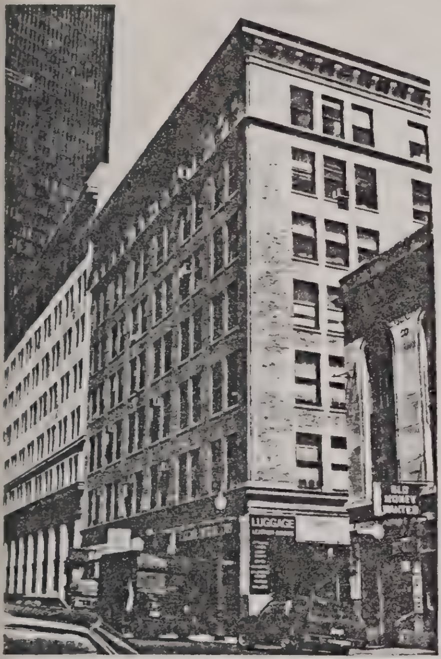
From:
Achievements of New England architects & Engineers (1927)


ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

GEORGE W. HARVEY CO., Boston

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form ~~Form No.~~ ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 20-28 Province St. COR. Province Court

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 25N/12 & 13 E SUB AREA Retail

DATE ____ source

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER ____ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS ____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION ____

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA ____ sq. feet

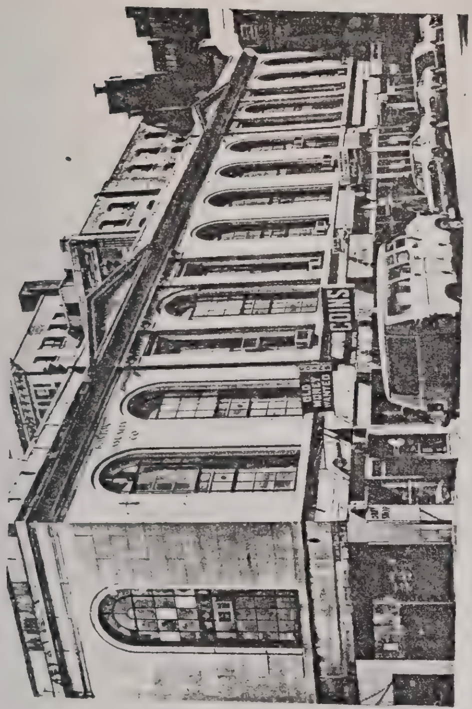
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) ____

Addition to Province Building at 315-348
Washington St. (see form)

(Map)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 32-54 Province St. COR. 25-29 Bromfield St.

NAME Hutchinson Bldg. / Hutchinson Bldg.
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1924 bldg permit
source

ARCHITECT Ralph Harrington Doane bldg. permit
source

BUILDER I. F. Woodbury bldg. permit
source

OWNER Huntington Trust c/o J. Murrary Howe /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 4/3, 25/1, 31 2/2, 31 2/3, 31 1/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] Stores & Offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 14 by 2 bay Colonial Revival structure, its fenestration including levels 2-3. Windows read as 2 arched, Palladian motif, 4 arched, Palladian motif, 2 arched. Composite order pilasters support triangular pediments over Palladian motif windows. Parapet with urns accenting corners & pediments. "Boston Casualty Co." in bronze letters on upper floors. Horizontally massed.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic modern store front, corrugated alum.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 3654 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Directly across from Province House Steps Corner site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as handsome design in Colonial Revival style by prize-winning Boston architect, which makes significant contribution to the streetscape.

The architect Ralph Harrington Doane (1886-1941) was appointed in 1916 as architect for the Philippine Government. In the two year period in which he held

N- YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

this position he supervised the construction of the Capital at Manila and other buildings on the island. When he returned to the U.S. in 1918 he was commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Engineering Corps. After W.W.I he opened an office in Boston designing a number of apartments including 360 & 369 Beacon Street. He was an expert in School Design, an outstanding example of his work being the Rindge Technical High school in Cambridge. His design for the Motor Mart in Park Square, 1927, was awarded the Parker Gold Award by the Boston Society of Architects as the best architectual work in Metropolitan Boston during the year.

The Colonial Revival style was utilized to advantage on a long but shallow plot of land. The arched two story windows along with the two Palladian windows help to tighten the facade on Province Street.

The known original occupants are the Boston Casualty Co. who were on the 3rd floor as listed in the 1925 Boston City Directory. A photo of the bldg. when first built shows the Province Spa and the A. Schuite, Cigar store on the first floor, it is not possible to identify the other occupants on the first floor store front. The 1930 Boston City Directory no longer lists the Boston Casualty Co. at this address or any other address in the city. The directory does list the following, Ye Olde Province Steps Dining Room; Joseph Aniello, shoe repair; John F. Freto, shoes; A. Miller & Co., resturant; Motaro Habu, Japanese goods; Katherine Lyons, flower Shoppe and listed on the 3rd floor James E. Conlon, antiques.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

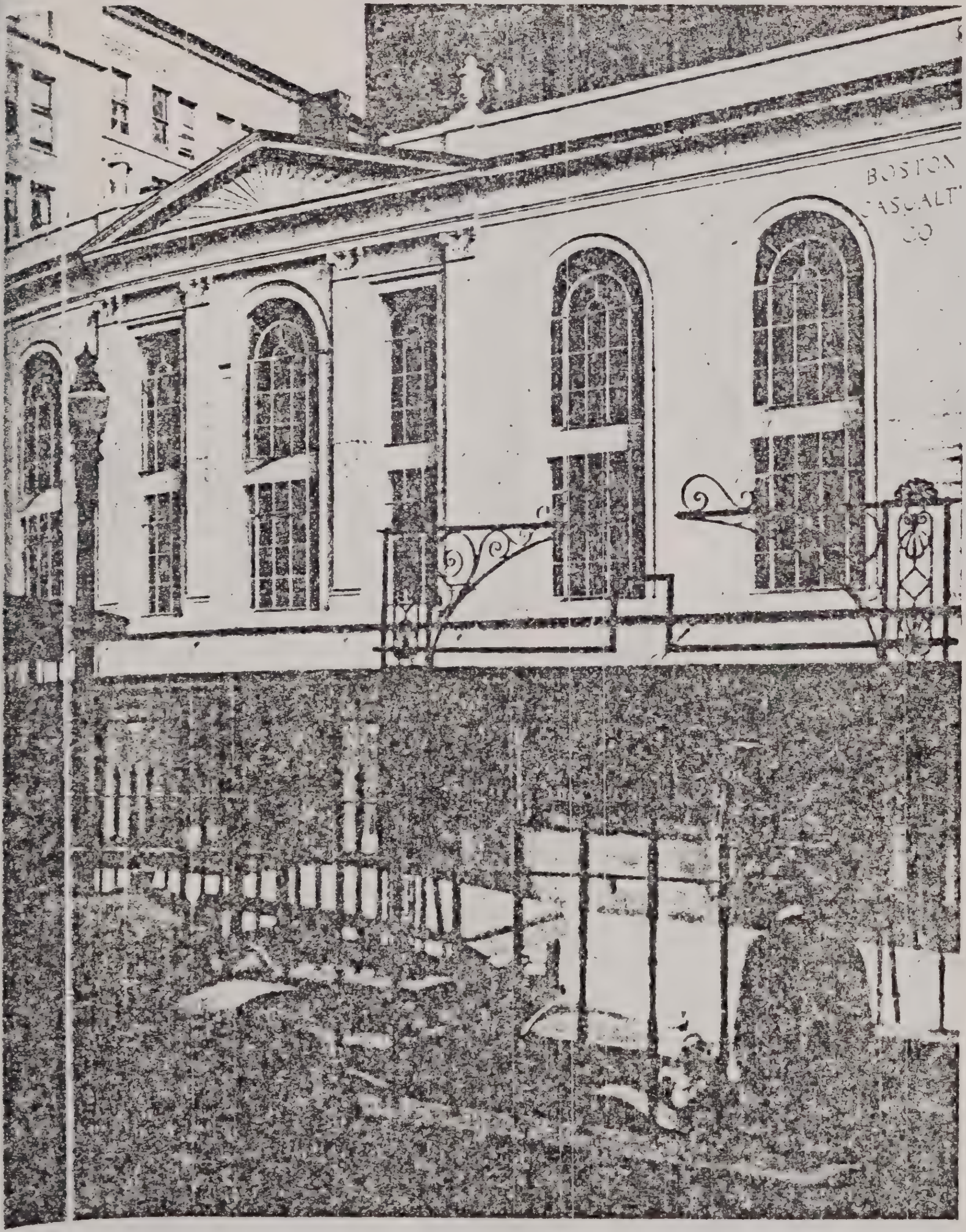
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architectual Record, Vol. 58, 1925, p133-135, two photos, partial elevation.
2. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "23 Bromfield St.," floor plans for 1, 2 &3.

32-54 Province

PORTFOLIO

CVRRENT · ARCHITECTVRE

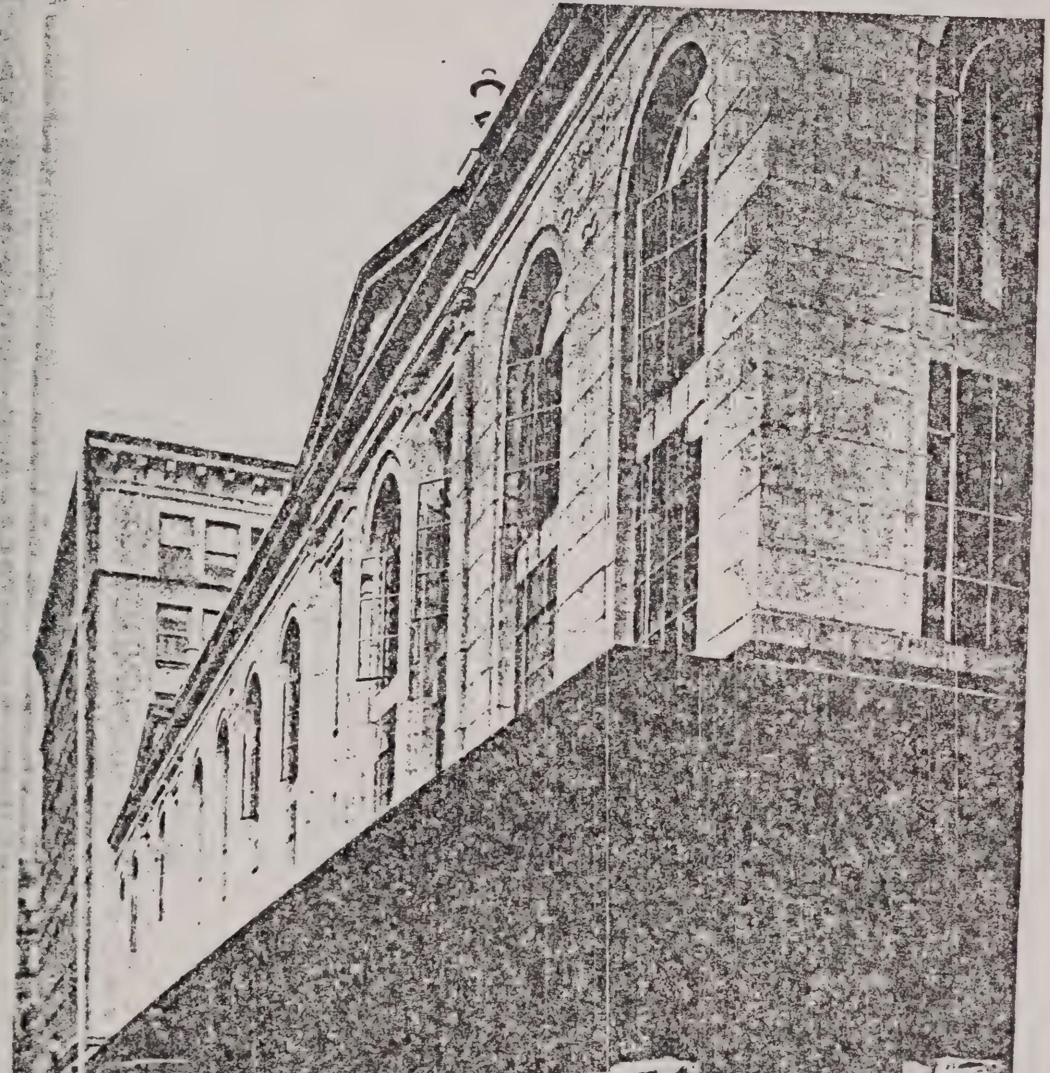


THE HUTCHINSON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
(Erected on the site formerly occupied by the "Old Corner Book Store")
Ralph Harrington Doane, Architect

Architectural Record, v. 58, Aug. 1925, pl. 133.

32-54 Province St.

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD



THE HUTCHINSON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
(Erected on the site formerly occupied by the "Old Corner Book Store")
Ralph Harrington Doane, Architect

Architectural Record, v.58, Aug. 1925, pl. 135.

47 Province St.

Province House Steps

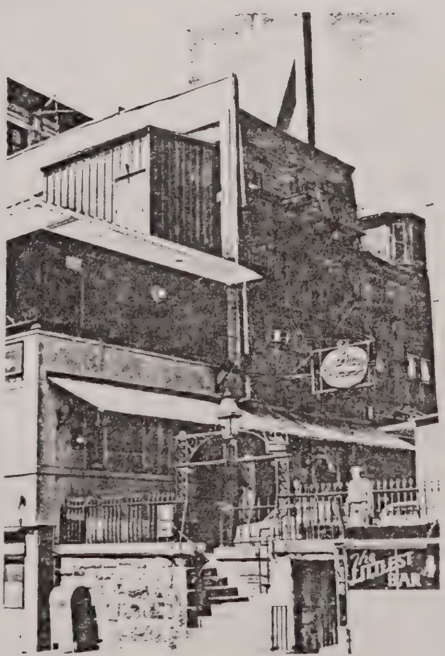
Description: Granite steps. Four steps rise to a landing, where one flight goes to the left, the second flight straight ahead. An iron archway with a lantern are over the steps. There is also an iron fence and iron hand rails.

The Province House steps are all that remain from the estate which was known as the "Province House" (1679-1864) which served as the residence for ten Royal Governors. The house faced onto Washington Street and extended to Province Street, where these steps led to the garden and stables for the residence. Originally the stairs split into two sections at the low landing with one going to the left and one going to right. In the 1920 s after the widening of Province Street, a basement was excavated for storage in conjunction with a building on top on Bosworth Street. As the right portion of the steps were in the way of the excavation, they were relocated so that this right section went straight up from the landing.

Today the steps lead from Province Street to Bosworth Street, the later being on a higher grade than Province Street. From the top of the steps can be seen the Granary Burying Ground.

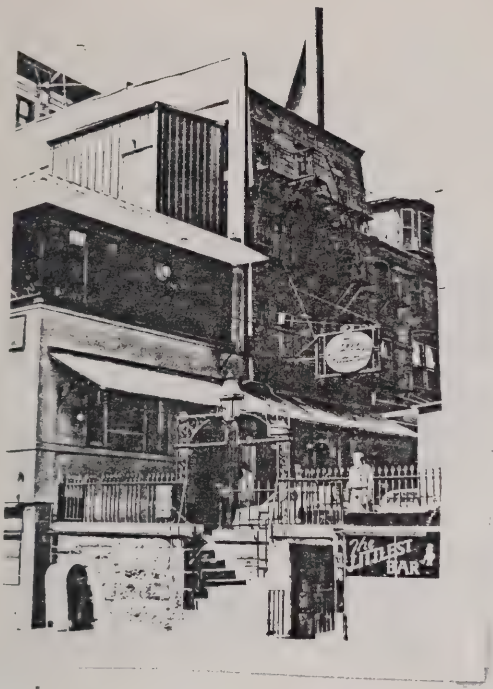
Photographs *35^{3}/3-80

1. S.P.N.E.A. Clipping File under Province St.
2. Weston, George F. Boston Ways. Beacon Press, Boston, 1958, p.163, photo & text.



N+ YB 6/80

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 47 Province St. COR. Bosworth St.

NAME The Littlest Bar/
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1920s See Bib. 1.
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *35 3/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] storage

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) Basement plus -----

ROOF flat(Bosworth St.) cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two bays. Below grade. Door is on left, down a short flight of stairs. A modern, small store window is on street level. Walls formed by granite foundation of building once located above.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 438 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to the historic"Province House Steps".

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This is a below grade excavated area which due to its recessed nature does not detract from the streetscape but adds a unique flair as an unusual store front. This store was excavated after the widening of Province Street in the 1920's to provide storage space for a building above on Bosworth Street. When the space was excavated it required the right flight of stairs of the historic Province House Steps to be re-located.

The 1930 Boston City Directory lists a barber shop, owned by an Antonio Bonaccorso in the shop. It is now "The Littlest Bar" billing itself as the smallest bar in Boston.

M+ YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

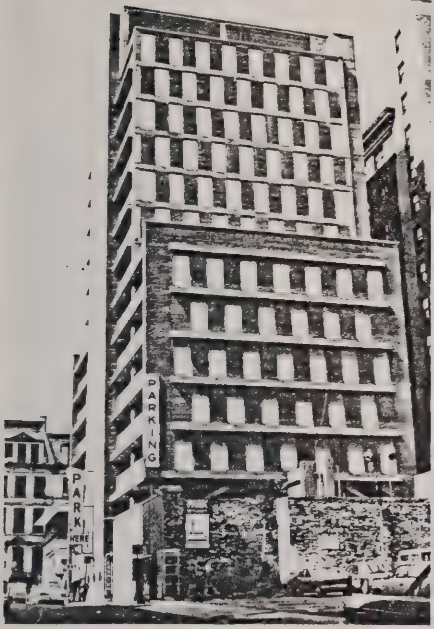
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. S.P.N.E.A. Clipping File under Province St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 27-45 Province St. COR.

NAME Metropolitan Garage/ same
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1956 bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT Archie Ruskin bldg. permit
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER York Realty Co. /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *25 2/4, 32 2/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] parking garage

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 14 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone _____ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two elevator parking garage, 5 bays. Two end bays are eight floors high, three center bays are 14 floors high.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 7073 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Next to Province House steps

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This parking garage between School and Bosworth Streets is the major structure on the west side of Province St. It is a poor utilization of this parcel of land and does not add to the street scape. The structure is not sympathic to the Historic Province House Steps, which are adjacent to the garage.

m- YB 6/80

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal _____
Agricultural _____
Architectural _____
The Arts _____
Commerce _____
Communication _____
Community/development _____

Conservation _____
Education _____
Exploration/settlement _____
Industry _____
Military _____
Political _____

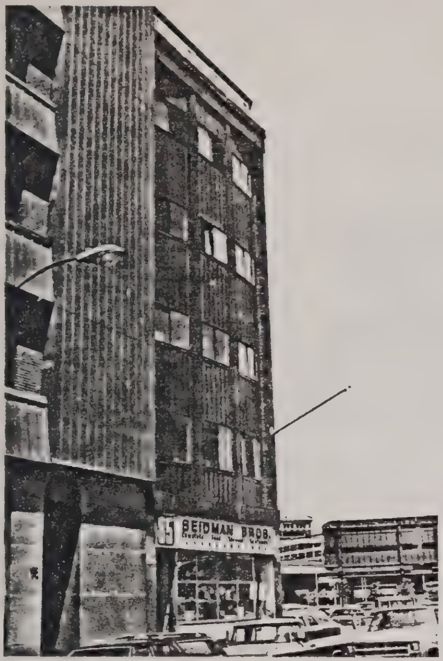
Recreation _____
Religion _____
Science/invention _____
Social/humanitarian _____
Transportation _____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 85 Purchase St. COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original ____

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE ca. 1910-15 source Atlases; no permit

ARCHITECT unknown source ____

BUILDER " source ____

1917 Atlas
OWNER Ella H. Stoddard original present ____

PHOTOGRAPHS *29 2/6 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Early 20th c. utilitarian structure of 3 bays, featuring metal facade, corrugated in appearance, with horizontally oriented windows. Aluminum storefront, and flat metal cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2111 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces expressway.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts.

M- MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal _____
Agricultural _____
Architectural _____
The Arts _____
Commerce _____
Communication _____
Community/development _____
Conservation _____
Education _____
Exploration/settlement _____
Industry _____
Military _____
Political _____
Recreation _____
Religion _____
Science/invention _____
Social/humanitarian _____
Transportation _____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. City of Boston Atlases.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form AREA CBD

ADDRESS 85 Purchase St. cor.

NAME
present former/original

DATE 1875 bldg. permit
estimated map documented source

ARCHITECT A. C. Martin
source

BUILDER Hovering & Dodge
source

OWNER Thomas Pains(?)
original present

TYPE (RESIDENTIAL) single double row____ 2-fam ____deck ten. apt.

(NON-RESIDENTIAL) Mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1+4 ? plus:

ROOF gambrel hip gable front side mansard flat cupola dormers

MATERIAL (FRAME) clapboards shingles asphalt asbestos alum./vinyl

(OTHER) [✓ brick] stone ____ concrete [✓ iron]/steel/alum.

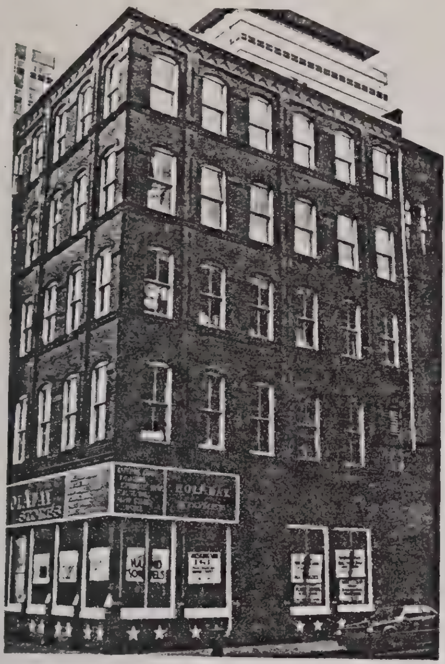
NOTEWORTHY FEATURES

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

LOT AREA ____ sq. ft. PHOTOS

SITING

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 105 Purchase St. COR. 135-137 Oliver St.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1884 permit 7-2-1884 source

ARCHITECT John R. Hall permit source

BUILDER Robert R. Mayers * source

OWNER Heirs of J.H. Austin original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *22 2/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile, one store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 8x6 bay mercantile structure retaining original cast iron storefront with some modern infill. Upper level fenestration organized into 1-2-2-2-1 pattern, with segmental arched window caps, articulated by projecting piers featuring vertical, recessed panels. Structure divided horizontally by stone sill courses with decorative brick banding below, the same banding connecting windows at lintel level. Corbelled brick cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront infill

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor appears vacant, or possibly storage LOT AREA 2147 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces expressway; corner site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as fine, intact example of simple, late Victorian, mercantile building, as designed by one of Boston's lesser known architects. Located in area of small-scale structures of same post-fire period, all notable for their harmony of scale, materials & design, and intact quality of several of their storefronts. Historically, structure located on what was originally Fort Hill, in the post-fire center of metal & hardware trades.

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

A 1934 photo indicates that the main facade was once clearly on Oliver St., with entrie in bays 3 & 6.[2] The original occupants are unknown; in 1930, the building housed machinists, electrical supplies, a chemical company, and Factory & Mill Supply Co., undoubtedly similar occupants to those of the 1880s.

John R. Hall was listed as architect in the directories from 1856-1895. In 1855, he apparently submitted a design for the Boston Public Library building to be constructed on Boylston St. He was architect for the remodelling of the old Hollis Street Church into the Hollis Street Theatre in 1889, one of the city's most popular theaters until it was razed in 1935. His other known designs located within the survey area are the buildings at 109 Purchase St. and 195-7 High St.

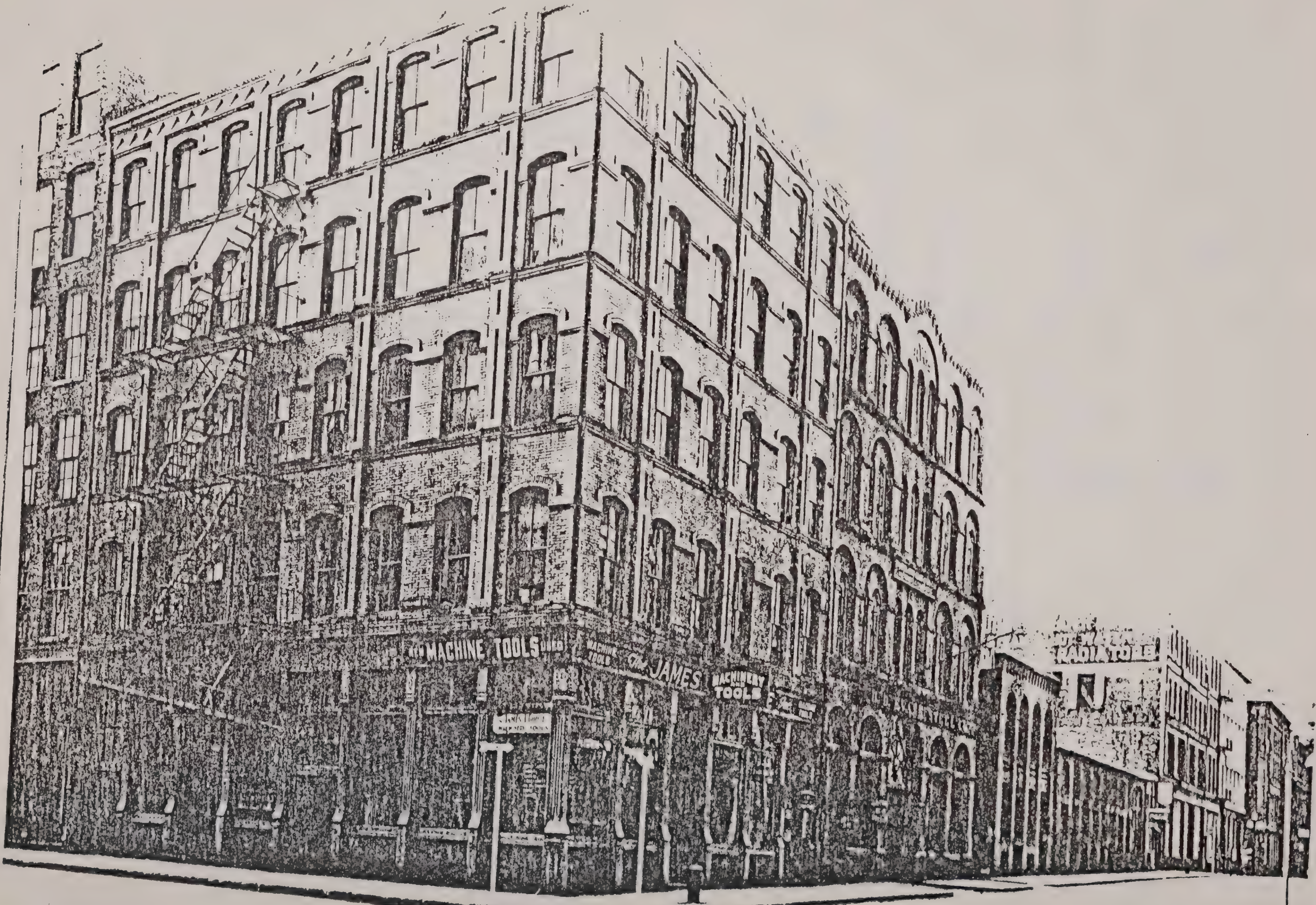
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Oliver/Purchase District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

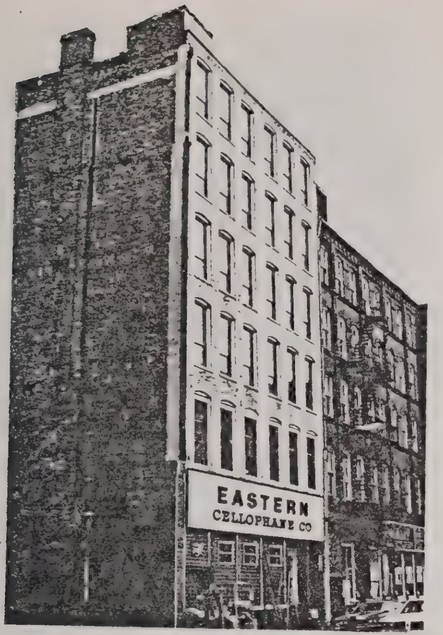
1. Architects Vertical File, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
2. Bostonian Society Photo File, "Oliver St.," excellent photo , 1934.
3. Boston Directories
4. Building Dept. Records.

105 Purchase


NEW MACHINE TOOLS USED
MACHINE TOOLS
The JAMES
MACHINERY TOOLS

Bostonian Society photo file. 6-17-1934
Corner ~~of~~ Oliver & Purchase Streets
127-133 Oliver & 105 Purchase

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 109 Purchase St. COR.

NAME ____________
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1889 permit 8-27-1889
source

ARCHITECT John R. Hall : permit
source

BUILDER Joseph M. Currier "
source

OWNER Joseph M. Currier
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *22 2/6 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile, one store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] sills-painted concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6 bay mercantile structure, extensively remodelled at street level in Colonial Revival style; does, however, retain some cast iron piers along with granite pier at left corner. Segmental arched fenestration with painted, rock-faced stone sills (brownstone according to permit) and modern louvered sash. Simple stepped brick cornice with metal flashing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront & window sash

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ______ LOT AREA 3121 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces Expressway; adjacent to N.R. recommended Oliver/Purchase District.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Mercantile structure not distinctive example of its type, but does contribute to streetscape by its scale and massing.

Located in the center of the post-fire metal and hardware district, this structure also is associated with the printing trade from its origins. In 1891, Henry C. Mandell, printer, was first located here, and in 1910, Edwin S. Loring, foreman printer, first occupied #109. Mandell was still in the building in 1930.

M+ MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

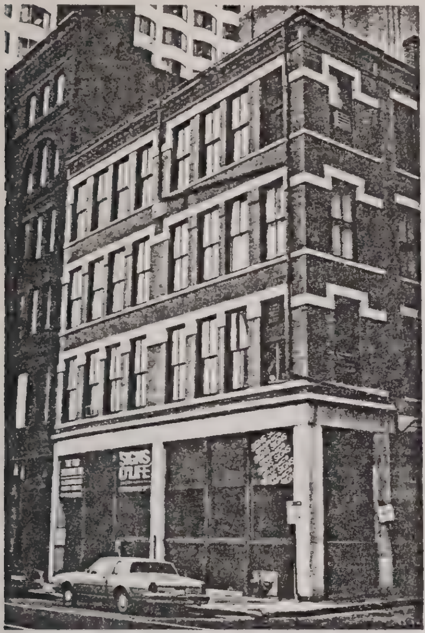
John R. Hall was listed as architect in the directories from 1856-1895. In 1855, he apparently submitted a design for the Boston Public Library building to be constructed on Boylston St. He was architect for the remodelling of the old Hollis Street Church into the Hollis Street Theatre in 1889, one of the city's most popular theaters until it was razed in 1935. His other known designs located within the survey area are the buildings at 105 Purchase St. and 195-7 High St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architects Vertical File, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 169-177 Purchase COR. Gridley St.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1874 on building
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER Henry Willis
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *22 3/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 8x8 bay post-fire mercantile building with intact storefront of trabeated system of granite posts & lintel interspersed with cast iron piers. Entry in 2nd bay. Rectangular fenestration at upper levels, featuring rectangular arched granite lintels and granite sill courses. Initials "HW" and date "1874" inscribed on stone panels between bays 4 & 5. Corbelled cornice with panelled brick frieze & copper gutter.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront infill

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 3330 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces ramp to Expressway; Gridley St. paved with rectangular paving blocks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure is fine example of simple, post-fire mercantile design, contributing by its scale and materials to a block of post-fire strucutres including NR recommended Richardson Block. Originally associated with the leather industry, before the present Leather District was established later in 19th c.

No building permit exists for this structure, and the registry only records the 1860 sale of this lot

N- MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of land, with its two brick houses facing Gridley St., from William Willis to Henry Willis.[1] In 1876, Edwards & Brackett, hides & rough leather, was first located at #169-177, occupying the entire building.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

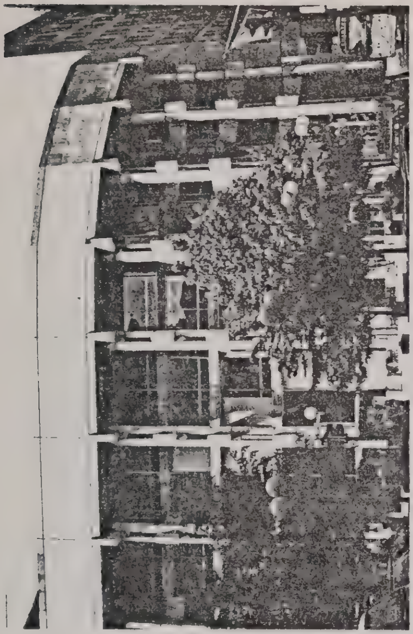
1. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, 777: 210.
2. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
3. 1874 Atlas of Boston Proper.

DRESS 169-177 Purchase St.

TE	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
7- 60	777; 210	William Willis, Portland, Me.	Henry Willis	$0,000	lot of land w 2 brick houses facing Gridley St. Had previously received lot in 1857 from division of fathers estate.

oston Landmarks Commission By: MH Koch Date: 2/80

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 10 School Street COR. Washington St.

NAME Boston Five Cents Savings Bank/ same
present original

MAP No. 25N-13E SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1972 Arch. Forum (1)
source

ARCHITECT Kallmann & McKinnell Arch Forum (1).
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER Boston Five Cents Savings Bank/ same
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *32/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Bank

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] marble [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7 bay modern commercial structure with curved facade. Glass curtain wall with stainless steel sash. Eight exterior cast-in-place columns with marble faced bases, 65 ft. high; these receive post-tension beams spanning from the interior concrete core, creating a 7 ft. wide exterior colonnade. Concrete facing with high projectiong plain concrete roof facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic none

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 9356 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Very busy intersection of School and Washington Streets, with pedestrian plaza in front, across from the Old Corner Book Store & Old South Church.

SIGNIFICANCE (cóntd on reverse)

This well designed modern structure uses to advantage an irregular pie-wedge shape of land on the corner of School Street and Washington Street. It does not over power, but it enhances this important intersection by allowing an unobstructed view of its historic neighbors, the Old South Meeting Church and the Old Corner Book Store. This view is aided by a triangular pedestrian plaza in front of the building. It was designed by Boston architects, Gerhard M. Kallman and N. Michael McKinnell.

N YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

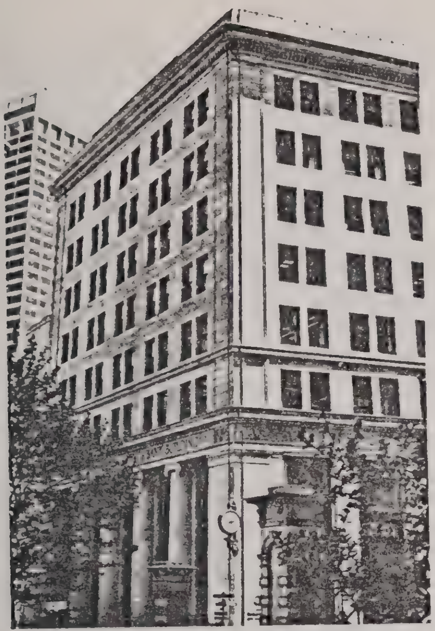
Described by the Boston Society of Architects as an "energetic concrete and glass wall system". (1) Architectual Forum describes the building as having " a rugged airiness best appreciated at night when glass and lights and stainless steel dazzle from the Washington and School Street corner and relieve any muscularity of form or the heavy historicism implied by the concept of a colonnade". (2)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architecture Boston, The Boston Society of Architects, 1976. p25. photo p.5
2. Architectual Forum, Whitney Pub., March 1973, p52 interior & exterior photos, floor plans.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 24-32 School St. COR. 6-12 Province St.

NAME Boston Five Cents Savings Bank/ same
present original

MAP No. 25N-12E &13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1925 foot note # 1
source

ARCHITECT Parker, Thomas & Rice foot note #2
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER Boston Five Cents Savings Bank/ same
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 31½; 31⅓ -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Bank and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 9 plus -----

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.
on polished granite base

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 9 bay Neo-Classical Revival structure w/ 5 bays (10 paired windows) on School St.4 Doric columns, as well as end pilasters, extending to 3rd floor, supporting entablature ornamented with garlands & bucrania in relief at corners. In lower 3 floors, cast iron window framing & spandrels. Belt course between 4th & 5th floors. Plain shaft with paired rectangular windows. Projecting denticular cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 11,853 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS corner site

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Significant architctually as an outstanding example of the Neo-Classical style in the Central Business District by the prominent Boston firm of Parker, Thomas and Rice, and historically as the home of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.

J. Harleston Parker (1873-1915) and Douglas H. Thomas (1872-1915) formed a partnership in 1900 and in 1907 Arthur W. Rice became a third member of the firm. Parker, Thomas and Rice was noted not only for buildings in Boston, but in New England and in Baltimore, Maryland. Local examples are, State St. Trust Co. (2-14 Congress St.), R.H. Stearns, (138-140 Tremont St.) and the United Shoe Machinery Bldg. (34-36 High St.). In Baltimore noted designs are, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station, Academy Hall at John Hopkins University and the Hotel Belevidere. Mr. Thomas was only with the firm until 1915 due to his untimely death in an auto accident at the age of 43.

N YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural _x_
The Arts ____
Commerce _x_
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The Five Cents Savings Bank was founded in 1854 and opened in a store front on the first floor of the Universalist Meeting House which was on the site of the present bank building. The philosophy of the founders of the Bank was to establish an institution where "the convenience of making deposits of sums so small, whereby the habits of saving, prudence and providence against a rainy day are happily encouraged in children and others". (1) A working person of ordinary means was able to establish an account at the bank with as little as five cents deposit and hopefully form the habit of making regular deposits. In 1858 the Bank erected "an elegant and substantial" building next door to the Universalist Church on the corner of School and Province Sts. This building was demolished in 1924 when most of the site was taken for the widening of Province Street. In 1922 the Bank had purchased the buildings and land that were on the former site of the Universalist Church and in 1924 had them demolished. In May 1925 ground was broken for a new bank building, the site where the Bank first started business. The Bank still occupies the building. The first floor banking floor retains most of its original decorations.

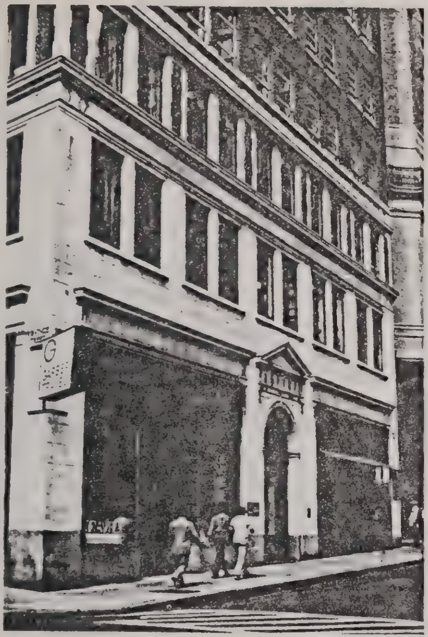
The 1930 City Directory lists the majority of offices on the upper floors as being occupied by lawyers and real estate agents.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Kyle, George A. The Eighteen Fifties and The Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, Boston Five, 1926.
2. Hewitt, Lewis, Achievements of N.E. Architects & Engineers, 1927. Vol. 1. p151, exterior photo.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 42-52 School St. COR. Chapman Place
Province St.

NAME __________ Waterman Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1923 1924 City Directory
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1938 Atlas
OWNER L.E. Waterman Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS $31^1/4$, $32^4/2$, $*32^4/3$-80

[illegible] le row. 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices & retail

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eleven plus ________

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Steel frame elevator office building in Neo-Adamesque style, 5x6 bays. 2 story white marble base with central pedimented entry. Left storefront window bay retains original bronze enframement. Denticular cornice course over 2nd level. Rusticated 3rd level of marble & brick. Plain brick shaft featuring paired rectangular window bays. Belt course over 10th level. White terra cotta arched detailing over 11th story windows. Projecting cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ________

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA 5605 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site. Directly across street from Old City Hall.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure architecturally significant as handsome example of steel frame "skyscraper" executed in Neo-Adamesque style, & as distinguished contributor to School St. streetscape. Historically significant as structure owned by Waterman Co., manufacturers of fountain pen of same name.

No building permit exists for this building. It is, however, first listed as "Waterman Building" in the 1924 directory. As is does not appear in the 1917 Atlas, the construction date can be determined as c.1923.

N YB 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural __x__
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

An undated leasing brochure states that the building is of "skeleton steel construction and red water struck brick with white marble on the lower stories, the whole crowned with white terra cotta." The foyer, which has seem little alteration, is described as having Botticino marble walls, and the floor of pink Tennessee marble. "The stair rails elevator fronts and doors are all of bronze." The brochure also points out that office doors will be of mahogany and the toilets will be wainscotted in marble with terrazzo floors. The brochure, entltled "A Central Business Home," notes that "only high-class tenancy and a service as demanded by such tenants will be maintained."

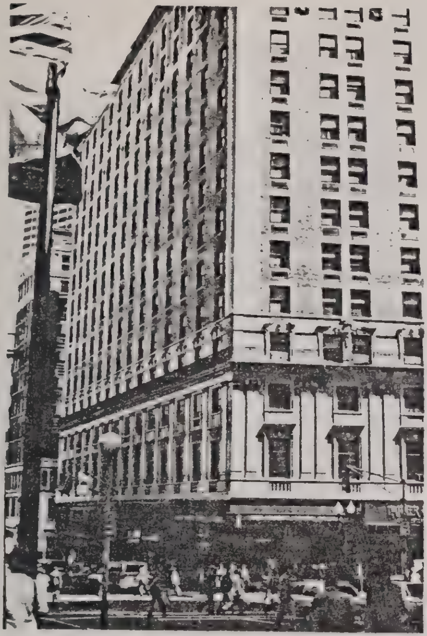
The Boston directory for 1930 indicates that the office space was occupied primarily by various lawyers, building suppliers, and real estate agents.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1917 & 1939 Atlases of Boston Proper.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, undated leasing brochure, with text, phot and typical floor plan, Henry O'Cutter, realestate agent.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 56-72 School St. COR. 60-68 Tremont St.

NAME Parker House (present) same (original)

MAP No. 12N-12E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1927 footnote #1 (source)

ARCHITECT Desmond & Lord footnote #2 (source)

BUILDER George A. Fuller footnote #2 (source)

OWNER J.R. Whipple Corporation/ (original) (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS *31/5, 31/6-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] hotel

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 15 plus modern penthouse

ROOF flat cupola ----- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan [✓ stone] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 14x4 bay Renaissance Revival hotel. 2 story base faced w/ polished black granite slabs & features original storefront treatment at #56, & original bronze & marble entries on both facades. Levels 3-5 of stone, fenestration with varying classical treatments, & balustrade under 3rd level windows. Ionic pilasters flank windows of levels 3-4, supporting cornice course w/ acanthus leaf molding, & level 5 features ecorative iron railing. Plain shaft w/ rectangular fenestration. Original terra cotta window enframements of level 14-15 retained now only at Tremont St. corner.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic removal of corner bays & terra cotta decorations in 1947

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 26,852 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On the Corner of School and Tremont Street, across from Kings Chapel and the Old City Hall

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Parker House is significant as a building executed during the Golden Age of hotels before the Depression and historically as an inovator in hotel technique and known the world over as a first class hotel who has played host through the years to many famous and important people.

In 1856 Harvery D. Parker opened a hotel on part of the site of the present building. It was the first hotel not to have a fixed hour for meals and to introduce what has come to be known as the "American Plan", "whereby all food and lodging can be procured for a given sum per day". (1) It earned a reputation as a first class operation, offering unsurpassed food and excellent rooms and service. The famous dining club of the 1860's, the Saturday Club, held its meetings at the Old Parker House. Some of the well known members were Emerson, Longfellow, Whitter,

N- YB 6/80

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural	x	Education		Religion	
Architectural		Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Hawthorne and Charles Eliot Norton. Among the famous guests at the old Parker House were Charles Dickens, President Grant and Sarah Bernhardt.

On May 12, 1927 the present Parker House Hotel was opened under the ownership of the J.R. Whipple Company. Along with this new building and the Annex on Bosworth Street the hotel could boast of 800 rooms.

The lobby has seen few alterations and is panelled in American Oak, with limestone floor, an ornate plastered ceiling, bronze chandeliers and richly designed bronze elevator doors. The main dining room of Georgian design has also seen little change "with panelling of walnut with a frieze of carved limestone and a ceiling of richly ornamented plaster...". Three crystal chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling.

Originally there was a circular bay on the corner of the building at School Street and Tremont Street extending from the 4th to the 11th floors. In 1947 this bay, along with terra-cotta decorations on the shaft and crown of the building, were removed for safety reasons when portions of the bay fell to the ground.

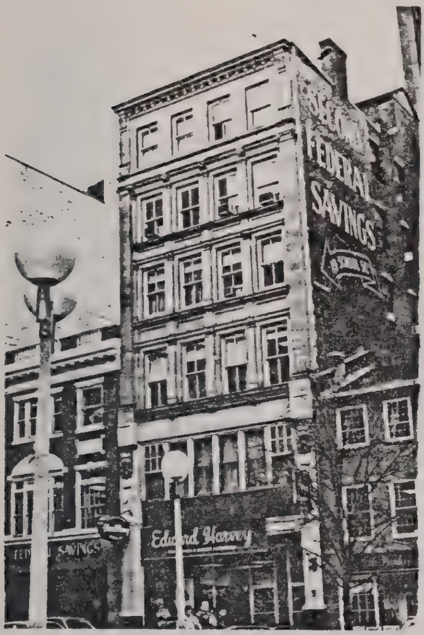
The hotel was purchased and renovated in the early 1970's by the Dunfey Family hotel chain, which is now a part of the Aer Lingus Corporation.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Spring, James W. Boston & the Parker House, J.R. Whipple Corp., Boston 1927.
2. Achievements of New England Architecture, 1927. Vol. 1 p. 126 127, photo & list of building suppliers.
3. Kings, How to See Boston, 1895. p.86

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area C.B.D.



ADDRESS 13-15 School St.   COR. ____

NAME ____
present   original

MAP No. 25N-13E   SUB AREA Government Center

DATE 1888   bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT Shaw & Hunnewell   bldg. permit
source

BUILDER Lyman D. Willcutt   bldg. permit
source

OWNER H.H.Hunnewell /
original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 2/3,12 1/5*,16 1/3,17 1/1·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6   plus -----

ROOF flat   cupola -----   dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Late 1880's commercial structure. 4 bays. First two floors have cast iron framing. 2nd floor has 6 sash windows. Shallow side pilasters from 1st to 2nd floor crowned by lg. lion head relief. Stone above 2nd floor with sash windows. Fluted side pilasters from 3rd to 5th floors, with pilasters between windows. Projecting cornice supported by small brackets in middle and acanthus leaf bracket on ends.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic modern store front

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 3020 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Across from pedestrian mall that is on the corner of Washington and School Streets.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Largely intact 1880's office building which contributes to the streetscape and was designed by a good Boston architectural firm.

George Russell Shaw (1848-1937) and Henry S. Hunnewell (1851-1931) formed a partnership in the early 1880's. The firm was active during the later years of the nineteenth century designing a number of public buildings in Boston and the surrounding area. Examples of the firm's work are Pierce Hall at Harvard, Ear and Eye Hospital in Boston, Jefferson Physics Building at Harvard and the Library at Wellesley College.

Among the early tenants was the office of the architects.

YB(June, 1980) (N)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

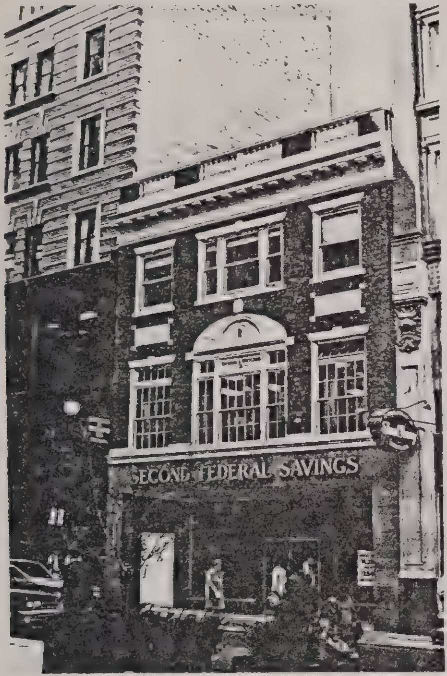
- Aboriginal ☐
- Agricultural ☐
- Architectural ☒
- The Arts ☐
- Commerce ☐
- Communication ☐
- Community/development ☐
- Conservation ☐
- Education ☐
- Exploration/settlement ☐
- Industry ☐
- Military ☐
- Political ☐
- Recreation ☐
- Religion ☐
- Science/invention ☐
- Social/humanitarian ☐
- Transportation ☐

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 19-21 School St. COR. ___

NAME ___ present ___ original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1917 Bldg. permit source

ARCHITECT Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore (permit) source

BUILDER ___ source

OWNER Martha Codman/ original ___ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 $^{2}/2$*, 17 $^{2}/6$, 16 $^{1}/4$:80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ Flemish bond]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay Federal Revival commercial building. 1st floor modernized. 2nd floor features center Palladian window with small-pane sash and Adamesque detailing rather than glass in the fanlight area. 5/10/10 side windows with stone splayed keystone lintels and Adamesque panels above, decorated with urns and swags. Splayed lintels above 3rd fl. windows which do not have small-pane sash. Dentil cornice and roof balustrade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(1st floor completely altered)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 2991 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Well-detailed small-scale commercial building which contributes to the streetscape and is notable as a good example of the Federal Revival style (a style not common in the Central Business District) and as a work by the important Boston firm of Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore.

Clarence H. Blackall (1857-1942) was the senior partner in the firm which he founded in 1889 with James Ford Clapp (c.1941) and Charles A. Whittemore. Among the firm's most

YB/PF (June, 1980)(N)

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

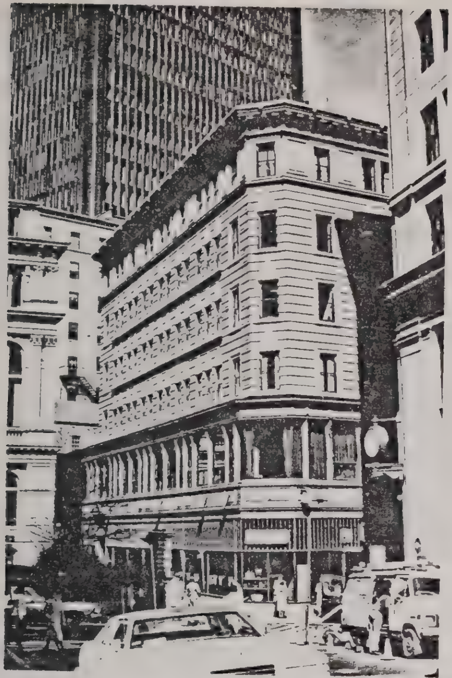
significant works were the Carter/Winthrop Building, the first steel frame skyscraper in Boston (276-8 Washington St.)& the Colonial, Music Hall/Metropolitan and Wilbur Theatres, the latter a Colonial Revival design similar to 19-21 School St.

The 1930 Boston City Directory lists as occupants of the building the Walton Lunch Co and architects Roger G. Rand and William L. Mowell.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 23-29 School St. COR. City Hall Ave.

NAME Niles Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1915 Building permit
source

ARCHITECT C. Howard Walker (permit)
source

BUILDER National Fire Proofing Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Niles Bldg.Trust/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 $^{1}/2$*, 17$^{1}/2$, $^{1}/4$.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores & restaurant, offices above

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan stone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ tan terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Second Renaissance Revival commercial building, 14 bays on School St., 15 on City Hall Ave, 2-story rear ell. 1st fl. Storefront has modern sash with original decorative metal grating above. 2nd fl. large picture windows; double-hung windows above. Facade features banded brick & terra cotta rustication. Elaborate cornice with lion head reliefs. "Niles Building" inscribed over center doorway on School St.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (storefront partially altered)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 15,268 sq. feet

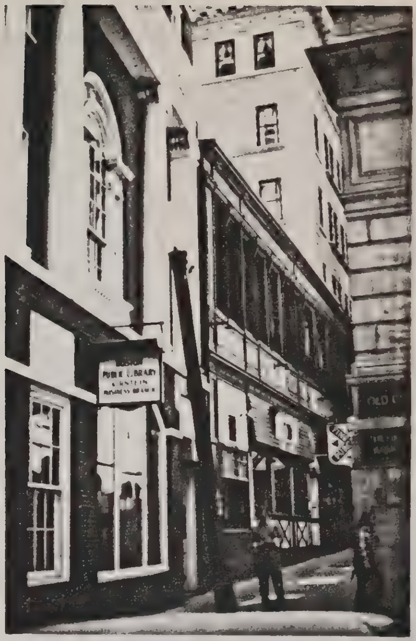
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to Old City Hall. Truncated at corner

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Niles Building, with its handsome rusticated facade, forms an excellent frame for the Old City Hall and is notable as the work of a nationally-known architect.

Architect C. Howard Walker (1857-1936) was a Boston native with an interational reputation as an authority on architecture and fine arts. He trained in Boston, formed a partnership with Thomas Kimball of Omaha in 1889, & designed the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha in 1889 and the Louisiana Purchase

YB/PF (June, 1980) (N+)



← Rear

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___
Commerce	___	Military	___
Communication	___	Political	___
Community/ development	___		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Exposition in St. Louis in 1903. Among his other Boston works are the Oliver Ditson Building at 178-9 Tremont St. and the Mt. Vernon Church (1891). In 1913 he became Director of the Dept. of Design at the Boston MFA. In the early 1900 he also served as editor of Architectural Review. Walker became an Institute Fellow of the Boston Society of Architects in[2] 1891 and was an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

One of the earliest occupants of the building was Purcell's Restaurant, which remains at the site and retains its original "old world" atmosphere and furnishings. Another early tenant was the Crown Food Shop, a take out restaurant. The 1930 Boston City Directory lists the majority of space occupied by lawyers and real estate agents, along with a men's clothing store on the first floor and a bowling alley in the basement. The rear ell, which at one time housed a "bootblacking store", now is used by Purcell's.

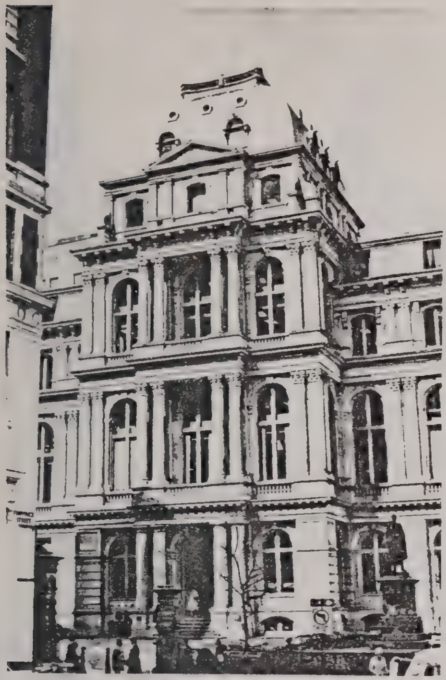
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Suggested for possible future NR listing as part of an extension of the "Cornhill
National Register District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Blueprints, basement, 1st and 2nd floors, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection)
2. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects....

[illegible] Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 41-45 School St COR. City Hall Avenue

NAME Old City Hall/ Boston City Hall
present original

MAP No. 25N/12 & 13 E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1862-1865 NR Nomination Form
source

ARCHITECT Gridley J.F. Bryant & Arthur Gilman "
source

BUILDER ______
source

OWNER City of Boston/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 $^1/3$,* $^1/4$,17 $^1/3$,25$^2/5$·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] city hall

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 and 4 plus 1

ROOF high mansard roof with curbing cupola ______ dormers 3 recessed /per side 2 w/lintels & 3 porthole-type in center.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION French Second Empire public bldg. 9 bays on School St, 4-story 3-bay central projecting pavillion with emphasis on center bay, which is flanked by paired Doric columns(1st),paired Corinthian columns(on 2nd & 3rd)& paired pilasters on 4 supporting entablature and central triangular pediment. Roof over center 3 bays is convex mansard with dormers & porthole windows. 3-story, 3-bay sections flanking pavillion; sides have straight-sided mansard.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 26,841 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Set back from School St. Adjacent to King's Chapel and Burying Ground

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Old City Hall is significant as one of the first major structures in the U.S. to be built in the French Second Empire style, as a nationally-known work which inspired the building of other such monumental Second Empire public buildings in the U.S. in the 1870's and '80's, as the major work of two of Boston's most important 19th c. architects, and as the center of Boston city govermnent for just over 100 years.

Gridley James Fox Bryant (1816-1899) was one of the most prolific and well-known Boston architect of the 19th century, designing

YB/PF(June, 1980)NRI

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	X		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

hundreds of public and commercial structures including the State Street Block, Mercantile Wharf, Charles Street Jail&Transcript Building(322-328 Washington St Co-architect Arthur D. Gilman (1821-1882) studied architecture in Europe and became the 1st Boston architect after Bulfinch to open an office without an apprenticeship. One of his Boston designs was the Arlington Street Church. With George B. Post he designed the Equitable Life Assurance Bldg., considered to be the 1st New York City bldg. equipped with elevators. After designing Old City Hall, Gilman decame consultant to the office of the architect responsible for most of the large federal buildings of the Grant Administration, Alfred B. Mull

The design of Old City Hall was inspired by the extension to the Louvre, done in 1852-7 under the reign of Napoleon III. The New Louvre was the centra building of the Second Empire style, ultimately the source of U.S. versions of t new, monumental style.[4]

The 1865 city hall replaced the Suffolk County Court House of 1810-12, designed by Charles Bulfinch and later remodelled in 1840 as Boston's first cit hall. By the '60's it was considered too small and too plain. The new Second Empire buiding was supposed to be large enough for many years but early proved inadequate[3] City Hall Annex was constructed in 1912 on Court St, connected by a rear bridge. After the new City Hall was built in the 1960's, Old City Hall was readapted for quality office and restaurant use.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.
Suggested for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Readapted for office use in the early 1970's by the Architectural Heritage Foundation.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. National Register Nomination Form (BLC files)
2. Kirker, Harold, Architecture of Charles Bulfinch, p. 263-5.
3. Edwin Bacon, Boston of Today (1892) p. 38.
4. Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780 (MIT Press, 1969) p. 103.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS School St. COR.

NAME Josiah Quincy Statue
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE dedicated in 1879
source

ARCHITECT artist: Thomas Ball
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER City of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] statue

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) plus

ROOF cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Bronze statue on base of Quincy granite. Heavily draped, in style typical of the Victorian period.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located in front courtyard of Old City Hall (east section)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Memorial in honor of Josiah Quincy, who served as mayor of Boston from 1823 to 1838, as a Congressman from 1805 to 1813, and as President of Harvard from 1829 to 1845.

The statue was paid for from the income of the Jonathan Phillips fund.[1]

YB (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts X
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

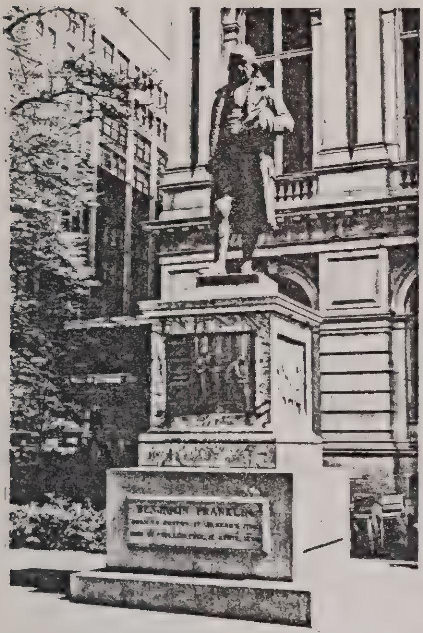
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Edwin Bacon, Boston of Today (Boston, 1892) p. 38.
2. Moses King, How to See Boston (Boston, 1895) p. 90.
3. Edwin Bacon, Boston, A Guide Book (1903) p. 49.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS School St. COR.

NAME Benjamin Franklin Statue
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1856
source

ARCHITECT artist: Richard S. Greenough
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER City of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck tan apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] statue

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) plus

ROOF cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Bronze statue. Bottom portion of the base is granite, upper portion is antique marble with four bronze reliefs.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located in the front courtyard of the Old City Hall (west section)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The statue of Benjamin Franklin is significant as the first portrait statue erected in Boston and as the work of the important 19th century sculptor Richard S. Greenough.

The statue was paid for by public subscription and cost $20,000. When it was first erected, it stood in front of Bulfinch's Court House, then the city hall, a building which was replaced in the early 1860's by the present Old City Hall.

YB (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts X
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

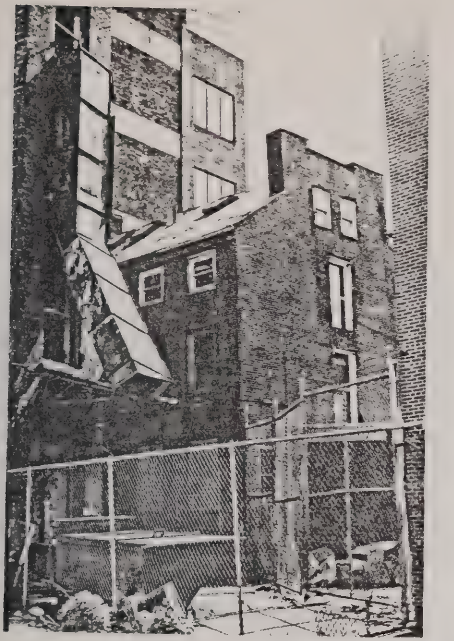
The four bronze relief panels at the base depict four scenes from Franklin's life (1)the boy Franklin learning to print (2) the signing of the Declaration of Independence (3) drawing electricity from the clouds and (4) signing the Treaty of Paris in 1872, ensuring American Independence.[1] The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, in writing to a friend, commented on the statue itself as follows: "Richard Greenough once told me that in studying the statue he found the left side of the great man's face philosophical and reflective and the right side, funny and smiling."

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. King's How to See Boston, 1895, p. 90.
2. Weston, George F. Boston Ways (Boston, 1958) p. 125-127, photo and text.
3. Bacon, Edwin M. Boston of Today (Boston, 1892) p. 38.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS SCott Alley COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c. 1820s
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER The Fifty Associates
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 3 14/2-80

TYPE [✓ residential] single ? double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus 1/2, & above grade basement

ROOF pitched cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
common

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x3 bay Federal style brick house. Central round arched entry filled in with concrete blocks. Plain rectangular fenestration reduced in height at each story, with small square windows at 3rd level. Some windows filled with concrete blocks. Above grade basement windows of granite post & lintel construction. Window to left of door has large granite sill. Plain projecting brick cornice, and twin end chimneys with linking parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic ____

CONDITION good fair [✓ poor] LOT AREA ____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Located in narrow alley facing interior of block.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure archtecturally significant as one of few residential buildings remaining in Blackstone Block, and as a reminder of era when many buildings faced interior of block. Other research indicate that there are actually 2 buildings located here; however, a chain link fence prevents view of the rear of this structure to confirm this information.[1.2.] These houses are apparently connected to buildings on Union St.[1].

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural _x_
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

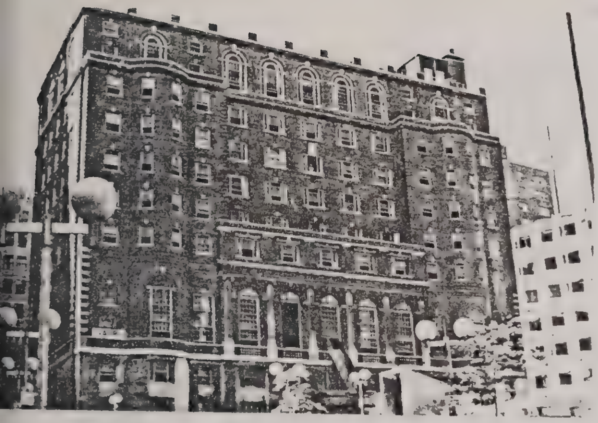
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in National Register Blackstone Block.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1. "National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form," prepared by Lucille C. Sims for the Boston Landmarks Commission.
2. Gomez-Ibanez, Miguel, "Preserving Three Hundred Fifty Years of Change in the Blackstone Block," Old-Time New England, vol. LXIII, No. 1-2, Summer-Fall, 1977, pp. 19-33.
3. Deed research may uncover further information.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 12-14 Somerset COR. 2-10 Ashburton

NAME Mason Memorial/United Way/Boston City Club
present original

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1913 Building permit 8/25/1913
source

ARCHITECT Newhall & Blevins (permit)
source

BUILDER The Whitney Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Boston City Club/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4 4/6, 28 3/2 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] clubhouse

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 12 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] limestone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large Federal Revival clubhouse. Two-story limestone base with entrances in center of 6-bay Somerset facade & at far right on principal 11-bay Ashburton side. The latter features swelling at bay 2 & 10, elevated arched windows at level 3 separated by Ionic pilasters at bays 4-8 (these bays are slightly recessed above level 4), and arcaded top story slightly set back & terminating in roof balustrade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 11,628 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site with parking lots at other 2 sides. Bldg. has rear ell.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Federal Revival clubhouse said to have been "the largest lunch and dining club in the country" when built.[1]

Architects Louis Chappell Newhall (1869-1925) and Albert Blevins began their large and successful practice about 1900, designing other Federal Revival downtown buildings including the Temporary Home for Women and

PF (June, 1980) (N)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the Overseers of the Public Welfare offices at New Chardon & Hawkins. In the case of the Boston City Club, the architects attempted to make the 12-story, 135 ft. long structure look like a Beacon Hill swell-front townhouse (perhaps like the one on Beacon and Somerset Streets which served as the club's first home.) The resulting design is not ultimately successful but does harmonize with its surroundings & include some notab
Fed. Rev. detail

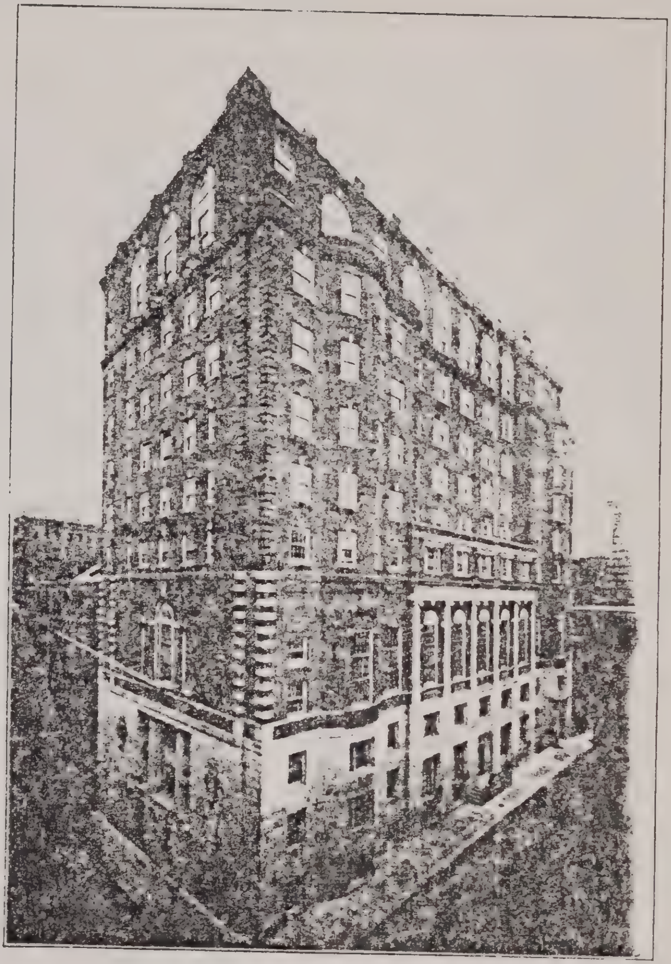
The City Club was one of many social, cultural and civic clubs which flourished in late 19th and early 20th c. Boston. It was started about 1905 for the purpose of bringing together "in friendly association as many men as we can, of as many creeds as we can, and thus create new conditions of good fellowship and good citizenship."[1]."Membership was about 4000 in 1914 and benefits included use of the clubhouse and dining room, lecture and film programs, concerts, Saturday night and holiday dinner dances, organ recitals, billiards, bowling, swimming pool, game & reading rooms, an 8000-volume library, art exhibits and reciprocal arrangements with clubs in other cities.[3] The building remained in use as the City Club through the late 1940's, was taken over by the United Way in 1960 as their headquarters, & is presently being converted for use by Suffolk University.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Scheduled to be rehabilitated at a cost of $7.9 million for use as Suffolk University administrative offices, library, School of Management classrooms for arts and sciences and cafeteria. Exterior to remain intact.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bacon, The Book of Boston (1916) p. 122-123 (text & architects renderi
2. Boston Architectural Club Yearbook (1915) exterior & interior photos p. 170, 191 and 201.
3. Early (undated) brochure about the City Club & membership benefits Bostonian Society file on Somerset St. (Membership was $38.50/year)
4. Series of interior & exterior photos, The American Architect, Vol. CVII #2040, March 24, 1915 (also in SPNEA clipping files)



BOSTON CITY CLUB

THE WHITNEY COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1902

12 WEST STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

BUILDERS
ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

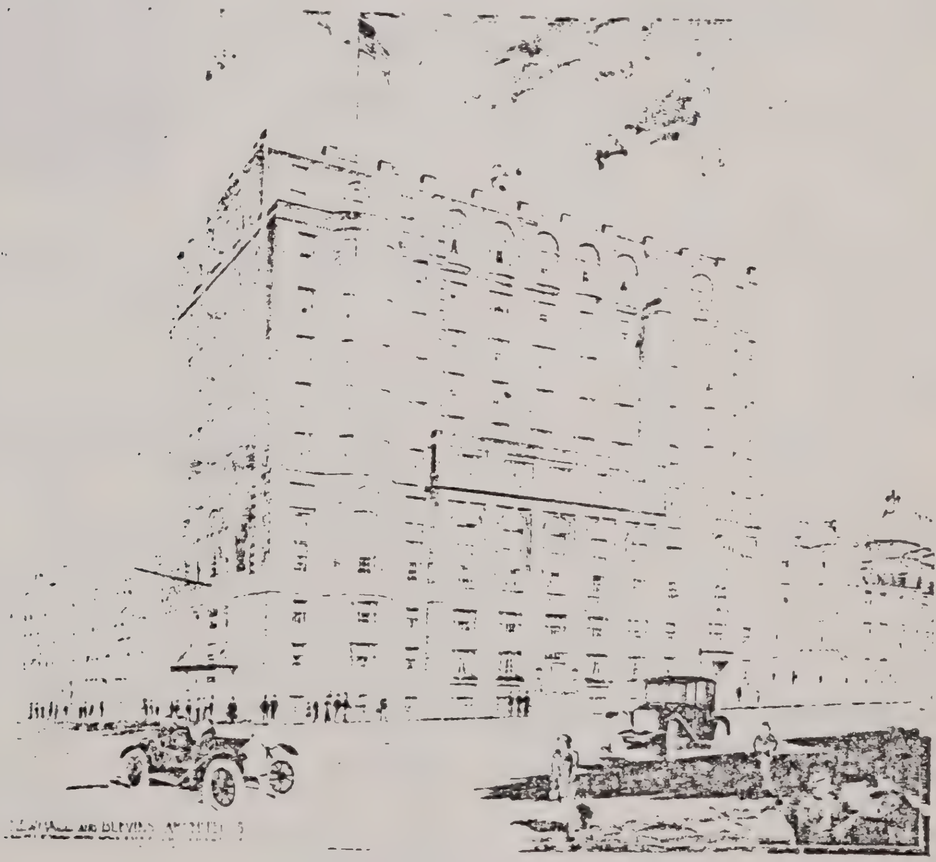
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE BUILDINGS

BOSTON CITY CLUB, BOSTON, MASS.	NEWHALL & BLEVINS, ARCHITECT
SCOLLAY BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.	CLARENCE H. BLACKALL, ARCHITEC
WENTWORTH INSTITUTE, BOSTON, MASS.	PEABODY & STEARNS, ARCHITECT
BIGELOW-KENNARD BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.	HENRY IVES COBB, ARCHITEC
HARDING SWIMMING POOL AND SQUASH COURT, DEDHAM, MASS.	GUY LOWELL, ARCHITEC

12-14 Somerset (cor. Ashburton)

From: Architectural Club Yearbook, 1915

in its eighth year,—the purpose of its founders was: "To bring together in friendly association as many men as we can, of as many creeds as we can, and thus create new conditions of good fellowship and good citizenship for the service of the city, and also to destroy the class, religious, and racial prejudices which exist when men don't know each other, and which are used by grafters and selfish men to further their schemes to the great harm of the City, the State, and the Nation." With the occupation of the new club-house in 1914, the membership had increased to upward of four thousand, and the house is said to be the largest lunch and dining club-house in the country. Other club-houses established in this first decade were those of the Exchange, a down-town lunch and dining club, the house of dignified architecture on Batterymarch Street, designed and erected for its use; and the Architectural Club, founded in 1889, its house an old-time residence on Somerset Street, Number sixteen, purchased from the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1910, after the latter's removal to Ashburton Place, and remodelled into one of the most artistic club-houses in Boston.



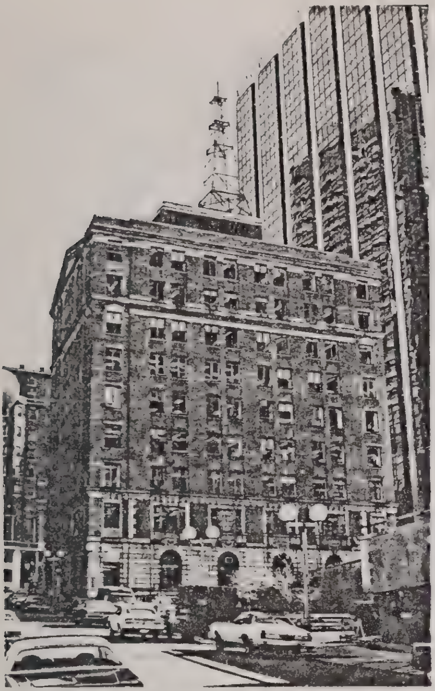
THE RECENTLY ERECTED HOME OF THE BOSTON CITY CLUB, CORNER OF ASHBURTON PLACE AND SOMERSET STREET

Meanwhile the women's club-houses were appearing, all tasteful in their furnishings, the richer ones sumptuous. The pioneer, the New England Woman's Club, established in 1868, as we have seen, alone occupied the field, its pleasant rooms at Number five Park Street, till the close of the nineteenth century. Then the Mayflower Club arose, the first purely social

Boston City Club
12-14 Somerset

Illus. from Bacon's The Book of Boston, 1916, p. 123

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 20 Somerset St. COR. ___

NAME Metropolitan District Commission
present original (same)

MAP No. 25N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE completed 1932 City Directories and
source Atlases
(no permit)

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER ___
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 3/2 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] MDC offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 9 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Freestanding 5 X 6 bay Georgian Revival government office building. Granite base with Gibbsian surrounds at semi-circular arched window openings. Center entrance on Somerset with decorative metal surround ~~and~~ leaded glass transom and bronze eagle. Plaque with bldg. name. Cornice above 2nd floor followed by 5-story shaft of continuous brick piers and recessed brick spandrals inset w/ black glazed headers in center bays.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Simple stone cornice, brick parapet. Triangular pediment on one side facade dec. with stone seal

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 7,929 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Generally intact example of its style built to house the Metropolitan District Commission offices at floors 5-9 as well as the following other state offices: Board of Probation, Board of Tax Appeals, Dept.of Conservation, Division of Forestry, Division of Fisheries and Game, Metropolitan Planning Division, and others.[1]

PF (June, 1980) (mt)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

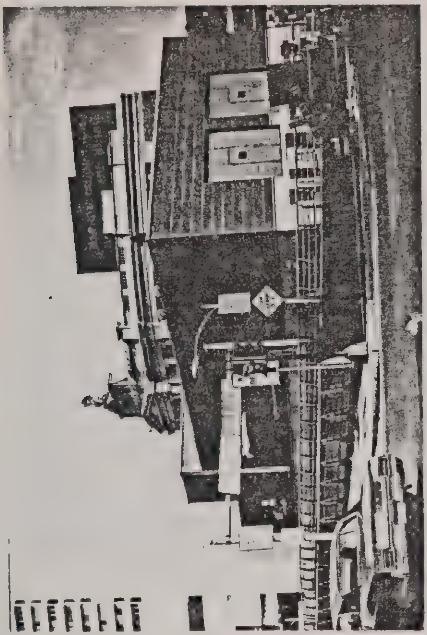
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. See 1932 Boston City Directory for complete listing.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS South St. COR. Expressway entrance Waverly Place

NAME Tunnel vent
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *23/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] highway facility

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) unknown plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Polygonal brick structure.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA approx. 3741 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS located in midst of parking lot.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally non-contributory. Structure is a vent for the Fitzgerald Expressway tunnel.

M- MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

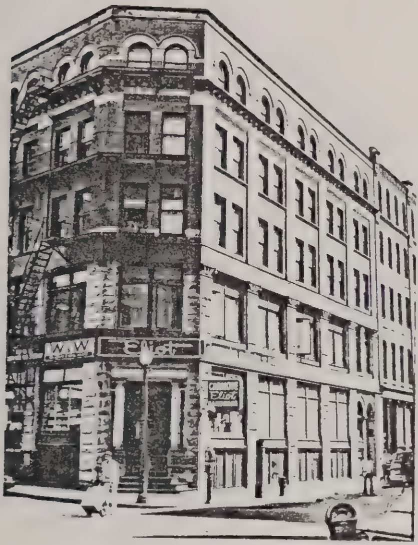
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 76-86 South St. COR. 3-5 East St.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1895 Inventory in BLC Leather District file
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT W. F. Goodwin "
source

BUILDER Woodbury & Leighton "
source

1898 Atlas
OWNER Daniel Demmon
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *26 3/3 - 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus above grade basement

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] Flemis [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5x3 bay mercantile structure with 1 bay beveled corner in Richardsonian Romanesque style with classically derived detailing. 2 story rusticated base features corner entry with Doric columns in antis supporting denticular entablature, and double round arched entry in last bay of East St. supported by central Doric column. Double window bays of 3rd & 4th levels, with flat guaged arches, articulated by projecting brick piers, & grouped under double round arched windows at 5th level with molded archivolts. Modillioned band course separates 4th from 5th level, & building capped by plain stone cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 4462 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Beveled corner responds to building's corner site; element in homogeneous late 19th c. streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as intact example of late 19th c. mercantile design, serving as anchor to block of late 19th c. mercantile structures, notable for their harmony of scale, materials, design, and intact quality. Reflects continued impact of H.H. Richardson's style on minor Boston architects, nearly a decade after his death, as well as contributing significantly to period ambience of a sizeable, largely intact, late 19th-early 20th c. Leather District. Significant historically as example of

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
continued development of area after its 1st decade of re-development from a residential/ commercial area to one dominated by leather trade, reflecting leather industry's positio as major economic force in Boston & N.E.

There is no information available concerning W.F. Goodwin. 76-86 South St. is his only known design located within the survey area. The builders, however, Woodbury & Leighton, were the largest & most successful contractors in N.E., & specialists in large work such as public libraries, court houses, & school buildings.[1]

The earliest known occupant was the leather firm of Hall, Haight & Co., first located here in 1897.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

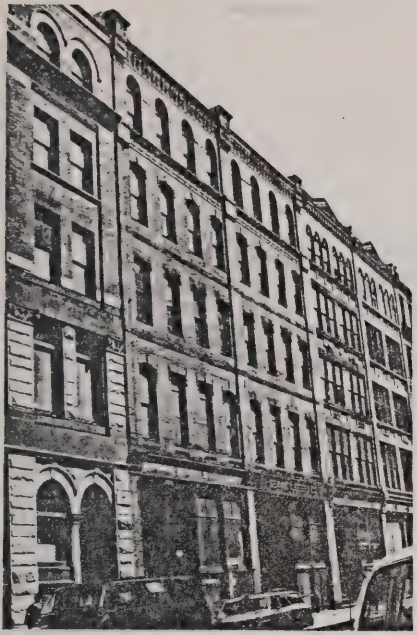
Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

August, 1976, Building's Dept. granted permission for artists to work & live in lofts.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Damrell, Charles, A Half Century of Boston's Building, 1895, p. 376.
2. Herald-Traveler, June 30, 1976, p. 20.
3. Herald-American, August 25, 1976, p. 8.
4. BLC Leather District file.
5. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 90-94, 96-100 South St. COR.

NAME present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1883 Melish thesis source (no permit)

ARCHITECT A.S. Drisko source

BUILDER M.S. & G.N. Miller BLC survey form source

OWNER F.M. & A.G. Frost original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *26 3/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus above grade basement

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double building with 8 bays overall, vaguely Richardsonian in style. Intact cast iron storefront with entries in bays 1 & 2 and 5 & 6. Facade articulated by central and corner projecting brick piers which rise above cornice level. 2nd & 4th level fenestration features alternating flared & segmental lintels with stone keystones & side drops. 3rd level rectangular, & 5th is round arched with stone banding at spring points. Horizontal balance provided by stone belt course over 2nd & 3rd levels, & brick corbelled belt course over 4th. Bldg. capped by brick corbelled cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 4305 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS 2 identical buildings separately owned. Element in homogeneous late 19th c. streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as one of 2 earliest commercial buildings remaining in Leather District, constructed after Great Fire of 1872, as well as example of impact of H.H. Richardson upon Boston's architectural scene. Handsome element in block of late 19th c. mercantile structures, notable for their harmony of scale, materials, design & intact quality, as well as major contributor to period ambience of sizable, largely intact, late 19th-early 20th c. Leather District. Historically sig-

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)
nificant as exemplifying earlier redevelopment of previously Greek Revival residential/ commercial area into commercial area primarily devoted to leather industry. Also reflec industry's importance to the economy of Boston & N.E.

Damrell cites this structure as being designed by Lewis Weissbein for Leopold Morse; however, he must have been referring to the Morse block (now gone) at 58-74 South St.[1] Although the building permit is now missing, Melish cites permit #67, 1883, as her source for attribution to A.S. Drisko.[2]

Little is known about the architect, A.S. Drisko. He designed several houses in the Back Bay, as well as the Dill Building on Stuart St.

The earliest known occupant was Lane, Pierce & Co., leather dealers, located here in 1885. Shed & Crane, leather, estab. 1888, were located at #98-100 in 1889,[4] joined in 1890 by Alvin Record, leather board, and Walter B. Hewins, leather dealer, at #90.

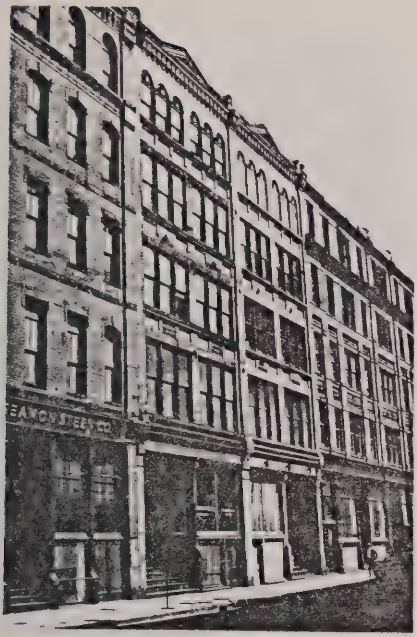
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Damrell, Charles, A Half Century of Boston's Building, 1895, p. 54.
2. Melish, Diane Carol, Economic Growth and Urban Development: The Boston Leather District, unpublished honors thesis at Wellesley College, 1974.
3. Architects Vertical File, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
4. Boston Illustrated, 1899, no page.
5. BLC survey forms.
6. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 102-106 108-112 South St. COR.

NAME present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1884 source permit 5-27-1884

ARCHITECT Alden Frink source "

BUILDER Robert R. Mayers source "

OWNER N.T. Tenney, N.J. Jenney, & W.A. Prescott original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *26 3/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile & 2 stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus above grade basement

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double bldg. w. total of 4 bays in Queen Anne style, retaining cast iron storefront, entries in 1st & last bays. Upper levels organized into 4 triple window bays articulated by projecting brick piers w/ sunburst caps. Rectangular fenestration at levels 2-4 features cast iron mullions, stone sill & lintel courses w/ carved floral panels, terra cotta tiles between 2nd & 3rd levels, & stone sunbursts in triangular surrounds over 3rd level. Round arched windows at 5th levels, upper portions infilled w/ sunburst panels. Corbelled cornice w/ triangular pediment caps each bldg.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor right bldg. appears cleaned & rehabed. LOT AREA 3959 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS element in row of intact late 19th c. red brick mercantile bldgs. running from East to Beach Sts.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as only Queen Anne design located within Wholesale District as well as being one of earliest buildings remaining in Leather District from the first decade of its redevelopment. Makes major contribution to block of late 19th c. mercantile structures, notable for their harmony of scale, materials, design, and intact quality, in addition to contributing to period ambience of largely intact late 19th-early-20th c. Leather District. Historically significant as

NRD/C MHK 6/80

208

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/
development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/
settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/
invention ____
Social/
humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

exemplifying early development of area as Leather District, subsequent to whole sale destruction of industry during Great Fire of 1872, and reflecting industry's position as major economic force in Boston & N.E.

The earliest known occupants of 102-112South St. were in 1886, when leather dealer Lemuel Baxter & Sons, along with Lyman Smith's Sons, sheepskins, were located there.

Little is known of the architect, Alden Frink (d. 1908), other than that he enjoyed a practice that spanned half a century, 1858-1908. From c. 1884, his office was located at 28 School St.

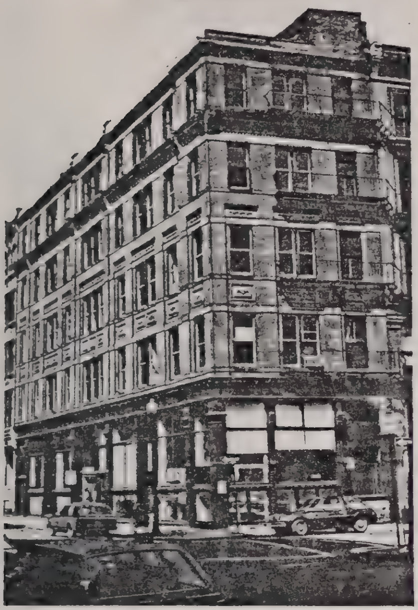
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Directories.
2. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 114-122 South St. COR. 130 Beach St.

NAME ___ present ___ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1883 permit 9-11-1883 source

ARCHITECT Lewis Weissbein & W.H. Jones permit source

BUILDER James H. Kelley * source

OWNER Wm. P. Blake & John B. Osborn original ___ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *26 3/6 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile, two stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus above grade basement

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 9x3 bay mercantile building retaining its cast iron storefront with several entries. Upper levels articulated by projecting brick piers, organizing facade in A-A-B-A-C-A-B-A-A pattern (A: single window, B: coupled window, & C: triple window). Rectangular fenestration features cast iron mullions, brownstone sill & lintel courses, brownstone panels in spandrels over 2nd level, decorative lintels at 3rd level, & corbelled cornice course over 4th level & capping building. Copper parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 3638 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site; element in homogeneous late 19th c. streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as one of two earliest commercial structures remaining in Leather District, constructed after Great Fire of 1872, the work of architect who also designed the first such commercial building, the Morse Block (1880) now gone. Corner element in block of intact, late 19th c. mercantile structures notable for their harmony of scale, materials, design, & intact quality, as well as contributor to period ambience of largely intact, late 19th-early 20th c. Leather District.

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Historically significant as exemplifying early post-fire re-development of area from generally Greek Revival residential/commercial use to commercial use primarily devoted to leather industry. Also reflects industry's position as major economic force in Bosto & N.E.

Little information is available concerning the architect, Lewis Weissbein (d.1913). He is located in the directories from 1863-1912. He designed the original building of Boston College at 761 Harrison Ave., as well as houses in the Back Bay; among these is the house for Leopold Morse at 203 Commonwealth Ave., owner of the Morse Block. For a brief period he apparently partnered with W.H. Jones, about whom nothing is kn There are no other known workd by Weissbein located with the survey area.

The earliest known occupant of 114-122 South St. was George Emerson & Co., leather dealer, located here in 1886.

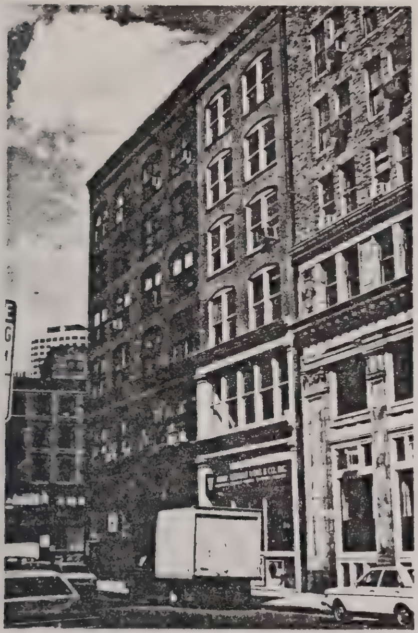
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of the Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Directories.
2. Building Dept. Records.
3. Melish, Diane Carol, Economic Growth and Urban Development: The Boston Leather District, 1640-1915, unpublished Thesis at Wellesley College, 1974.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 184-190 / 192-194 South St. OPP. ~~COR.~~ 751-761 Atlantic Ave.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1891 permit 4-3-1891 source

ARCHITECT Peabody & Stearns permit source

BUILDER Ira G. Hersey " source

OWNER Charles E. Cotting, att'y for Wm. Minot, Jr. original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *26 4/1 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile, one store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus above grade basement

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] common w/ Flemish variation [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double mercantile building of 4 & 2 bays, featuring 2 story cast iron base with modern infill. Upper level fenestration consists of coupled segmental arched windows with brownstone sills. Corbelled cornice caps building. Iron tie rods with diamond-shaped caps located on 4 left bays. Rightmost building cleaned & re-pointed.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront infill

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor facade cleaned, right 2 bays LOT AREA 8987 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS 2 adjoining buildings of 4 & 2 bays having identical facade treatment, now separately owned, but originally built under 1 permit & same ownership.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Simple mercantile design by leading Boston architectural firm contributes to period ambience of fairly intact late 19th-early 20th c. Leather District. Reflects area's re-development for the leather industry after the industry's destruction by the Great Fire of 1872.

These structures are now separately owned, but were originally constructed under one permit by same owner.

Robert Swain Peabody (1845-1917) and John Goddard

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Stearns (1843-1917) were partners for 40 years amd have been called "the most importan arbiters of building taste after H.H. Richardson."[1] Peabody was educated at Harvard, and continued architectural training under Gridley J.F. Bryant and at Ecole des Beaux Arts. Stearns was educated at Lawrence Scientific School & in offices of Ware & Van Brunt. The architects of many major Boston buildings utilizing a variety of decorative vocabulary, 2 especially notable examples of their work within the survey area are the early iron-front Boston Post Building, and the 20th c. Classical Revival Custom House Tower.

The original occupants, first located here in 1892, were all leather dealers: Fayerwether & Ladew, Fayette Shaw Leather Co., George James & Co., W.C. James & Co., and James H. Penniman.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

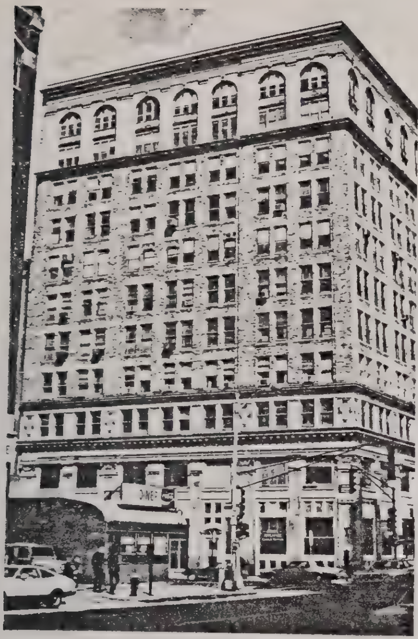
Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Holden, Wheaton A., "The Peabody Touch: Peabody and Stearns of Boston, 1870-1917," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, v. xxxii, May 1973, p. 114.
2. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.

3. Boston Directories.
4. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 204-216 South St. COR. 182-192 Kneeland / 269 Atlantic Ave.

NAME present ____ original Pilgrim Building.

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1919 source permit 11-28-1919

ARCHITECT Monks & Johnson source permit

BUILDER Gascoigne & Linenthal source "

OWNER original Albert R. Rosenthal present ____

PHOTOGRAPHS *26 4/2 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile (offices & light storage)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eleven plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] yellow [✓ stone] terracotta concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7x8x3 bay Classical Revival structure of brick & terracotta veneer on reinforced concrete. 2 story terra cotta base features classically ornamented pilasters & modillioned cornice band; 3 entries centrally located, 2 flanking retain original treatment with segmental arched pediments. Transitional 3rd level with heraldic ornament & denticular cornice band. Rectangular fenestration of levels 4-9 organized into paired window bays; articulated by projecting brick piers into 2-3-2 pattern. Terra cotta top 2 levels arcaded, featuring rope molding & flanking pilasters. Classically derived terra cotta cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic central doorway

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor terra cotta deteriorating LOT AREA 9700 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Occupies end of block, prominently sited, with 3 facades, two of which are formally finished.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Structure architecturally significant as almost entirely intact example of tall Classical Revival elevator building, one of last of important buildings to be constructed in Leather District. Although not of same scale & materials as homogeneous block between East & Beach Streets, nevertheless contributes to largely intact late 19th-early 20th c. ambience of Leather District. Also, reflects the continuing importance of the leather industry to Boston's economy well into the 20th c.

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architectural renderings & floor plan of the Pilgrim Building contain statement that "it is the intention to have this building the finest in the leather & shoe district with every facility for the economical handling of business & sufficient floor strengt to carry the heaviest loads."[1.] The architectural rendering indicates that building was once surmounted by classical parapet. Some confusion seems to exist concerning the building name, whether it be Puritan or Pilgrim; the 1921 directory lists it as "Pilgrim Building" under "Halls, Blocks, etc."

Little information is available concerning the architects, Monks & Johnson. They appea in the directories between c.1915-1926. The S.S. Pierce Building on Brookline Ave. was designed by them, as was the University Club on Stuart St. at Trinity Place. No other works known to be by them are located within the survey area.

Although the original occupants are unknown, the 1930 directory lists various leather companies, consulting engineers, textile manufacturers, and others.

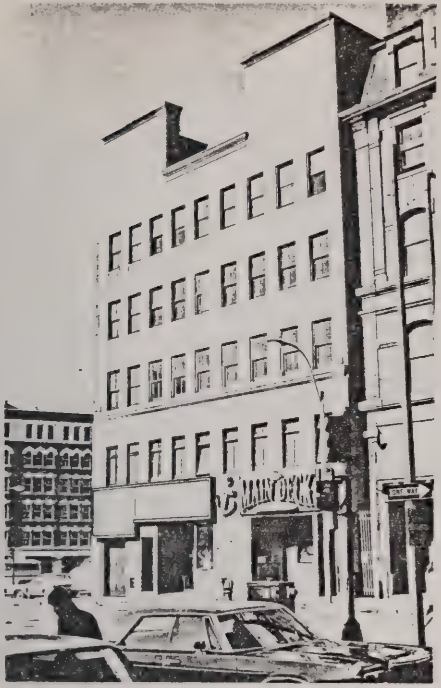
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Building in the Shoe & Leather District - 210 South St., Boston, Mass." Arch. rendering & floor plans.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 13-23 South St. COR.

NAME South Station Cinema
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1928 Building Permit 4/10/1928
source

ARCHITECT Samuel D. Kelley (permit)
source

BUILDER Lawson W. Oaks, Inc. (permit)
source

OWNER The Sumner Co./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 3/6 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] restaurant

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] limestone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
red & yellow

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th century commercial building of 9 regularly-spaced bays, faced in red brick at levels 1 & 2 and yellow brick at levels 3, 4 & 5, with a dentil cornice above level 2. Two penthouse-like projections above the roofline at each side of bldg.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic levels 1 & 2 modernized using red brick

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 5208 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Parking lot to south

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Does not contribute architecturally

(Map)

PF (June, 1980) (m)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

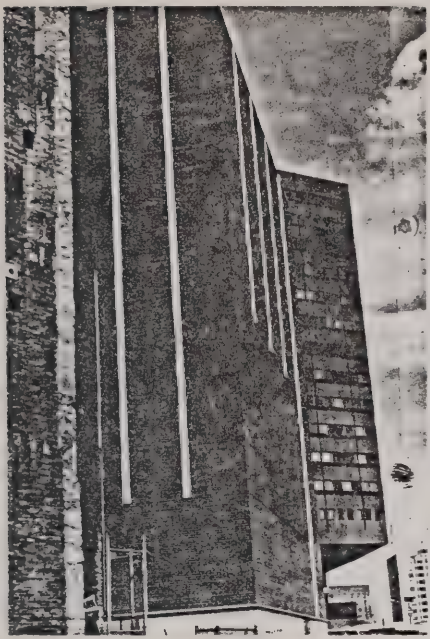
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 33 South St. COR. Expressway

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE mid-20th century
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 10 4/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] tunnel vent

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) ____ plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Freestanding windowless red brick rectangular "box" on granite base.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA ____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Parking lot to south

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Utilitarian structure built to provide ventilation for the expressway underground tunnel.

Does not contribute architecturally.

PF (June, 1980) (m-)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

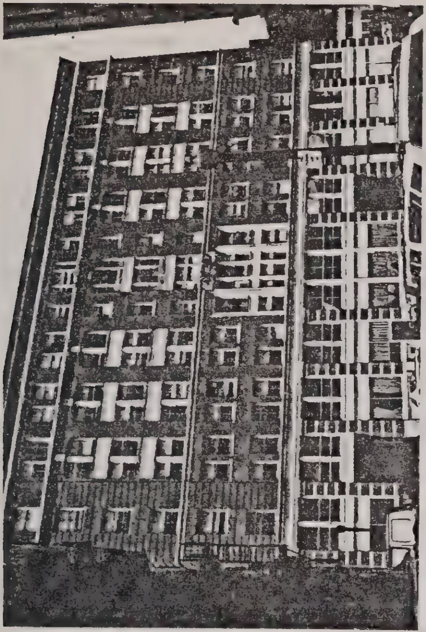
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 79-99 South St. COR. Tufts St. 181-185 Essex St.

NAME ____ South St. Building
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1899 permit 2-10-1899
source

ARCHITECT Winslow, Wetherell & Bigelow permit
source

BUILDER George A. Fuller Co. permit
source

OWNER Charles E. Cotting & Francis C. Welch, Trs.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *18 4/2, 184/5 — 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] warehouse -

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eight plus partially above grade basement

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] common [✓ stone] ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 9x8 bay steel frame Classical Revival structure with some Beaux Arts motifs. 2 story base featuring stone banded brick piers with egg & dart
pitals, & cast iron piers at central bay. 2 entries asymmetrically located at bays 2 & 6. At
per levels slightly projecting single window end bays with banded rustication. At levels 3-4,
ntral multiple window bay enframed in stone & surmounted by sculptural cartouche; remaining are
ired window bays with flared lintels. Levels 5-7 feature paired windows with segmental arch in-
rporating 3 levels; cartouche surmounts central bay. Rectangular fenestration at 8th level.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic Molded cornice course over 4th & 7th levels. Coved brick cornice capped by terra cotta & copper.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor piers have large cracks LOT AREA 22, 353 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited at end of block, occupying half of block. 3 facades.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Designed by a prominent Boston architectural firm, South St. Building is handsome example of large, turn-of-the-century mercantile structure, providing an anchor to almost uninterrupted street scape of late 19th-early 20th c. structures, notable for their harmony of scale, materials, design, and generally intact quality. Especially distinctive through its use of steel framing, one of only two such examples built prior to 1900 in the Leather District. Situated within an area redeveloped for the leather-related

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

trade beginning in the 1880s, it reflects the districts vitality at the turn of the century as a thriving area largely devoted to the leather industry, a major contributo to N.E.'s economic base.

Although the building permit cites only Winslow & Wetherell as architects, Brickbuilder & plans in the Bostonian Society's Rice-Mank Collection indicate that Winslow, Wethere & Bigelow were responsible. Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909), George H. Wetherell (1854-1930), & Henry Forbes Bigelow (1867-1929) maintained a brief partnership from 1898-1901 when Wetherell retired. Winslow studied architecture under Nathaniel J. Bradlee, completed his studies in Paris, & subsequently became Bradlee's junior partner. Wetherell joined Bradlee & Winslow in 1883, after studying at MIT & Ecole des Beaux Arts. Winslow & Wetherell suceeded to Bradlee's practice upon his death in 1888; they were joined by Bigelow in 1898, who had also studied at MIT & in Europe. The only other know work by all three partners within the survey area is the building at 62-72 Essex St; however, variations of this firm were responsible for many notable Boston structures, running the gamut from the Richardsonian Auchmuty Building to the Beaux Arts Board of Trade.

In 1901, the many occupants of this building were all leather related - such as Charles D. French, leather remnants, National Calfskin Co., & John F. Moore, leather dealer.

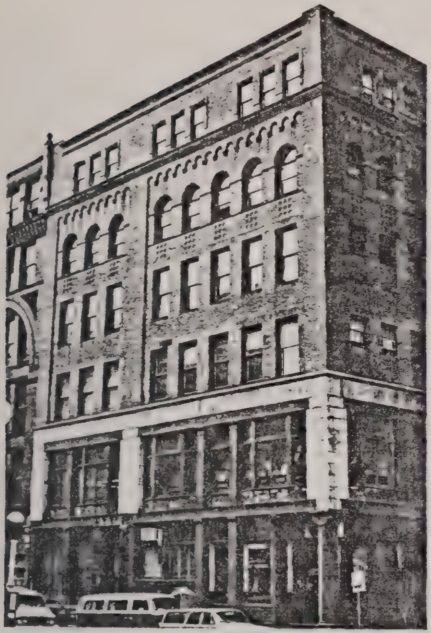
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Brickbuilder, Jan. 1899, p. 61.
2. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Plan of Building on South, Essex & Tufts Streets," Winslow, Wetherell, & Bigelow, arch.
3. Boston Directories.
4. Building Dept. Records.
5. BLC Architectural File.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 103-107 South St. COR. Utica St. Tufts St.

NAME __________ present __________ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1886 source permit 7-17-1886

ARCHITECT Chamberlain & Whidden source permit

BUILDER Whidden Hill & Co. source "

OWNER Charles Torrey, guardian original __________ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *18 4/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] two stores, mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus __________

ROOF flat cupola __________ dormers __________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] common [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
w/ Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 8x18 bay Romanesque Revival structure. Intact cast iron storefront featuring recessed corner entry with freestanding column. 2nd level of dressed granite ashlar with cast iron enframed windows, including 3-sided bay windows. Levels 3-5 organized into 3 & 5 bay sections by projecting brick piers; rectangular fenestration at levels 3-4 with stone sill & lintel courses, & round arched at level 5. 6th level set off by brick & terra cotta arcaded corbel course, & features 3 triple windows enframed in terra cotta. Cornice of panelled brick work.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
entry at #107

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor __________ LOT AREA 10,695 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site; element in highly significant late 19th c. streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as one remaining from first decade of Leather District's development, as well as being sited prominently at corner of block of similarly dated structures, notable for their harmony of scale, materials, design, & intact quality. Also, exemplifies influence of H.H. Richardson on Boston architecture, as well as contributing to generally intact late 19th-early 20th c. ambience of Leather District. Historically significant as reflection of redevelopment of Greek Revival residential/

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

commercial area after Great Fire of 1872, into district primarily devoted to leather-related trades, an industry basic to Boston & N.E.'s economy during this period.

Almost no information is available concerning the architectural firm, Chamberlain & Whidden, who designed 103-7 South St. This structure is their only known work located in the survey area. According to the BPL's Architects Vertical File, they also designe the Boston Storage Warehouse on Westland Ave. & a house in Malden.

In 1887, Walter Horton & Co., sole leather, was first located at #107; McConnell & Shaws, leather dealers, first occupied #105 in 1888.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architects Vertical File, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Building Dept. Records.
4. American Architect & Building News, v. 21, no. 580, Feb. 5, 1887, p. 67, illus.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, FEB. 5 1887. No. 580

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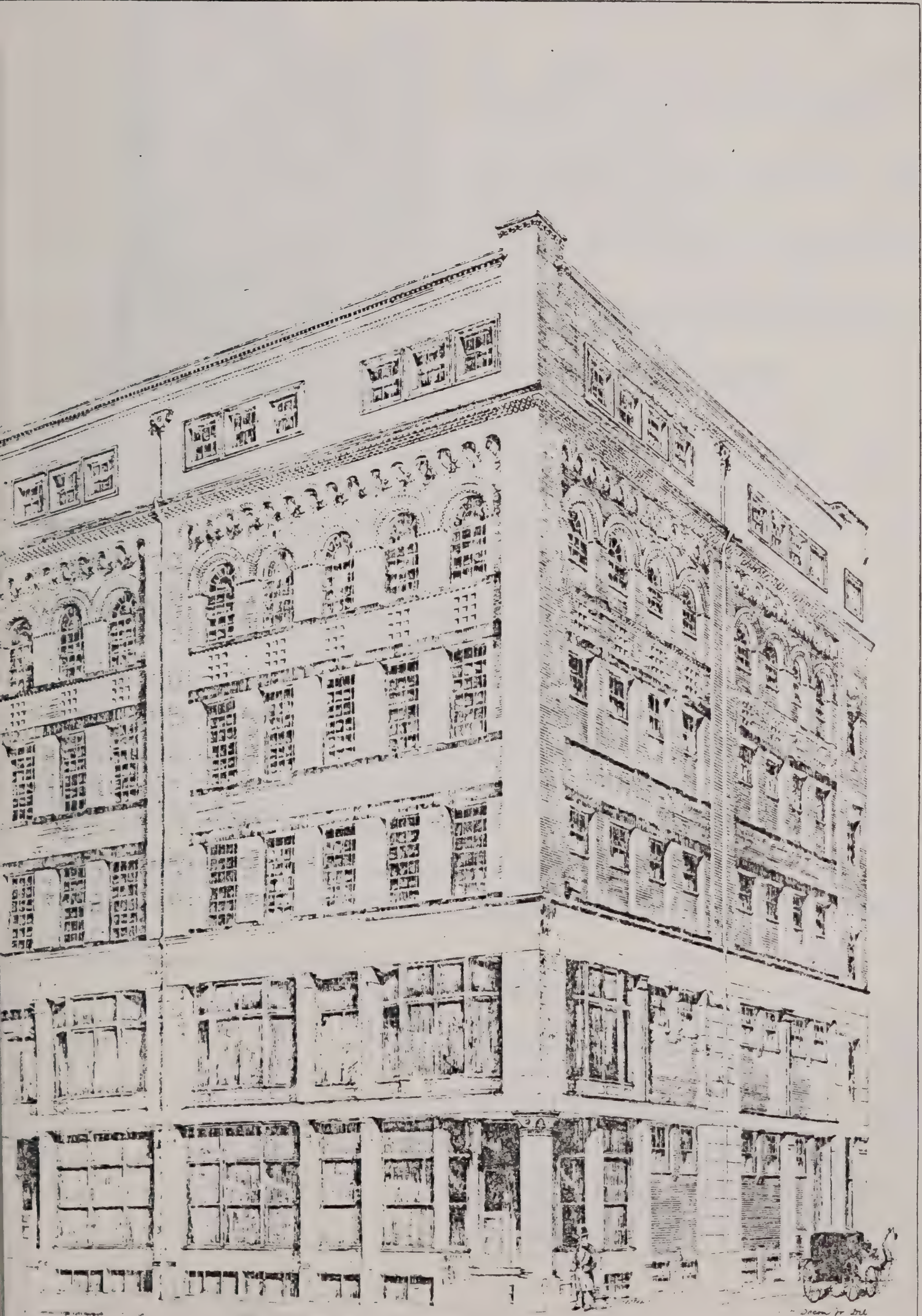
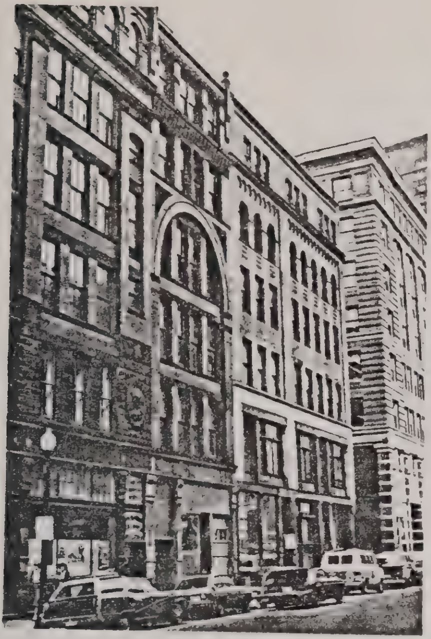
103-107 South St.


Dacon jr Del

"Stores on South Street, Boston, Mass. – Chamberlin & Whidden, Arch., 6 Beacon St., Boston."

AABN, v. 21, Feb. 5, 1887, pl. 580.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 121-3 South St. COR.

NAME ___ present ___ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1886 permit 1-1-1886 source

ARCHITECT not given source

BUILDER not given source

OWNER J. Franklin Faxon etal. original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *18 3/6 – 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile, one store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Narrow 3 bay Richardsonian Romanesque structure, retaining cast iron piers at storefront level. Levels 2-4 organized within single monumental round arch, containing rectangular fenestration with brownstone sill & lintel courses, decorative brickwork, and ornamental terra cotta tiles in spandrels. Corbel course sets off 6th level. Corbelled end piers of 6th level rise above brownstone cornice & topped with stone ball finials.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront infill

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 1777 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Element in highly significant late 19th c. streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as excellent example of Richardsonian style in Leather District, demonstrating a good feeling for Richardson's grouping of forms. Also, is one of group of structures remaining from first decade of area's development as Leather District, and contributes significantly to block of structures similarly dated, notable for their harmony of scale, materials, design & intact quality. Historically, it reflects the area's redevelopment for the leather-related trades after their wholesale destruction by the Great Fire of 1872, an industry

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

important to Boston's & N.E.'s economy during the period.

According to the BPL Architects Vertical File, in reference to a paper for Prof. Sekler at Harvard, the architect for this fine building was Rand & Taylor & Alden Finn. However, this paper could not be located, & there is no substantiation for such an attribution. The building was, however, owned by J. Franklin Faxon, the largest develo in the Leather District.

An original occupant of the building was Kistler, Lesh & Co., leather dealer, located there first in 1887.

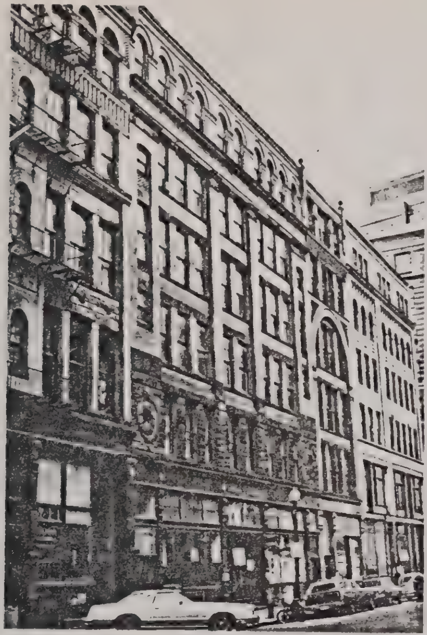
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architects Vertical File, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Building Dept. Records.
4. Melish, Diane Carol, Economic Growth and Urban Development: The Boston Leather District, 1640-1915, unpublished Honors Thesis at Wellesley College, 1974.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 127-131 South St. COR.

NAME Beebe Building / same
present / original

MAP No. 24N/13E   SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1888   permit 7-12-1888
source

ARCHITECT Rand & Taylor   permit
source

BUILDER Whidden & Co.   "
source

OWNER J. Franklin Faxon
original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS *18 3/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six   plus above grade basement

ROOF flat   cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 bay Romanesque Revival structure with 1930s cast iron storefront & central entry. 2nd level of rockfaced brownstone ashlar, featuring oculus windows in bays 1 & 5, & rectangular fenestration in remainder, organized in 3-2-3 pattern. Levels 3-5 symmetrically organized via projecting brick piers with brownstone caps & identical fenestration in central bays; bays 1 & 5 slightly projecting & read as wide piers, the fenestration consisting of vertical window band topped by segmental arch with decorative brick work spandrels. Brownstone modillioned cornice sets off arcaded 6th level. Stepped brick cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 7058 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Element in highly significant 19th c. (late) streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as one from 1st decade of area's redevelopment as Leather District, and contributes to block of similarly dated structures, notable for their harmony of scale, materials, design, & intact quality. Work of leaser known but popular architects, demonstrates continued influence of H.H. Richardson on Boston's architecture even after his death. Structure also contributes to generally intact late 19th-early 20th c. ambience of Leather District. Historically, reflects area's redevelopment for

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

leather-related trades after their destruction by Great Fire of 1872, an industry vital to Boston & N.E.'s economy during the period.

George Dutton Rand began practice in 1879 as Ober & Rand, forming a partnership with Bertrand E. Taylor (1855-1909) in 1881 after Ober's retirement. Taylor had been born & educated in Vermont, & began his architectural training in firm of Ober & Rand, attending special classes at MIT. Rand & Taylor joined briefly with Kendall & Stevens i the 1890s, becoming Kendall, Taylor & Stevens c.1899, and Kendall & Taylor in the early 1900s. Rand & Taylor also designed the adjacent building at 121-3 South St, and altered & enlarged the Vendome Hotel in the late 1890s.

An original occupant of this building was Thomas E. Proctor Leather Co., first located here in 1899. In 1930, the building was renovated for leather goods company Lucius Beebe & Sons by Hutchins & French, and the present storefront dates from that period. 1.

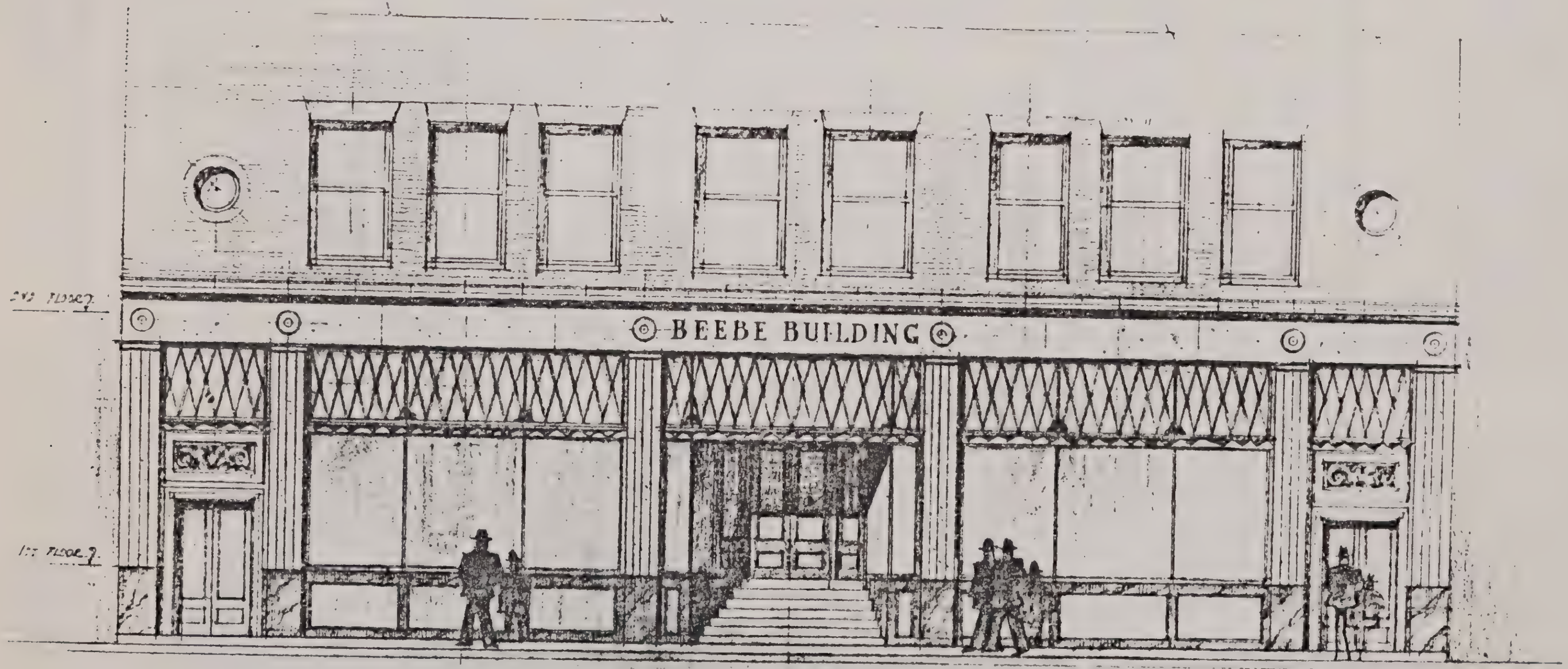
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Alterations to Building for Lucius Beebe & Sons, Inc., 129 South St., Hutchins & French, architects," 1930.
2. American Architect & Building News, v. 23, April 28, 1888, p. xvii.
3. BPL Print Dept., "A.H. Folsom Street Views," excellent front & rear views, c.1900
4. Withey, Henry F. & Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.
5. Boston Directories.
6. Building Dept. Records.

127-131 South St.


BEEBE BUILDING
2ND FLOOR
1ST FLOOR

·SOUTH·ST·ELEVATION·
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$"-1'-0"
·ALTERATIONS TO BUILDING FOR LUCIUS BEEBE & SONS INC· BOSTON·MASS·
·HUTCHINS & FRENCH-ARCHITECTS·11 BEACON ST·BOSTON

Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank Collection

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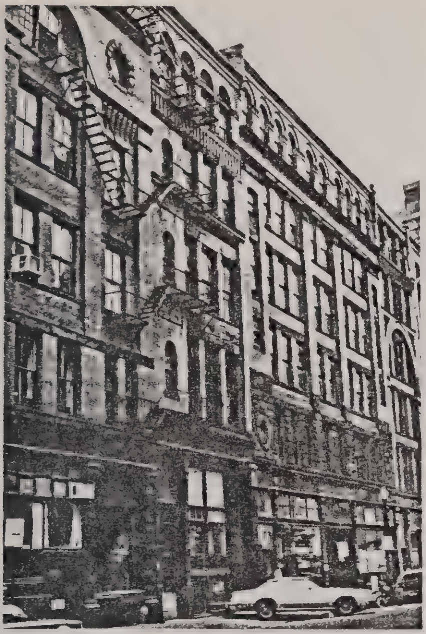


ADDRESS 137-139 South St.COR.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 24N/13E   SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE c.1887-1888   estimate   source (no permit)

ARCHITECT unknown   source

BUILDER unknown   source

1890 Atlas
OWNER M.F. Reed   original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS *18 3/4 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five   plus above ground basement

ROOF flat   cupola   dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Narrow 4 bay Romanesque Revival structure retaining cast iron storefront & entry in 4th bay. Levels 2-4 asymmetrically organized with round arched window in first bay & rectangular fenestration in remainder, having brownstone sill & lintel courses, panelled brickwork, & molded brick mullions. Arcaded 5th level with brick & brownstone cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor   LOT AREA 2064 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Element in highly significant late 19thc. streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as exemplifying continued impact of H.H. Richardson on Boston's architecture, as well as dating from 1st decade of area's commercial development as Leather District, and contributing to block of similarly dated structures notable for their harmony of scale, materials, design & intact quality. Historically, reflects redevelopment of area for leather-related trades after their destruction by Great Fire of 1872, the leather industry being vital to the economy of Boston & N.E. during the late

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

19th-early 20th c.

Although there is no building permit, this structure can be dated c. 1887-8 based on its style as well as atlas and directory research. First appearing in the 1890 Atlas, the earliest occupants can be dated 1889, when leather dealers Grey, Clark, & Engle, along with Schultz, Innes & Co., were located here. In 1890, Thomas Clegg, leather remnants, was also an occupant.

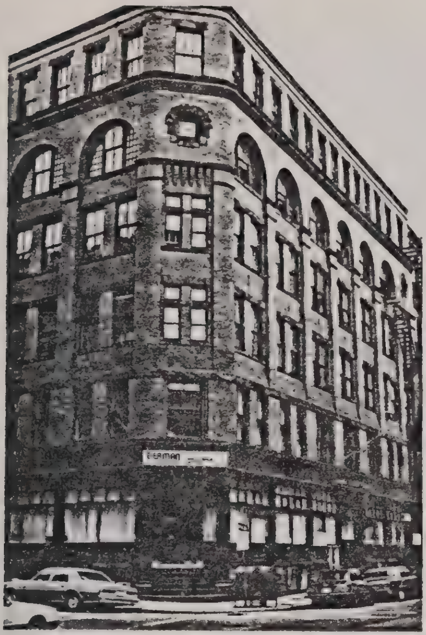
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1883 & 1890 Atlases of Boston Proper.
2. Boston Directories.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 141-157 South St. COR. 114-118 Beach St.

NAME ______
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1885 permit 5-13-1885
source

ARCHITECT John H. Besarick *
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER J.Franklin Faxon & G.W. Faxon heirs
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *18 3/3 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile, one store

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus . above grade basement

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] pressed [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7x5 bay Richardsonian Romanesque structure with 1 bay curved corner. Retains intact cast iron storefront, featuring recessed corner entry, central entry, & loading entry in last bay. Facade articulated by arcading incorporating levels 3-5, extending down 1st 6 bays, and including slightly recessed paired & double window bays with brownstone sill & lintel courses. Corner & ends of bldg., with their 5th level oculus windows, accented by their change in motif. Corbel table sets off 6th level, with its rectangular fenestration. Metal cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 7399 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Curved corner responds to prominent corner site. Anchor to block of highly significant late 19th c. mercantile structures.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Impressive brick mercantile structure strongly claims its corner site and provides anchor to South St. block of late 19th c. structures notable for their harmony of scale, materials, design & intact quality. Designed by one of Boston's lesser known architects for the largest developer within the Leather District, J. Franklin Faxon, it was the first commercial structure to be constructed on the west side of South St., the first 5 having been built on the east side. The first structure in Leather District to be

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

clearly influenced by H.H. Richardson, it illustrates Richardson's great impact upon Boston architecture ,while at the same time demonstrating how many architects were unable to grasp the essence of his style. Also, this building like the others in the are reflects Boston's retarditaire post-fire construction techniques. Structure historically significant as exemplifying the first decade of area's re-development from a Greek Revival residential/commercial area to one largely devoted to leather-related trades, after that industry's almost wholesale destruction by the Great Fire of 1872. Also, reflects great importance of the leather industry to Boston & N.E.'s economy.

John H. Besarick (b. 1844) was born in New York & received his architectural training during an 8 year period in the office of Samuel J.F. Thayer. After 1869, Besarick maintained his own practice at 32 Pemberton Sq. & later, Bedford St. Working in a variety of styles, he designed a number of townhouses in the Back Bay, as well as two churches, St. John's Theological Seminary in Brighton (1883-4), and the Hotel Eliot (1874). There are no other known works by him within the survey area, although he did design a building at 169 High St., which is now gone.

The earliest known occupant of this building was Hoyt & Bros., sole leather, located at #143-157 in 1886.

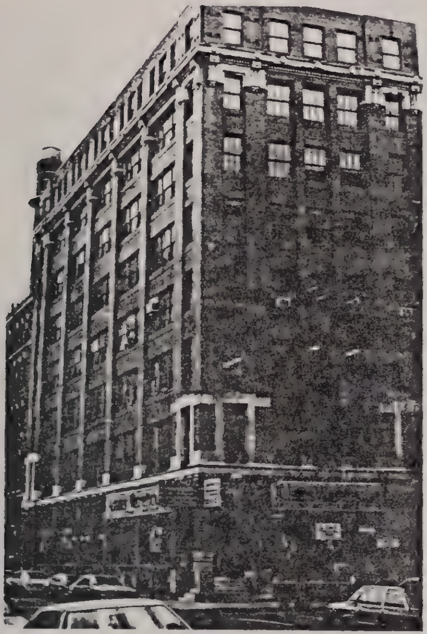
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Brook, Bruce S., George W. Steckler III, & Paul Westlake. Jr., The Evolution of Late 19th Century Commercial Architecture in Boston: An Analysis of 141-157 South Street, unpublished paper, no date.
2. Architects Vertical File, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
3. Boston Directories.
4. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 169-171 South St.COR. 121-3 Beach (permit address)

NAME ____________
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1912 permit 7-24-1912
source

ARCHITECT Arthur L. Bowditch permit
source

BUILDER George B.H. Macomber & Co. "
source

OWNER L. D. Towle
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 18 4/6 , 34 2/3 , *34 6/4.-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck tan apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile (sale of leather)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eight plus above grade basement

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] common [✓ stone] terracotta concrete iron/steel/alum.
w/ Flemish variation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 7x5 bay mercantile structure with classical accents, featuring rusticated round arched entries at first bay & corner, & terra cotta modillion block cornice over storefront level. Terra cotta window enframements at second level over entry bays. Pier & spandrel organization featuring triple window bays with cast iron mullions & sash, flanked by single window bays at building's ends. Recessed spandrels ornamented with diamond patterned brickwork. Bracketed terracotta cornice with dentils capping 7th level; no cornice surmounting building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 5899 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site; Beach St. facade similarly finished.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Enormous mercantile structure prominently sited at corner location, is by prominent Boston architect, and contributes to fairly intact late 19th-early 20th c. ambience of the Leather District. Historically, exemplifies continued development of this area, primarily devoted to leather-related trades, over 3 decades after construction of 1st commercial structure, & reflects continued importance of leather industry to Boston's economic base.

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Arthur H. Bowditch (d.1941) built prolifically in early 20th c. Boston, though little is known of his life. He designed the Essex Hotel in the Leather District, as well as the Old South Building, both more elaborate example of his preference for the Beaux Arts style.

The earliest known occupant of 169-171 South St. was A.C. Lawrence Leather Co., dealer in sole leather, located here in 1914. By 1930, there were many shoe-related companies as well as 2 printers occupying the building.

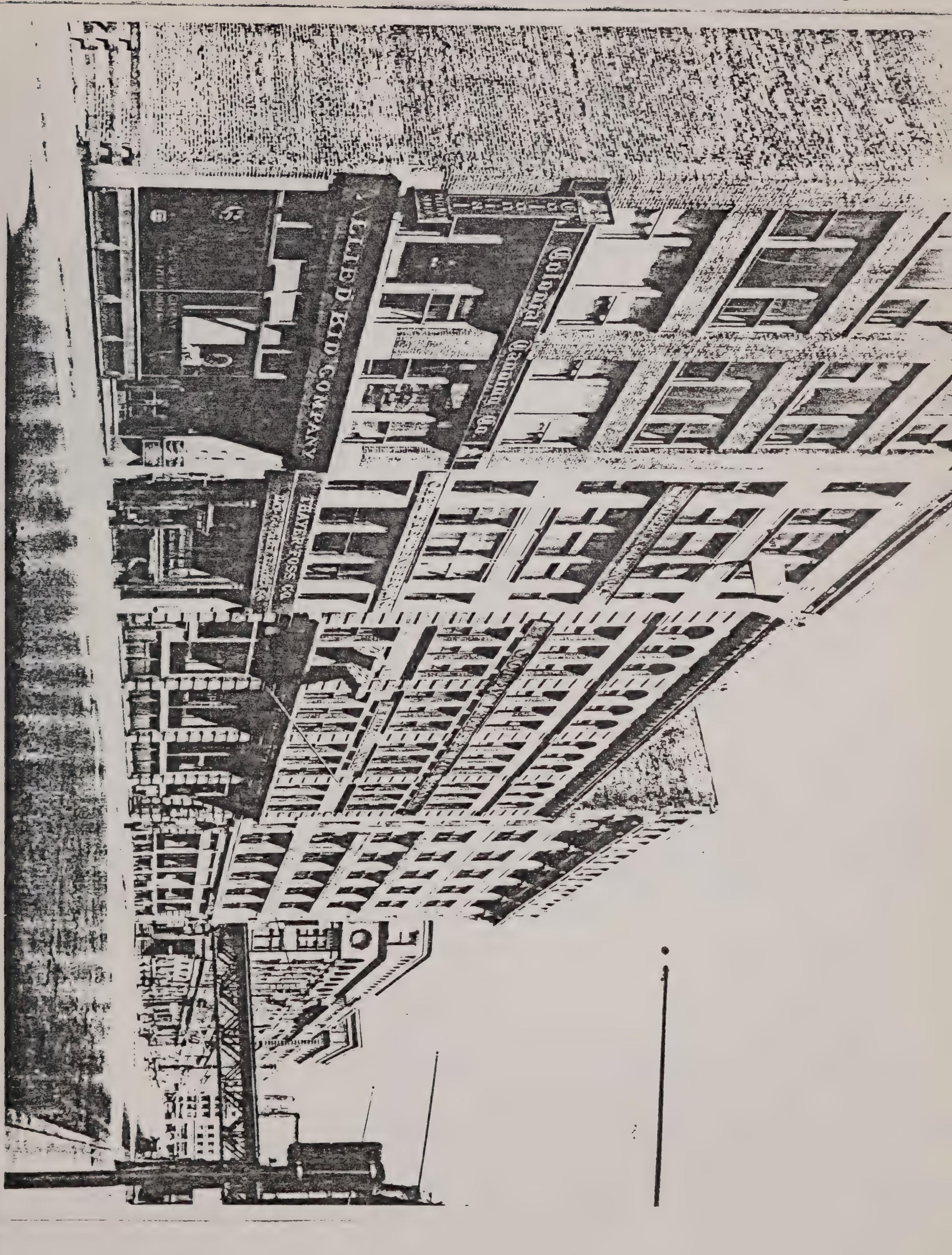
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architects Vertical File, BPL, Fine Arts Section.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Building Dept. Records.
4. Bostonian Society Photo File, "South St.," 1934 street view.

169-201 South St.

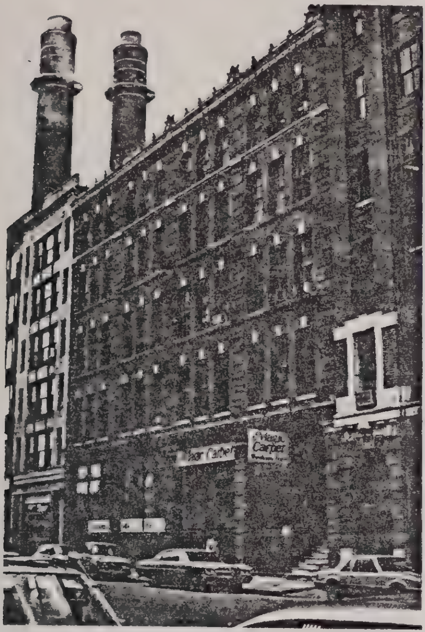

ALLIED KID COMPANY
Colonial Tanning Co
THAYER FOSS CO

Bostonian Society photo file

Westside of South St., from Kneeland, looking north toward Beach. Taken 5-27-1934.

209-169 South

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 179-193 South St. COR.

NAME ______
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1901 permit 12-7-1900
source

ARCHITECT Fehmer & Page "
source

BUILDER Charles H. Dodge Constr. Co. "
source

OWNER A. Lawrence Estate
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *18 5/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] ______ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 12 bay Classical Revival structure with storefront featuring 4 show window bays separated by rusticated brick piers with stone caps, & entry in last bay. Upper level fenestration organized in 3 bay units articulated by rusticated brick piers in same plane as spandrels. Rectangular fenestration features guaged lintels with projecting stone keystones & stone sills, and original 6/6 sash. 5th level features round arched windows with stone keystones, stone sill course, & original sash. Stone & brick ~~corbelled cornice with classically~~ ornamented copper cresting.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 4761 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ______

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Turn-of-the-century mercantile structure architecturally significant as work by important Boston architectural firm, and contributes to fairly intact late 19th-early 20th c. ambience of Leather District. Sill utilizing iron post construction, is more typical of late 19th c. buildings in district. Historically, exemplifies continued development of area at turn of century, 2 decades after the district's first commercial construction, and reflects continued importance of leather industry to Boston's economy.

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Carl Fehmer (B. 1835) was born and educated in Germany, moving to the U.S. sometime before 1870. He probably began practice sometime before 1879, for in that year he was elected as a charter member of the Boston Society of Architects. In later years, he took on an associate, the firm's name becoming Fehmer & Page. Fehmer also designed t magnificent Ames mansion in the Back Bay, at the corner of Commonwealth & Mass. Ave., as well as the Boylston Building, now a Boston Landmark. The firm of Fehmer & Page designed the Worthington Building on State St., as well as 90-100 Chauncy St.

Original occupants of this building were the Columbia Leather Co., John DuBois Tanning Co., and leather dealers Ludy & McKay Co. & Shattuck & Binger. By 1907, the Apparel Retailer Publishing Co. was also located here, publishers of the Apparel Retailer, a monthly magazine "in the interest of the Dry Goods, Small Wares, Millinary, Clothing, Haberdashery, Hat, Cap, Fur & Woolen Trade."[1]

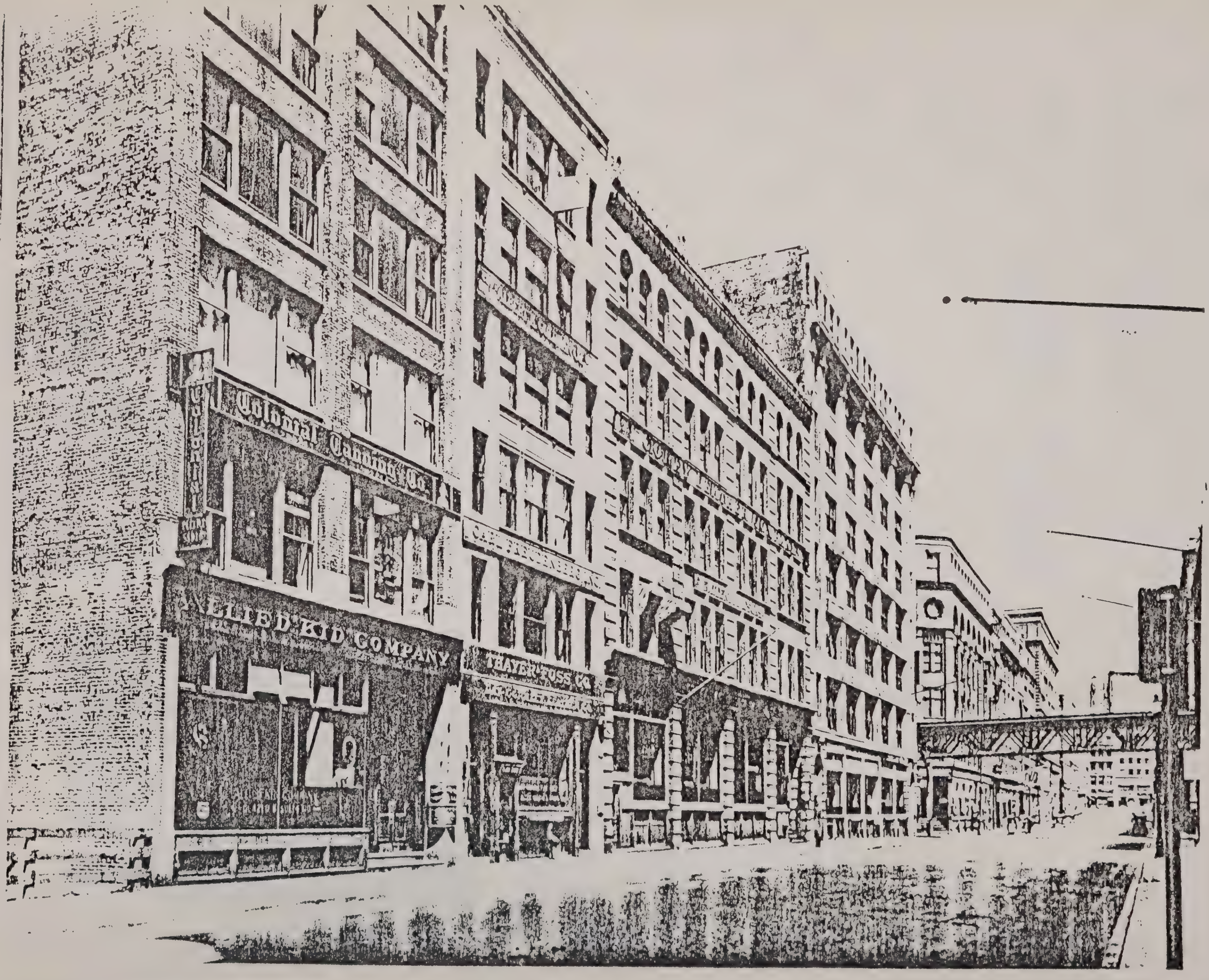
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston Directories.
2. Bostonian Society Photo File, "South St.," 1934 street view.
3. Building Dept. Records.

169-201 South St.



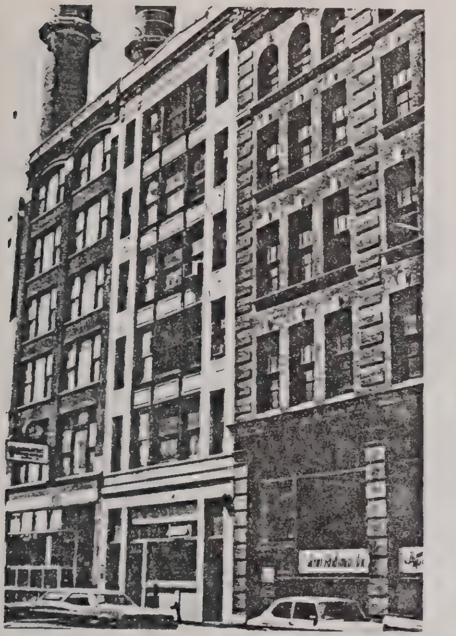
Colonial Tanning Co.
ALLIED KID COMPANY
THAYER FOSS CO.

Bostonian Society photo file

Westside of South St., from Kneeland, looking north toward Beach. Taken 5-27-1934.

209-169 South

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 195-201 South OPP. 50 Utica St.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1915 source permit 6-10-1915

ARCHITECT G. Henri Desmond * source

BUILDER Samuel Rudnick * source

OWNER Frederick J. Weyand original ______ present

PHOTOGRAPHS *18 5/2 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores & light manufacturing

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay cast stone commercial structure with classical accents; renovated storefront with entries located in end bays. Upper levels organized via central triple window bay with cast iron mullions & double-hung sash, along with spandrels ornamented with rectangular & diamond shapes; flanked by rectangular single window bays cut directly into facade. Flattened denticular cornice with triplyphs & guttae, & stepped parapet. Brick & poured concrete block rear addtion.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ______ LOT AREA 7131 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ______

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Although not a distinctive building of its type, does contribute in scale and massing to harmony of streetscape wall.

G. Henry Desmond apparently had his own practice prior to 1925, and from 1926-1975was partner in the firm of Desmond & Lord. His other known works located in the survey area are the buildings at 16-18 Winter St. & 64-68 Beach St. (also built for Weyand). The Suffolk County Courthouse addition was designed by

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Desmond & Lord.

The earliest known occupants of the building were Day-Gormley Leather and leather dealer Freeto, Pratt & Co., both located there in 1917. In 1930, the building was entirely occupied by leather-related companies.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

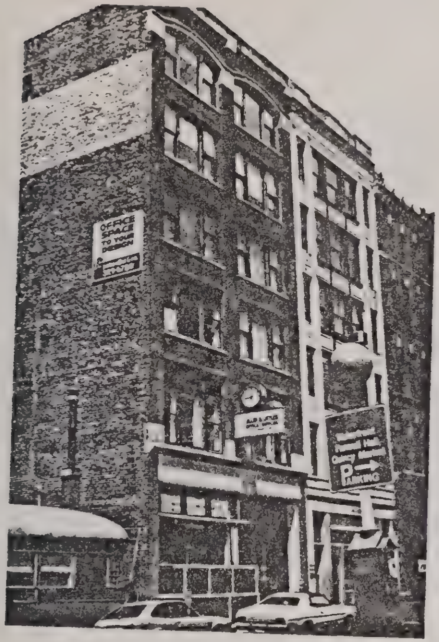
Recommended for National Register as part of Leather District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society Photo File, "South St.," 1934 street view.
2. Boston Directories.
3. Building Dept. Records.

X-ref. 162-8 Kneeland St.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 207-9 South St. COR. 162-8 Kneeland St.

NAME ______________
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1915 Bldg. permit, 3-9-1915
source

ARCHITECT Whidden Beekman Co. "
source

BUILDER same "
source

OWNER Renton Whidden
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS ______________

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] cast concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th C. steel frame commercial style structure, having an L-shaped plan with facades facing both Kneeland and South Streets. Off center entry. 2 bays wide, featuring continuous bands of Chicago style windows which rise to segmental arches with cast stone lintels at 6th level. Cast stone cornice and low brick parapet tops building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ______

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ______ LOT AREA 4654 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS L-shaped structure facing two streets.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Contributes to the streetscape in both scale and materials.

By the 1930s, various leather companies were located here, such as the Boston Tanning Co. & Allied Kid Co.

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Melish, Diane Carol, "Econimic Growth and Urban Development: The Boston Leather District, 1640-1915," Honors Thisis at Wellesley College, on file with Boston Landmarks Commission.
2. Buildings Dept. Records.
3. Boston Directories.
4. Bostonian Society Photo File, "South St.," 1934 street view.

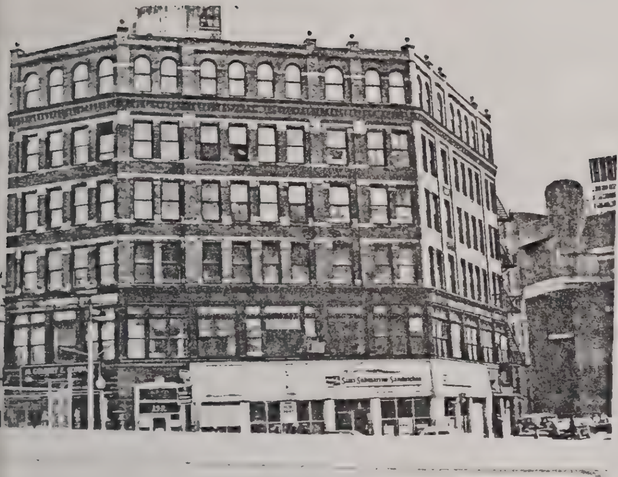
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 137-149 Staniford St. COR. 49 Causeway

NAME ________ present Lockhart Building original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA North Station

DATE 1887 Building permit 1/11/1887 [1] source



ARCHITECT F.N. Footman (permit) source

BUILDER J.H. Coon & Co.(permit) source

OWNER Wm. L. Lockhart/ original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 4/3*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck tan apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] "coffin warehouse and one store" (permit)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ________

ROOF flat cupola ________ dormers ________

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] sandstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ red, pressed]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Romanesque Revival commercial building. Altered storefront including moderne main entrance. Cast iron 2nd story featuring fluted Ionic columns. Levels 3-5 are similar, with trabeated windows & stone sill and lintel courses. A brick corbel cornice & arcaded 6th story is followed by a brick parapet with brownstone finials marking bay divisions. Date "1887" and name "LOCKHART BUILDING" in raised letters on carved spandrals along levels 3 & 4.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
storefront modernizations

CONDITION good fair poor ________ LOT AREA 6853 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Polygonal-shaped building facing Lowell Sq.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Lockhart Building is one of the North Station area's finest examples of Richardsonian Romanesque commercial architecture, largely intact except for the cast iron storefront and notable for its irregular shape and domination of the Lowell Square intersection.

The building was erected for Wm. L. Lockhart & Co., manufacturers and wholesale

PF(June, 1980)NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

dealers in "caskets, coffins, robes and undertakers' furnishing goods."[3] The company had its factory in East Cambridge and office and salesroom at 149 Staniford St. The 1898 advertisement in the Boston City Directory[3] also notes that the company furnished hearses to undertakers at all times. Lockhart remained at this location through the early 20th century.

Architect F.N. Footman is listed in the Boston City Directories from the 1870's to 1890's. The architect file at the Boston Public Library does not presently list any other buildings by Footman,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Bulfinch Triangle" National Register district.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Permit filed under 135-143 Merrimac St. (Building Dept. files)
2. 1888 Boston City Directory, p. 1779
3. 1898 Boston City Directory, p. 2350 (adv. with illustration)

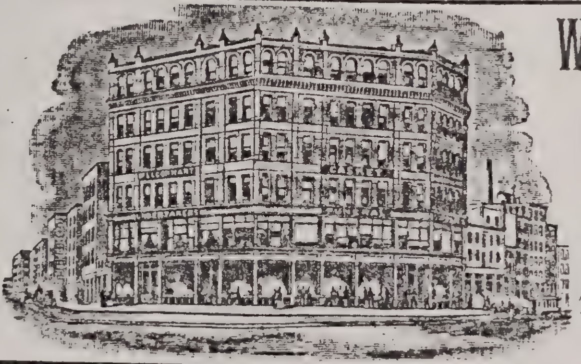
149 Staniford St.
Lockhart Bldg.

1898 Boston City Directory

NICHOLAS M. WILLIAMS,
Funeral Director and Furnishing Undertaker,
1386 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
Near the Cathedral.

Geo. H. Waterman. Frank S. Waterman.
ESTABLISHED 1859
Joseph S. Waterman & Sons,
FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS
— AND —
EMBALMERS.
Nos. 2326 and 2328 Washington Street,
BOSTON.
Open day and night. Connected by Telephone.

NATIONAL CASKET CO.
P. B. HEINTZ, Manager.
Consisting of the former Boston Casket Co. and Stein Mfg. Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
FINE FUNERAL FURNISHINGS
142 Portland Street,
COR. PORTLAND, TRAVERS AND MERRIMAC STREETS
BOSTON.



Wm. L. Lockhart & Co.
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
CASKETS, COFFINS,
ROBES AND
UNDERTAKERS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Hearses Furnished to Undertakers at all times.
149 STANIFORD ST., BOSTON.
Factory at East Cambridge.
Telephone Connection.

FUNERAL SUPPLIES.
GEO. W. DORNTEE & CO.
BOSTON
at 81 Union Street.

M. Moran. W. J. Coogan. F. L. Maguire. M. J. Driscoll.
CHAS. E. HALL & CO.
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
MARBLE
SOAPSTONE and SLATE.
MARBLE ALTARS A SPECIALTY.
69 to 93 Charlestown Street, Boston, Mass.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

LEWIS JONES & SON,
FUNERAL AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS
WAREHOUSE AND RESIDENCE:
48 and 50 LA GRANGE ST. { Adjoining Fourth Police Station. First Street South of Boylston, leading from Tremont to Washington St. } BOSTON.
Night Bell Promptly Answered. Telephone Connection.

246

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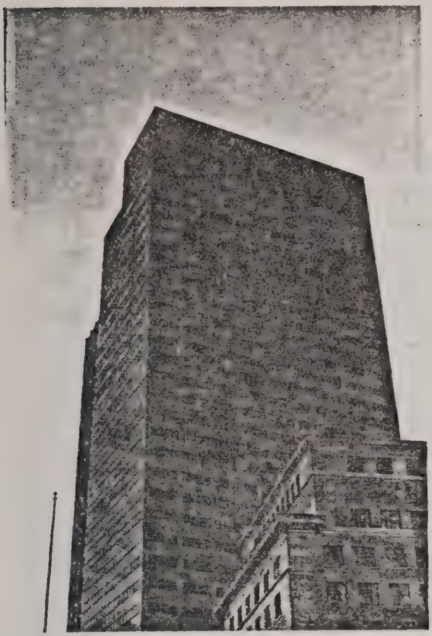
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 28 State St. COR. Washington Mall Congress St.

NAME New England Merchants National Bank
present original (same)

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1965-66 Building permit 11/16/1965
source

ARCHITECT E.L. Barnes, Emery Roth & Sons (New York) (permit)
source

BUILDER Aberthaw-Turner (permit)
source

OWNER Boston Redevelopment Authority-(transfered to Cabot, Cabot & Forbes Boston Development Co,3/24/1966)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 ⅕ * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] office tower, bank on 1st & 2nd

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 40 plus

ROOF flat (stepped roofline) cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large, freestanding modern office tower faced with pink granite squares placed to form regular pattern of horizontal "spandrals" alternating with rows of continuous windows. Penthouse story set back from Congress Street creating stepped effect at roofline. Ground story walls set back behind piers to create covered arcade on Washington Mall side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 33,091 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site at strategic intersection of State and Congress Streets across from City Hall and Faneuil Hall Square. Building adjusts to sloping site. Terraced green space and trees along Congress St, pedestrian mall along Washington.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

One of several large-scale office towers which changed the scale of State Street in the 1960's and 70's.

Architecture Boston, a publication of the Boston Society of Architects, commented favorably on its design, the "smooth granite skin with quietly proportioned windows", which demonstrates that a small skyscraper can work as a backdrop to lower buildings.[1]

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

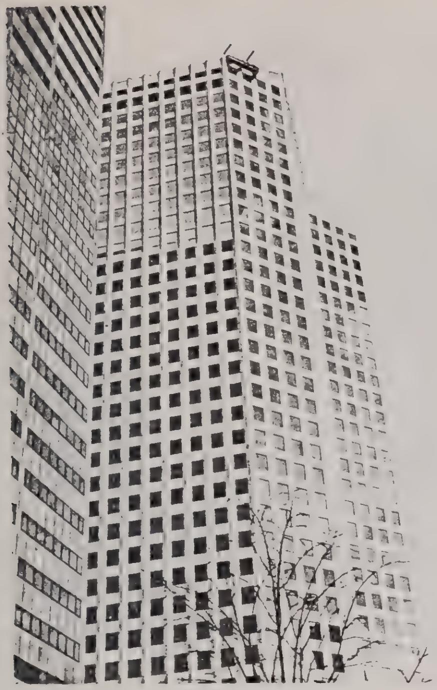
Other downtown Boston buildings by the New York firm of Emery Roth & Sons include the Saltanstall Building at 100 Cambridge St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Architecture Boston, Boston Society of Architects (1976).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 60 State St. COR. Congress

NAME Sixty State Street (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1973-4 Building permit 4/12/1973
source

ARCHITECT Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
(Chicago, Ill.) source (permit)

BUILDER Aberthaw Construction Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Trustees of 60 State St./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 3/1 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] office tower, parking garage & private club

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 38 plus

ROOF irregular silhouette cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Massive freestanding 11-sided modern office tower, irregular in plan, with grid-patterned facades formed by pink granite rising piers and spandrals surrounding square, fixed, single-pane smoke-glass windows. Building corners are truncated at the roofline to create a staggered, sculptured shape. Two entrances at the Congress/State St. corner are marked by simple marquees.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA est. 46,000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominent corner location at major intersection in heart of Financial District adjacent to Faneuil Hall; sloping site ; bldg. surrounded by plazas, restaurant beneath plaza along Faneuil Hall Sq.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Along with the New England Merchants Bank Building and One Boston Place, this large-scale modern tower has drastically altered the scale of State St. The design has been criticized for its "amorphous" shape but is also thought by some observers to work well as a backdrop for neighboring buildings.

The Chicago firm of Skidmore, Owings Merrill also designed One Beacon St.

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

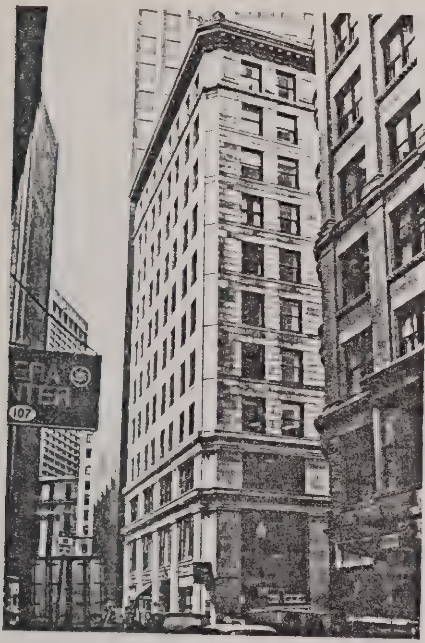
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Progressive Architecture, Vol. 56, p. 31, Dec. 1975 (illus.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 74-84 State St. COR. 2-20 Merchants Row Corn Court

NAME India Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House Dist/ Markets

DATE 1902 permit 7-25-1902
addition 1921 source clipping in bldg. packet

ARCHITECT Peabody & Stearns permit
addition: Appleton & " source clipping

BUILDER A. C. Whitney permit
source

OWNER Trustees of State Street Assoc.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 20 6/4, 21 6/5, *21 6/6-80.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices and stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eleven plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red & [✓ stone] granite - concrete iron/steel/alum.
yellow glazed, minor facades/pink

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th c. Beaux Arts office skyscraper with 8 bay main facade, 12 bays on Merchants Row, & 9 bays on Corn Court. 4 bay two-story base features piers with carved capitals supporting denticular cornice; main entry in 3rd bay has console bracketed lintel ornamented with gilded cortouche & bold baroque swags. Metal lintels of show windows enriched with swag decoration. Shaft fenestration consists of cleanly cut rectangular windows. Bldg. features beveled corners & metal modillion block cornice with scalloped cresting.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 25, 258 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS U-shaped, freestanding, occupies prominent corner site; facade treatment on Merchants Row & State St. continues around one bay on Corn Court.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Monumental building architecturally significant as design by prominent Boston architectural firm of Peabody & Stearns, "the most important arbiters of building taste after H. H. Richardson,"[5] as well as fine example of the Beaux Arts style, a style which the firm was highly instrumental in promulgating. Also important as example of steel frame skyscrapers being erected in Boston at the turn of the century. Historically, building exemplifies the continued financial growth of Boston during

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __x__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the late 19th-early 20th c.

Robert Swain Peabody (1845-1917) & John Goddard Stearns (1843-1917) maintained a partnership for 40 years during which time their firm "was one of the chief well-springs of architectural inspiration," and their chosen directions "served as valued guidelines for others to follow."[5] Peabody, after graduating from Harvard and working in the office of Gridley J. F. Bryant, was one of the first Americans to study architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Stearns was educated at the Lawrence Scientific School, and continued his training in the office of Ware & Van Brunt. Other notable buildings by Peabody & Stearns located in the CBD are the Exchange Building, the Boston Post Building, and the Albany and Russia Buildings.

The India Building received an 11 story addition in 1921, designed by the firm of Appleton & Stearns, successors to Peabody & Stearns. Built of steel & brick, & faced with granite, it was designed to correspond to the original structure. According to the architectural plans, the new building was to have 14 sides, an excellent illustration of the "crookedness of highways and byways in Old Boston."[4] The building's name was derived from the structure previously on the site, also the India Building. Occupied in 1904 by many steamship lines, by 1930, it contained as well the offices primarily of brokers and lawyers.

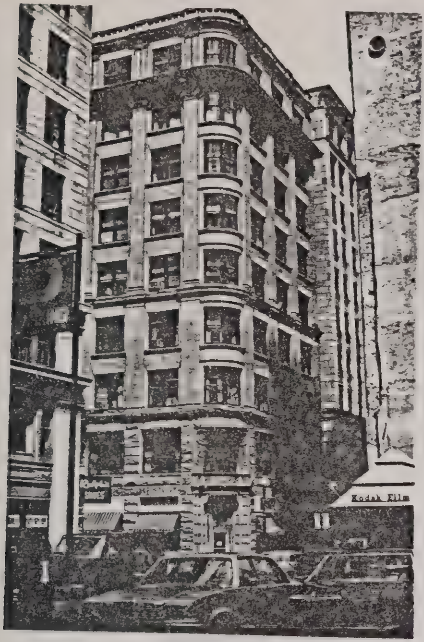
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in National Register Historic District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, Boston Bublic Library, Art Reference.
2. Rand Mc Nally Boston Guide, 1919.
3. Boston City Directories.
4. Buildings Dept. Records.
5. Holden, Wheaton A., "The Peabody Touch: Peabody and Stearns of Boston, 1870-1917," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, v.xxxii, May 1973 p. 114.
6. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 90-94 State St. COR. Merchants Row

NAME Farlow Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House|Markets

DATE 1891 permit 3-28-1891
source

ARCHITECT Willard T. Sears permit
source

BUILDER Woodbury & Leighton "
source

OWNER Estate of John S. Farlow
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *26/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices and banks

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) nine plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick]-yellow [✓ stone] brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x3 bay 2nd Renaissance Revival office building featuring a 1 bay curved corner accented by round arched window at second story surmounting corner entry, and ornamented by a stone frame carved in a rococo -like manner. Rockfaced brownstone blocks form 2 story base. Modern entry in 2nd bay of State Street facade topped by segmental arched window flanked by Ionic Columns supporting entablature. Rectangular windows with flat arched brownstone lintels puncuate shaft. Pilasters with Ionic caps at 8th & 9th levels (double at 9th); copper cresting.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2942 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Compatible in scale & massing to State St. streetscape; responds to key corner site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Early skyscraper significant as example of work of notable Boston architect as well as early example of the 2nd Renaissance Revival office construction. Also, is example of work of Woodbury & Leighton, one of the largest & most successful contractors in New England, and specialists in large scale works such as public libraries, court houses, & schoolbuildings.[1] (Other examples are Boston Public Library and Carter-Winthrop Building.) Historically, exemplifies continued financial.

NRD|C MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

growth of Boston during the late 19th c.

Emphasizing its corner site in a most positive manner, it contributes to the streetscape of State St. in scale, massing and materials. A drawing dated 1893 of the Farlow Building, located in the Bostonian Society, shows the original State Street entryway to be roundarched.

Willard T. Sears (1837-1920) was born and educated in New Bedford, and began his training with a local architect, a Mr. Eaton. His further architectural training was received in the office of Gridley J. F. Bryant. In the early 1860s, he and Charles A. Cummings formed a partnership, and under the name Cummings & Sears, designed such notable structures as the new Old South Church in the Back Bay, and the Bedford Building.After 1895, Sears worked entirely alone; other examples of his work are the Lincoln Building in the Leather District, and the home of Isabella Stewart Gardner, now the museum.

The earliest known occupant of the building is Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, which was located there in 1917. The 1930 Boston Directory lists investment companies, cotton dealers, a phosphate mining and a lumber company, the U.S. Dept of Com. Coast & Geodetic Survey, and Harper and West, architects.

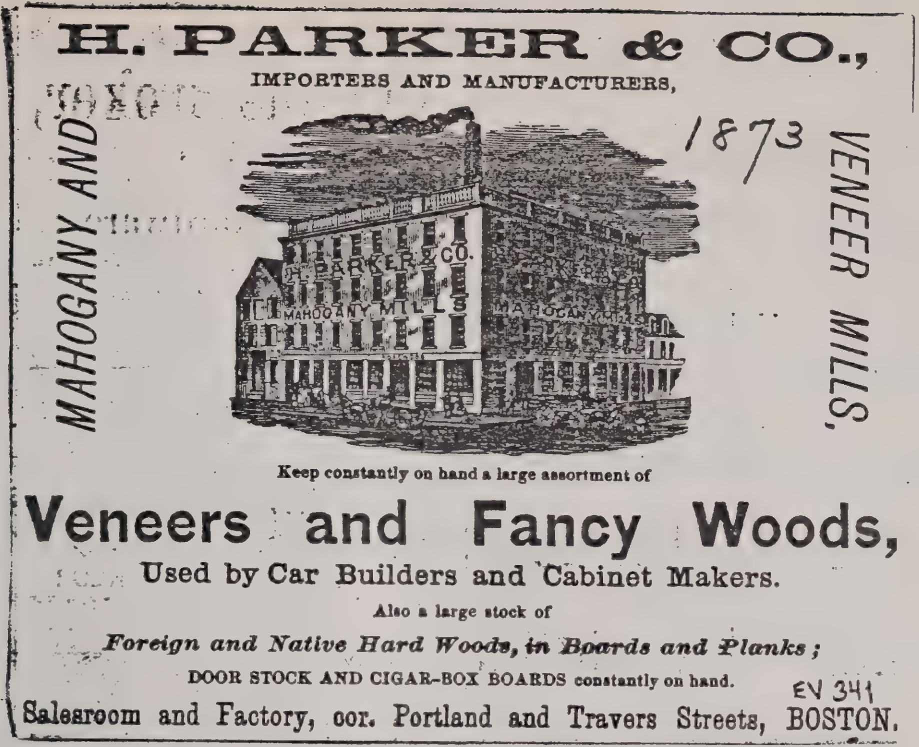
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Damrell, Charles S., A Half Century of Boston's Building, 1895, p. 376.
2. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Plan of Offices - Farlow Building", Willard T. Sears, architect.
3. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, Boston Public Library, Art Research.
4. Broad Street Poster,
5. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.
6. Bostonian Society photo file, "State Street." Drawing dated 1893.
7. Boston Directories.
8. Buildings Dept. Records.

90-94 State St.



H. PARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

1873

MAHOGANY AND VENEER MILLS,

H. PARKER & CO.
MAHOGANY MILLS
MAHOGANY MILLS

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

Veneers and Fancy Woods,

Used by Car Builders and Cabinet Makers.

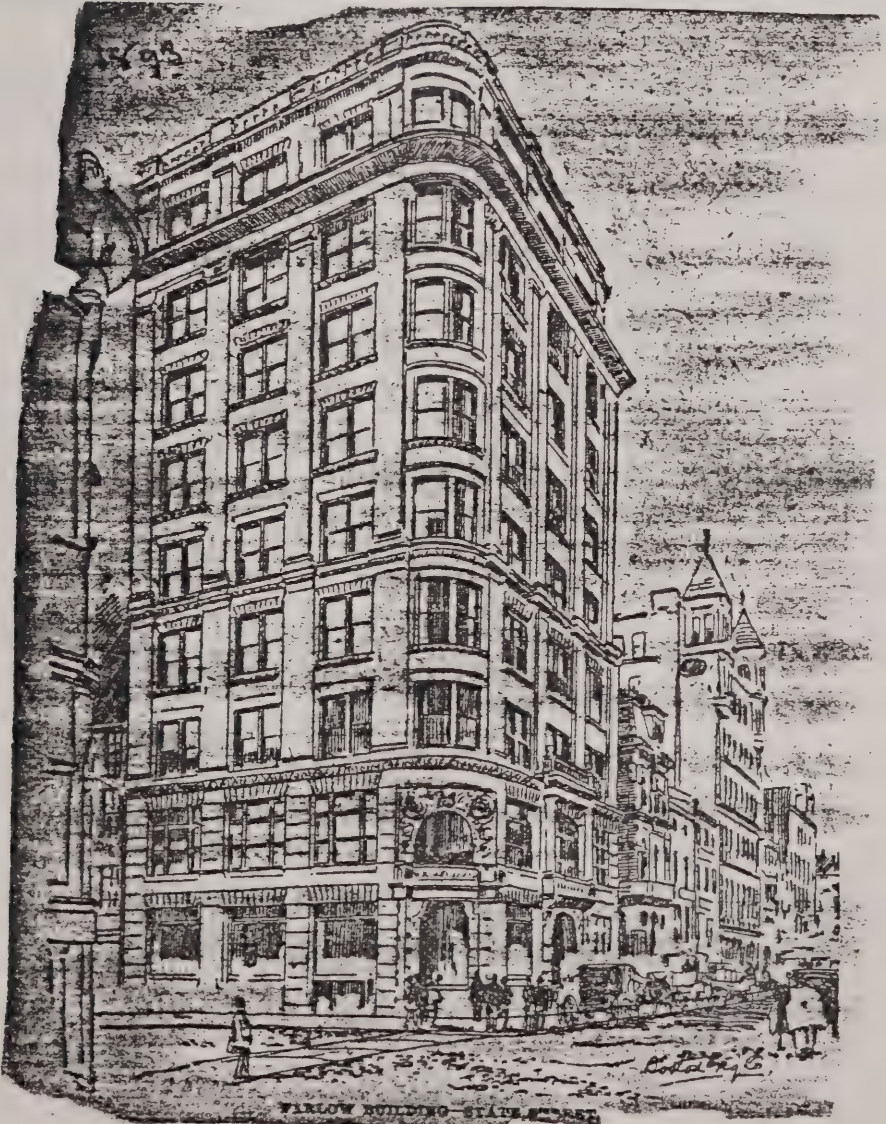
Also a large stock of

Foreign and Native Hard Woods, in Boards and Planks;

DOOR STOCK AND CIGAR-BOX BOARDS constantly on hand.

EV 341

Salesroom and Factory, cor. Portland and Travers Streets, BOSTON.

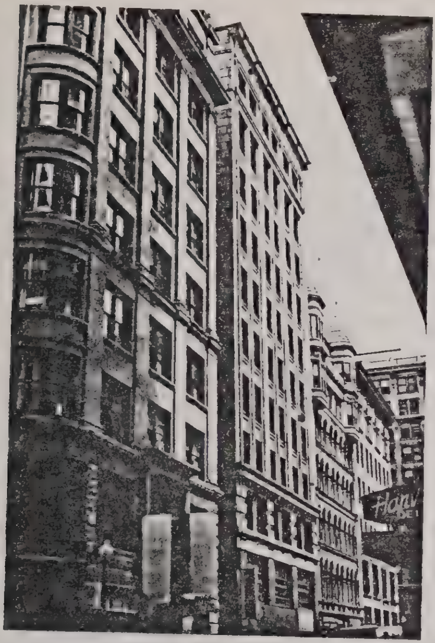


1893

FARLOW BUILDING—STATE STREET.

Bostonian Society Photo file

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 100-110 State St. COR.

NAME ____ present Postal Telegraph Building original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1902 permit 2-13-1902 source

ARCHITECT Coolidge & Carlson permit source

BUILDER Norcross Bros. Co. " source

OWNER State St. Assoc.: Trustees Richard M. Bradley, Arthur Lyman, George E. Cabot, & Henry B. Cabot. original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 216/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eleven plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick. [✓ stone] granite - pink concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th C. 6 bay Classical Revival office skyscraper, with base-shaft-capital organization. 3 bay two-story base features piers with black granite veneer supporting classically enriched rusticated transitional floor. Shaft divided into three major sections by wide molded piers, and further subdivided by narrower piers; recessed panelled spandrels. Major piers at top level enriched by stylized palmette-like decoration; Stone coved cornice decorated with Greek fret & griffin's heads.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic metal infill at storefront.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2724 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Conforms to streetscape in scale, materials, and massing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Building architecturally significant as design by notable Boston firm, as well as example of early skyscraper in the Classical Revival style. Also, is example of work of Norcross Bros. Co., principle builder for H. H. Richardson. It contributes to the streetscape in scale, massing and materials, and confirms the generally turn-of-the-century look of lower State St. Historically, it, like those building surrounding it, exemplify the continued financial growth of Boston at the

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

turn of the-century, which resulted in a vastly increased need for office space.

Joseph R. Coolidge(1862-1928) and Henry J. Carlson (dates unknown) formed their partnership somewhere around 1902. Coolidge was educated at Harvard and began his career as a banker. However, after three years he entered MIT, and later, continued his training in Germany and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He opened his Boston office in 1898, soon being joined by Carlson. Among the well-known buildings by this firm are those located at Bates College, Wellesley College, and Harvard. In addition, its work included a variety of churches, business buildings, and residential structures. Coolidge was a member of the Boston Society of Architects, serving as its president in 1905-6.

The Postal Telegraph Building was originally the home of the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., as well as the location of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, a shipping line. By 1930, other cable companies were located here as well, along with a miscellan of businesses including shipping lines, lawyers and brokers, a clear indication of its locatation central to both financial and port areas.

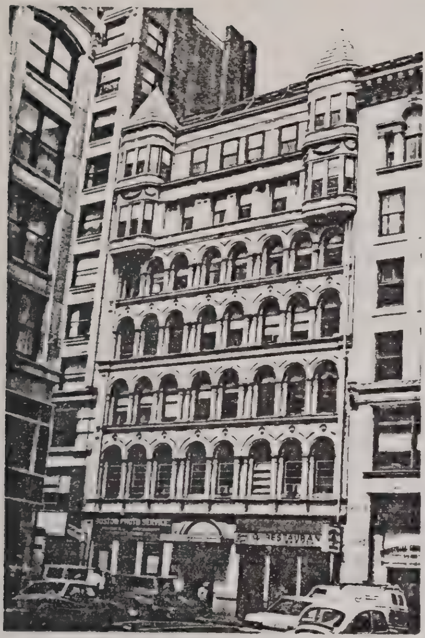
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, BPL, Fine Arts Reference.
2. Rand McNally Boston Guide, 1919.
3. Boston City Directories.
4. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Building for the State St. Assoc., 100-110 State St.," plan of 4th -11th floors, 1902.
5. Building Dept. Records.
6. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 112-116 State St. COR.

NAME Richards Building
present   original

MAP No. 25N/13E   SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE c. 1859   no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER #112 - H. Russell & E. Shaw, Trustees
original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS *26 6/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) seven   plus

ROOF flat   cupola   dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ concrete [✓ iron]/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 8 bay cast iron front structure, in the Northern Italian mode of the Renaissance Revival style. Extensive storefront alteration, although upper portion of round arch visible over modern entry. Upper 4 levels arcaded, capitals missing from fluted engaged columns. Bldg. enriched with classical motifs, eg. palmettes, guilloche molding, triglyphs. Oriels, decorated with baroque swags, flank levels 6 & 7, which have rectangular fenestration & balcony at top story.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic ~~Storefront alteration & upper two~~ stories added; column caps missing.

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor needs paint   LOT AREA 2341 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building goes through to Butlers Row. Part of wall of late 19th & early 20th c. buildings along north side of State Street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Richards Building significant as what may be the earliest of six cast iron fronted buildings remaining in Boston, & representative of a prolific type from the mid-1850s to mid 1870s.
Also, it is an example of early "pre-fab" construction, as well as an early precursor to the modern curtain-wall skyscraper. Historically significant as reflection of continued prosperity of Boston during her decline as a port and emergence as a manufacturing city, and

NRD/C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the continued importance of State St. as heart of old financial district.

The property was acquired by Robert G. Shaw in two parcels, one in 1811 and the other in 1818.[1] In 1852, it was left to his daughter, Sarah P. Russell, Harry S. Russell, trustee. The building was probably constructed c. 1859, for it was in that year that two members of the Shaw family, Gardiner Howland Shaw and Quincy A. Shaw, merchants, were first listed at 114 State Street. The 1865 Almanac gives the firm's name as R.G. Shaw & Co., merchants. In 1860, S.G. Simpkins & Co., stationers, est. in 1825, began its many years of occupancy, under a succession of names: B.F. Bennett & Co., Doane and Greenough, and Francis Doane & Co. A third indication of the C.1859 building date is the increased occupancy between 1858 and 1864, as revealed in the Boston Almanac, and thereby positing a larger structure on the site.*

The architect of the Richards[2] Building is unknown; however, the sheet metal was supplied by E.B. Badger & Sons. An excellent photo in the Bostonian Society which can be dated c. 1869 (the offices of the Atlantic Works of East Boston were first located here in 1869) shows the original design of the facade to be five stories, featuring an arcaded storefront and mansard roof with recessed rectangular fenestration. In 1889, the building was sold to Calvin A. Richards, a wealthy street railway tycoon; and it is presumed that the two upper stories were added at this time. In 1919, the original storefronts were replaced.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Recommended for designation as Boston Landmark.

*1874 Atlas inaccurate in its indication of ownership of #114-6 by Walter Farnsworth. Deed research indicates that Shaw owned the entire property, and that Farnsworth owned that lot adjacent, now on the site of the Cunard Building. (Suf. Reg. 1148:85)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

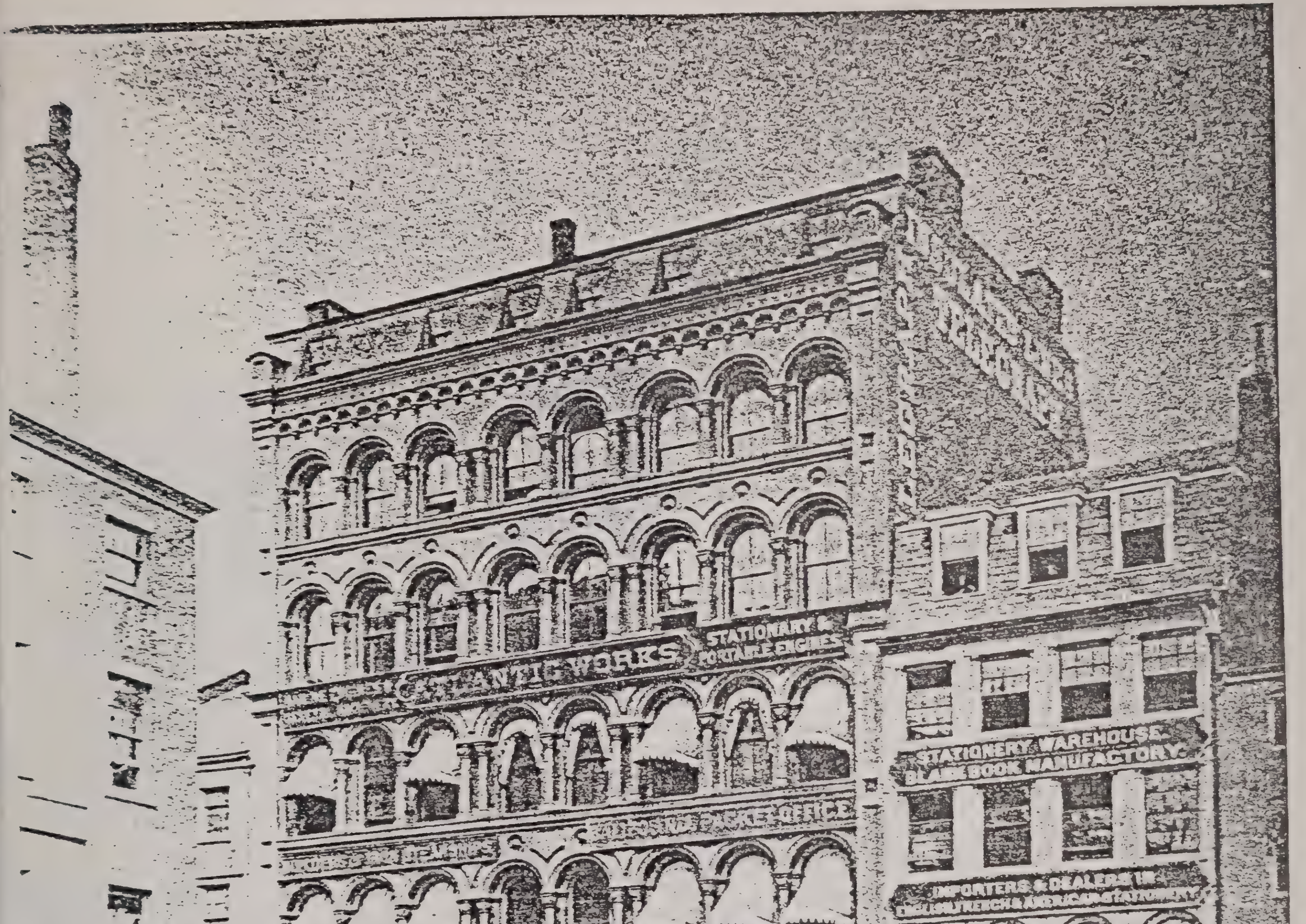
1. Suffolk Registry of Deeds, 235:162 & 259:99/ 1855:564.
2. Damrell, Charles S., A Half Century of Boston's Building, 1895, p. 364.
3. Bostonian Society Photo File, oversize case #3.
4. Print Dept., Boston Bublic Library, "Dover Final, State St. etc.," pre- addtion view, c. 1882.
5. King, Moses, How to See Boston, 1894, p. 44. illus.
6. Student paper for Prof. Sekler on file at carpenter Center, Harvard U. (Inaccurate dating of building.)
7. Boston Almanacs for 1858, 1864 and 1865.
8. Boston Directories.
9. Illustrated Boston, 1889.

DRESS 112-116 State St.

TE	REF.	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
22-1818	259:99	Thom. H. Perkins	Robert Gould Shaw	$4,650 approx. 1376 sq. ft.	lands & tenements on State St. = #51 & 52 So. = State St. 32' 7" W - land & store of RGS N - passageway E. - land & ten. of George Monks
	257:100	Simon Elliot + Sally Perkins	"	$1.00	land sold to Perkins by Simon Elliot May 3, 1818, 258:168 release of above named property
-1829	334:173	Perkins	Shaw	$1.00	Release of above prop.
20-1811	235:162	Union Bank	RGS	$9,100	land on State St. W - Daniel Rogers E. - Samuel Elliot approx. [illegible] sq. ft.
-889	1855:564	Henry S. Russell, tr. of RGS	Calvin A. Richards	$115,000	112, 114, 116 State St. 2 parcels - land pur. fr. Union Bank & fr. Perkins E - formerly [illegible] W - formerly Rog[illegible]

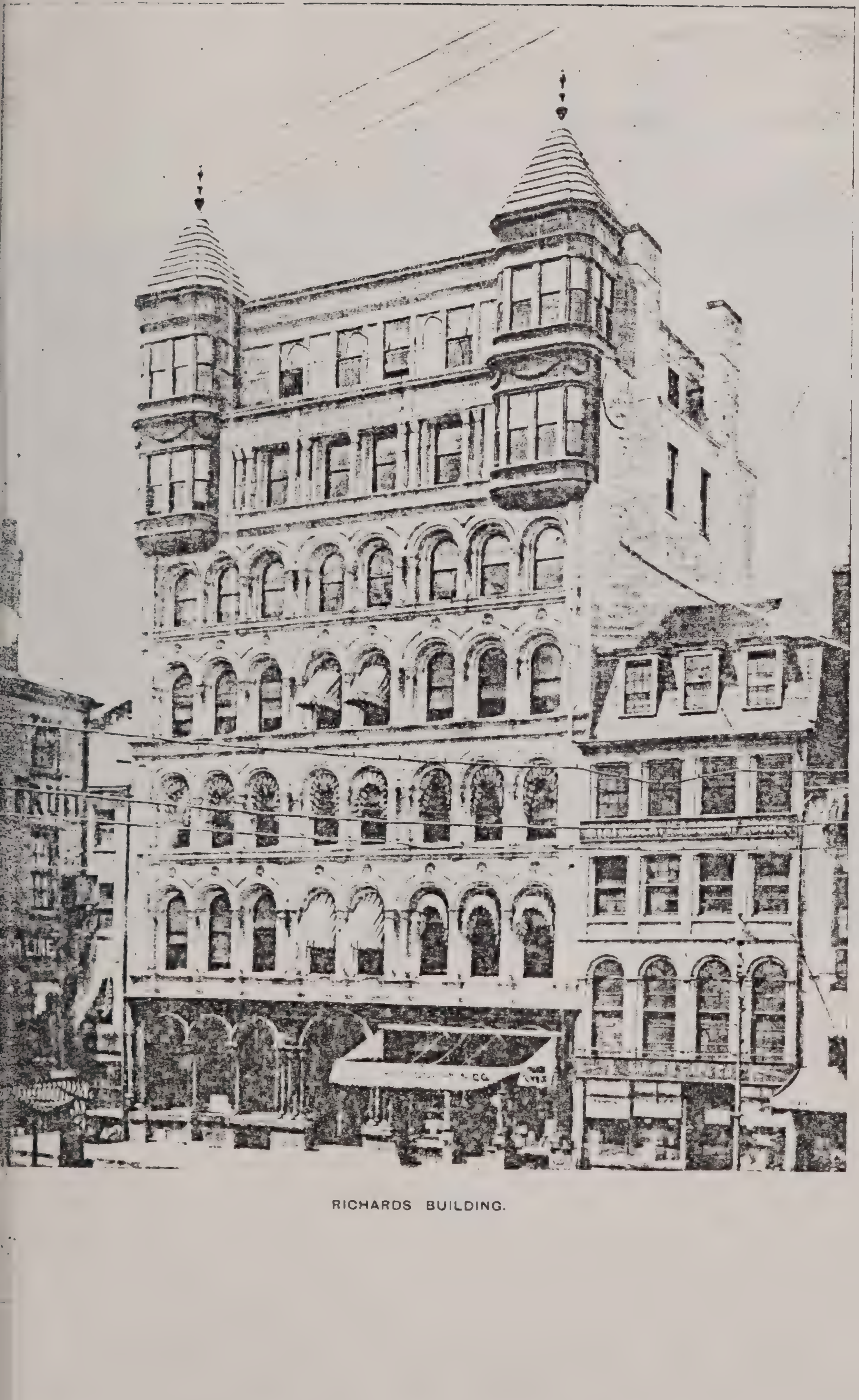
Boston Landmarks Commission By: M Koch Date: 3-13-80

112-116 State St.


ANTIC WORKS
STATIONARY & PORTABLE ENGINES
PACKET OFFICE
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
HOOPER LEWIS & CO.

Bostonian Society photo file, oversize case #3.
photo c. 1869

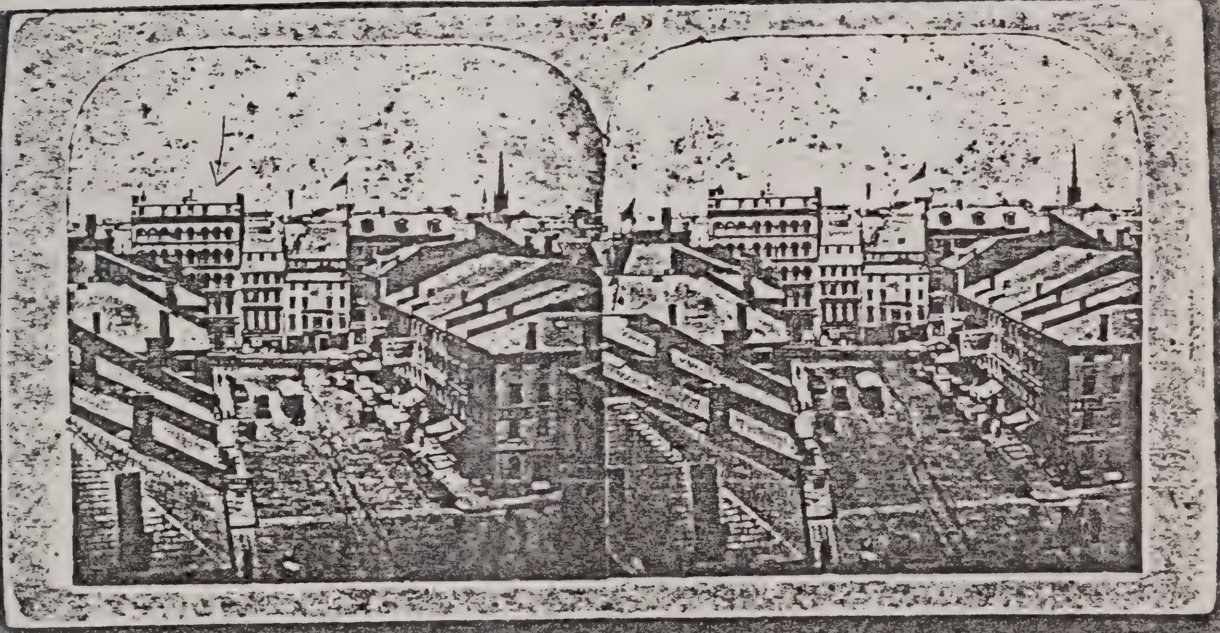
112-116 State St.



RICHARDS BUILDING.

Boston of Today, 1892, p. 9.

114-116 State St.



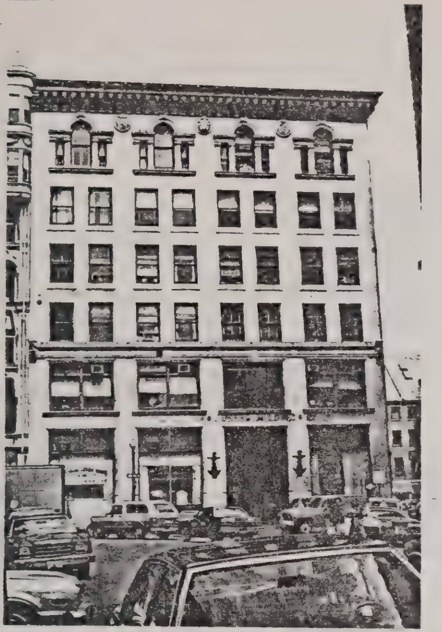
Richards Bldg. -112-116 State St.
Broad St. looking toward State St.

SPNEA photo- stereo file

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY City Hall / 1 City Hall Square / Boston, Massachusetts 02201 / Telephone (617) 722-4300

Boston Redevelopment Authority is an Equal Opportunity / Affirmative Action Employer

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 122-130 State St. COR.

NAME Cunard Building / same
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1901 permit 10-24-1901
source

ARCHITECT Peabody & Stearns permit
source

BUILDER not cited
source

OWNER Trustees under estate of Moses & Charles A. Williams
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 215/3, *215/4-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices & stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 8 bay Classical Revival structure, with 2 story base, entry in bays 5 & 6, and cornice featuring wave & dentil moldings and heads of Neptune & River God at either end. Levels 2-5 have rectangular fenestration organized in (pairs, with keystoned lintels, and incised, paneled sills. Level 6 features 4 Palladian windows with console keystones, between which are round medallions containing nautical symbols. Metal modillion block cornice surmounted by lions heads symbolizing British Empire. Steel frame.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic entry

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 3056 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of wall of late 19th & early 20th c. buildings along north side of State St. Adjacent to vacant lot used for parking, at corner of Chatham Row.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Structure architecturally significant as design of highly prominent Boston firm, as well as restrained example of Boston's version of the Classical Revival style and example of steel frame construction at turn of century. Historically significant as home of Cunard Line, the pioneer transatlantic steamship service from Liverpool to America, established in Boston in 1840.

When Great Britain's Post Office Commission of Inquiry reported that the best way to get mail from England to Canada was via Boston, it directed the

NRD|C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce x
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

new Cunard Line to establish its terminus there. Boston was its exclusive American port of destination until 1848, when service also began from N.Y. The period 1840-50 was one of great prosperity for Boston; its ocean carrying trade was then most active. The establishment of the Cunard Line, a swift carrier of mails, passangers and high cost freight, gave increased importance to the city, and was considered a great coup by Bostonians and rivals alike. Other steamship lines followed, which not incidentally added considerably to Boston's importance as an immigration port.

Robert Swain Peabody (1845-1917) & John Goddard Stearns (1843-1917) maintained a partnership for 40 years during which time their firm "was one of the chief wellsprings of architectural inspiration,"[1.] and their chosen directions "served as valued guidelines for others to follow."[1.] Peabody, after graduating from Harvard and working in the office of Gridley J.F.Bryant, was one of the first Americans to study architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Stearns was educated at the Lawrence Scientific School, and continued his training in the office of Ware & Van Brunt. Considered "the most important arbiters of building taste after H.H. Richardson,"[1.] other notable buildings by them located in the CBD are the Exchange Building, the Boston Post Building, and the Albany and Russia Buildings.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Holden, Wheaton A., "The Peabody Touch: Peabody and Stearns of Boston, 1870-1917," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, v. xxxii, May 1973, p. 11
2. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.
3. American Architect & Building News, v. 80, May 16, 1903, p. 56, pl. 1429. Illus.
4. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Section.
5. Bunting, W.H., Portrait of a Port, 1971.
6. Windsor, Justin, Memorial History of Boston, v. 1V, 1881.
7. Handlin, Oscar, Boston Immigrants, 1959.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 144-148 State St. COR. Chatham Row 58-60 Chatham St.

NAME ___ present Fidelity Building original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE 1915 permit 10-18-1915 source

(Photo)

ARCHITECT Clinton J. Warren permit source

BUILDER J. J. Prindiville " source

OWNER Fidelity Reality Corp. original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 6/2, 26 5/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices & bank

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) eleven plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] Indianna limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x9x5 bay Classical Revival steel frame bank & office building, faced with Indianna limestone. Features 2 story rusticated base with large show windows, and restrained entry with scrolled brackets supporting entablature with broken scroll pediment. Rectangular windows at second level feature keystoned caps. Shaft organized via piers and spandrels, with coupled windows & paneled spandrels | ornamented with ring. Denticular bracketed cornice over 2nd & 10th levels; stone modillioned cornice with wreathed brackets surmounts building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
major entry: modern aluminum

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 5658 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Three sides formally finished; prominent corner site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Building architecturally significant as example of the steel frame office skyscraper prevalent in Boston in the early 20th c. Although not an outstanding example of its type, its restrained classical character contributes in scale, massing & materials, to the streetscape of lower State St. Historically it, like most of the surrounding buildings, attests | to the continued financial growth of Boston during this period.

NRD|C MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Not much is known about the Fidelity Building's architect, Clinton J. Warren. He is listed in the Boston Directories c. 1905-the early 1920s. Perhaps his most notable design located in the CBD is the Wendell Phillips Office Building on Chauncy St. He also designed the Unity Building at 177-195 Devonshire.

A special feature of the building, noted in the architect's rendering and floor plans, is that posts & cross girders had been eliminated to give open & unobstructed floor space.[1] In addition, a post-renovation brochure (n.d.) notes that the building's location near the insurance and financial districts, Custom House, and produce markets, made it especially well suited to bankers, brokers, attorneys, and other organizations in frequent contact with the Custom House or produce markets.[2]

The Fidelity Building was the home of the Fidelity Trust Co. from 1917-1920, and the Citizens National Bank from 1923-1926. The current banking occupant, National Shawmut Bank, has been located there since 1927. In 1930, it was also occupied by the offices of freight lines, mining companies, lawyers brokers, real estate agents, importers, and others.

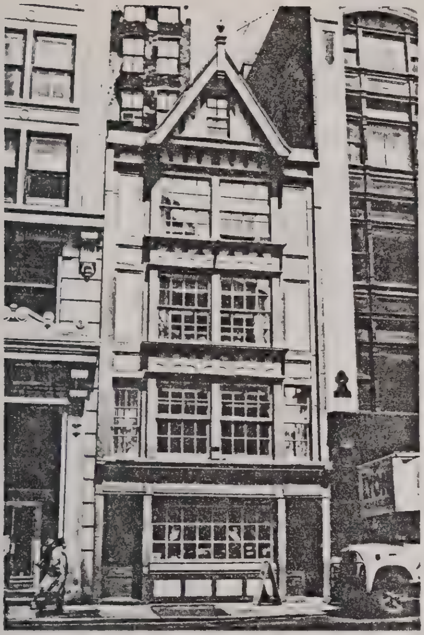
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "Fidelity Building", architect's rendering and floor plan.
2. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, rental brochure, n.d.
3. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, "The Citizens National Bank Building," Willard Welsh Realty Co., renting agent. Photo and floor plans.
4. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, BPL, art reference.
5. BPL, architects file.
6. Boston Directories
7. Rice-Mank Collection, Bostonian Society, Alterations to Building, 148 State St., A. J. Carpenter, architect; first floor plan., n.d.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 150-2 State St. COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House Markets

DATE current facade: 1918 permit 9-28-1918

source

ARCHITECT " C. Howard Walker & Son

source

BUILDER " C. C. Temple Co.

source

OWNER " Commercial Bldgs. Investment C.

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 21 5/6, *21 6/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] store & offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) four plus gable

ROOF pitched cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles [✓ stucco] asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Small, 2 bay Jacobethan Revival structure featuring first level granite piers supporting galvanized iron modillioned cornice & entries in 1st & 4th bays. Facade "timbers" are of galvanized iron, which also lies beneath the stuccoed portion of facade wall. Fenestration contains small paned sash. Central 2 bays are wider & project, & are surmounted by slightly overhanging pointed gable with ball finial at peak. Bldg. painted tan and cream.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic to 1918 facade.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 1200 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS incompatible in scale with remainder of streetscape, yet counteracted by its narrowness & picturesque quality.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Tiny picturesque building architecturally significant as only example of Jacobethan Revival "timber" construction in the CBD, as well as work of prominent architect. Historically important as location of British Consulate for several years.

This building is actually a much earlier structure, with a new facade dated 1918. Building 1. Department records and photographic evidence indicate that it was originally constructed of

NRD|C UHK. 6/80

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

brick with a pitched, slate roof. Because the British Consulate occupied this address from 1919-1931, it is highly probable that this strongly influenced the facade design.

C. Howard Walker was Boston educated and trained in local offices for his profession. After a European sojourn studying architectural monuments, he opened his Boston practice in 1884. In 1889, he joined with Thomas R. Kimball in Omaha, Nebraska, and, among other commissions, Walker & Kimball were appointed official architects for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha. In 1919, Walker returned to Boston, taking his son, Harold, into practice. In 1898, he was appointed to the Boston Art Commission, and in 1913 was appointed director of the Dept. of Design at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He was also editor of the Architectural Review in the early 1900s. An early member of the Boston Society of Architects, his professional distinction was recognized by his appointment as honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Oliver-Ditson Building at 178-9 Tremon St. is a notable Boston example of his work.

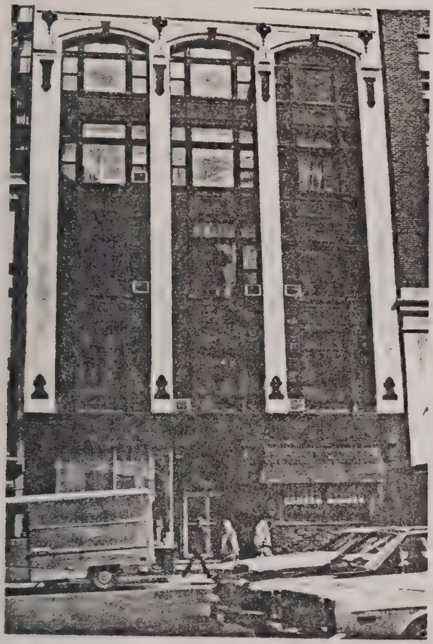
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. SPNEA photo file, "State Street."
2. Boston Directories.
3. Building Dept. Records.
4. Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rayburn, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), 1956.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 154-158 State St. COR. ____

NAME ____ (present) Morrison Building (original)

MAP No. 25N/13E   SUB AREA Custom House Markets

DATE c. 1911   no permit (source)

ARCHITECT unknown (source)

BUILDER unknown (source)

1917 Atlas

OWNER J.D. Long etal., Trustees (original) ____ (present)

er 1915 alteration permit: C. Richardson Estate

PHOTOGRAPHS 19[illegible]

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] offices & stores (per 1915 alteration permit)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five   plus ____

ROOF flat   cupola ____   dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles [✓ stucco] asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay pseudo-curtain wall structure with classically derived ornamentation. Storefront maintains basic historic fabric of · iron entablature with egg & dart molding at cornice, & end brackets with floral decoration. At upper levels, organized via stucco piers & metal spandrels; piers terminate in segmental arches defined by heavy, raised molding & punctuated by black console keystones. Bay divisions surmounted by black cartouche, & base & top of piers decorated with inset black cross forms. Triple window bays. Surmounted by parapet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic
cornice and storefront infill.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____   LOT AREA 2480 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Lower than most surrounding bldgs., also contrast in materials.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This relatively small building, with its strong vertical orientation and large areas of window space, exemplifies the desire for well lighted office space via a pseudo-curtain wall containing large areas of glass. It also is an example of the movement away from the highly ornate and three-dimensional character of the Beaux Arts style, so characteristic of the turn of the century. Though not a major building, its architect unknown, it maintains the scale of the street-

NRD|C MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

scape, if not the height, and its attractiveness of design lends a positive contribution.

An early photograph[1.] reveals that the structure originally had a denticular cornice of metal or terra cotta.

Although the building permit appears to have been lost, there is strong evidence pointing to a 1911 date. The photograph shows that the structure at 144-8 State St. (1915) had not yet been constructed, indicating a pre-1915 date for the Morrison Building. In addition, the Morrison Building first appears in the directories under "Halls, Blocks etc." in 1911. In 1911, three ship brokers were first located at this address, and 1912 marks the first appearance here of Frederick H. Lucy, coffee dealer. In 1919, the British pro-consul was located here, as well as the Brazillian vice-consul.

Interestingly, this address was the location from 1879-c. 1900 of Walter Baker & Co.

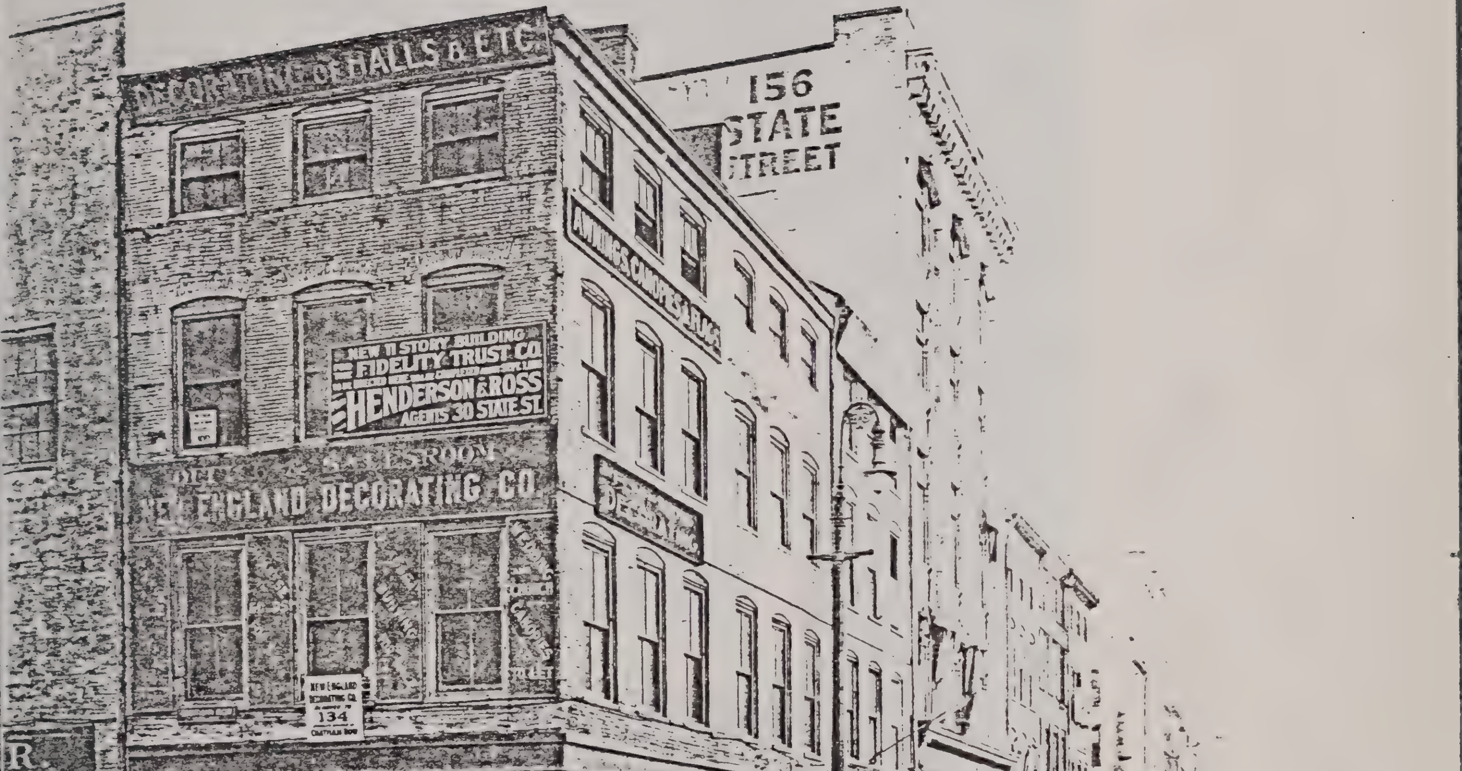
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. SPNEA photo file, "State Street."
2. Boston Directories.
3. Building Dept. Records.

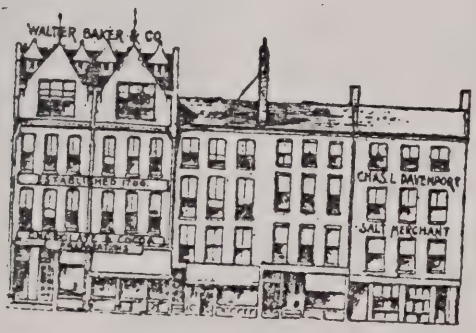
156 State St.


DECORATING OF HALLS & ETC.
156 STATE STREET
AWNINGS CANOPIES & FLAGS
NEW 11 STORY BUILDING
FIDELITY TRUST CO.
HENDERSON & ROSS
AGENTS 30 STATE ST.
SALESROOM
NEW ENGLAND DECORATING CO.
NEW ENGLAND DECORATING CO.
134
WOMEN
WOMEN

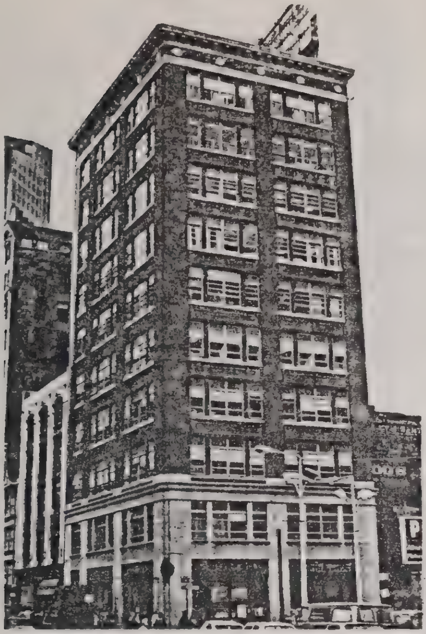
"State Street" - Spencer photo-file

Boston. By address. 158-170 State St.
158 State - Walter Baker & Co.
170 State - Chas. L. Davenport.

NONCIRCULATING


WALTER BAKER & CO
ESTABLISHED 1780
CHAS L DAVENPORT
SALT MERCHANT

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 160-170 State St. COR. 2 Commercial St.

NAME One Hundred & Sixty State Street / McKinley Building
present / original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE 1920 permit 7-30-1920
source

ARCHITECT George Nelson Meserve permit
source

BUILDER Evatt Construction Co. "
source

OWNER W. Stanley Triff
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *21 6/2-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) ten plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick]: tapestry stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x2 bay commercial office building of reinforced concrete, brick & stone. Off center entrance in 1st bay features granite entablature. Piers divide upper levels into three sections: a coupled window bay over entry, and two bays consisting of a coupled window flanked by single windows. Brick spandrels have recessed panels. Re-entrant angled corners. Cornice treatment consists of brick frieze with inset stone medallions & leafy modillioned cornice, following corner angles.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic new entrance & storefront infill with black marble facing.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 3052 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site; 2 facades formally finished; facade treatment continues into ally, minus cornice.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although the McKinley Building contributes to the streetscape in its general scale and massing, it is not a major building of its type. Virtually nothing is known of the architect, other than that he appeared in the directories c. 1915-1935; there are no other known buildings by him located in the CBD.

An architectural rendering and floor plan[1] notes that the Mc Kinley Building was centrally

NRD/C MHK - 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

situated near the Custom House, Board of Trade, and Chamber of Commerce Buildings. In 1930, occupants included the Mass. Cotton Mills, Pepperell Mfg. Co, Lewiston Bleachery & Dye Works, Clark Power Co, a lithographer, cotton merchant E.A. Shaw & Co., (there in 1923), and Submarine Signal Corps (there in 1922).

By 1940, the building's name had been changed to the Pepperell Building; it is now listed as One Hundred and Sixty State Street Office Building.

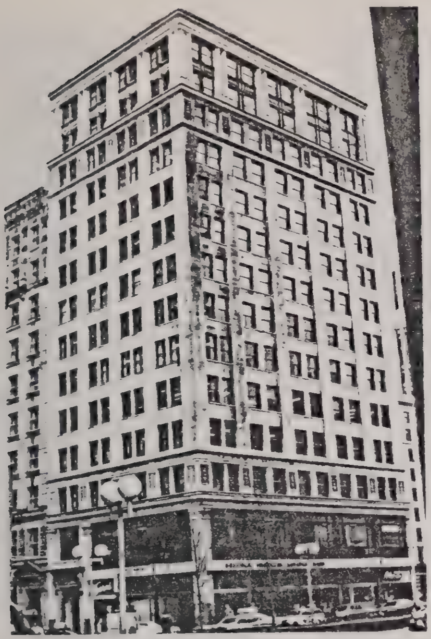
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Rice-Mank-Collection, Bostonian Society, "McKinley Building", architectural rendering and floor plan, n.d.
2. 1923 Map of Business Buildings, BPL, Art Reference.
3. BPL, Boston Picture File, small photo from Boston Magazine, Nov. 1967.
4. Boston Directories.
5. Building Dept. Records.
6. BPL Architects File.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 1-9 State St. COR. 212-228 Washington St.

NAME present ______ original State Street Building One State Street

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1922-1928 source Atlas (no permit)

ARCHITECT ______ source ______

BUILDER ______ source ______

OWNER original orig. Atlas owner: E Murray Forbes, Trus/ present ______

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 2/3 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 14 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] cast(?) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Late example of the classically-styled office "skyscraper," a style popular beginning in the late 19th century. 5 bays on Wash. and 4 on State with principal entrance at corner. Modernized storefront, intact second fl. metal show windows, cornices or bands above 2,3,11,12 & 14. Ornamental 3rd and 12th fl. piers. Unadorned, regularly repeating shaft at levels 4-11. Levels 13 & 14 have half-round coupled 2-story columns followed by a stone dentil cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront alterations only

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 4633 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner building on sloping site across from Old State House, new public plaza in front on State St. side.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although less well-detailed than its neighbors, this late classical office building is important to the streetscape because of its similarity to the adjacent Easton Building at 11-17 State and to other early skyscrapers in the financial district.

PF(June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

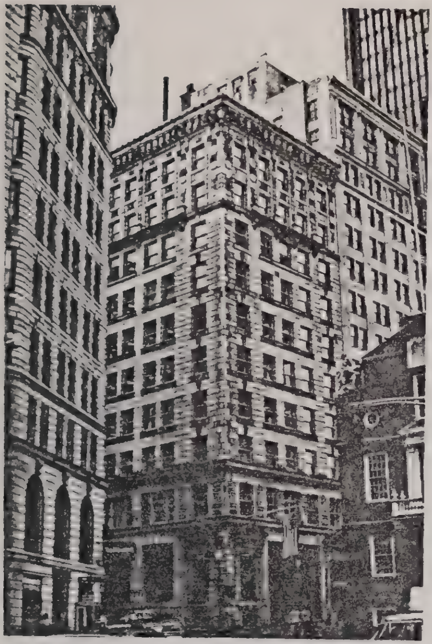
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Exchange" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDM MISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 11-17 State St. COR. 43-51 Devonshire

NAME Easton Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1902 Building permit
source

ARCHITECT Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge (permit)
source

BUILDER not listed on permit
source

OWNER Estate of Frederick L. Ames/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 123/1 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 10 (11 including raised basement) plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Beaux Arts early skyscraper, 5 window openings along principal facade on State, arranged in 1-3-1 pattern, and 8 openings along Devonshire (1-2-2-2-1 pattern) Raised basement and 2-story base with principal entrance offset right on State& pedimented windows at corners. Dentil cornice above level 2 followed by austere 6-story shaft, bracketed cornice, & 2-story ornamental cap. Heavy stone cornice followed copper cresting with lions head motif.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 4020 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Sloping corner site across from Old State House, with new public plaza between.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This dignified virtually intact early skyscraper, which has been carefully rehabilitated as the Boston National Historical Park Visitors Center, is important as a work by the nationally-known Boston firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge and as a building which typifies the type of well-crafted, classically-inspired steel-frame office building being built in Boston's financial district at the turn of the century. Because a number of similar 10-story structures

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce X
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

remain along State and surrounding streets, the area has a remarkable sense of place.

Architects George F. Shepley (1860-1903), Charles H. Rutan (1851-1914) and Charles A. Coolidge (1858-1936),were draftsmen in the office of H.H. Richardson when the eminent architect died in 1886, at which time the three entered into partnership, concluded the work in Richardson's office, and developed a nation-wide practice. Among their major Boston works are Ames Building (1892), South Station (1900), and Chamber of Commerce buildings, as well as the Harvard Medical School and numerous churches, libraries, government buildings and residences.

The location of the Easton Building in the heart of the city's financial district made it an attractive location for bankers and brokers, including the following firms listed in the 1904 Boston City Directory: Estabrook & C W.J. Hayes & Sons, Lee Thompson Co., Edward L. Collins, Corey Milliken & C and Mitchell & Co.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

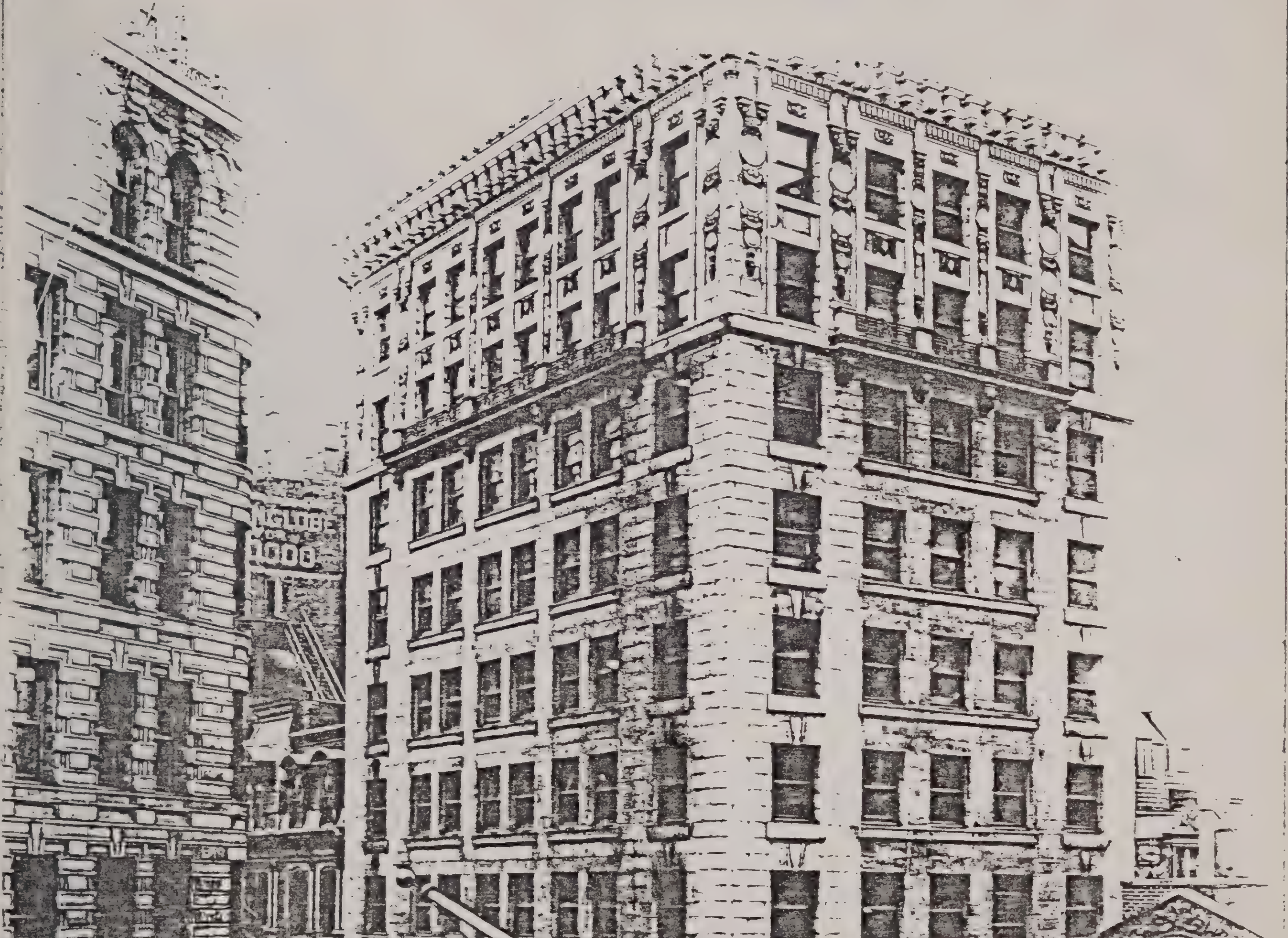
Part of suggested "Exchange" District (National Register)

Recently adapted by the Park Service for use as offices and a visitors center. Bostonian Society Library on 3rd floor.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

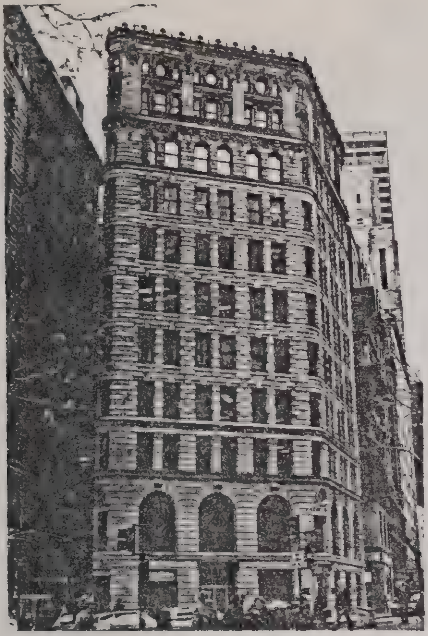
1. Excellent early photography at SPNEA (Devonshire St. file)

11-17 State
Easton Building



SPNEA files

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 25-29 State St. COR. {42-46 Devonshire
(Quaker Lane

NAME ______ Second Brazer Building
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1896 Building permit 9/22/1896[1]
source

ARCHITECT Cass Gilbert (permit)
source

BUILDER George A. Fuller Co. (permit)
source

OWNER Brazer Building Trust/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 2/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[✓ (Other)] brick [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Freestanding Beaux Arts early skyscraper generally 3 bays (6 openings) per facade plus curved bays along State; 3-story rusticated stone base with 2-story ground level arcade and initials "B" on cartouches at curved corners. Bands above levels 2 & 3 followed by 6-story shaft of tan terra cotta in rusticated pattern, terminated by arched windows and colored terra cotta medallions at level 9. Elaborate 2-story cap with oval 11th fl. windows, a wide & decorative entablature, & iron cresting.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 2669 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Trapezoidal-shaped freestanding building on corner site at prominent intersection. Forms pair with #31-33 State

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Second Brazer Building is significant as a well-detailed and virtually intact early skyscraper which is critical to the streetscape and is the work of one of America's foremost architects.

Architect Cass Gilbert (1858-1934) began his career in the office of McKim, Mead & White and served for a time as Stanford White's personal assistant before opening an office

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known_______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in St. Paul, Minn. in 1882. In 1896 he won the competition for the Minnesota State Capitol, a design for which he is well-known. Among his other works are such large public buildings as the New York Custom House, Supreme Court Building in Washington, and Federal Court House in New York, as well a the 66-story Woolworth Building in New York. Gilbert served for a time as pre sident of the American Institute of Architects and was the recipient of man professional honors. The Second Brazer Building is the only known building by Gilbert in the Boston Central Business District survey area.

Early tenants included many members of the Boston financial community, including the following brokers, bankers and bond sellers listed in the 1899 Boston City Directory: E.A. Corbett, Pfaelzer, Walker & Co., Rollins, Montgomery & Co., Vermilye & Co., Wm. Frederick Hill, Cameron & Noyes, and Elwood S. Gatch & Co. Several of these men were members of the Boston Stock Exchange, located a few doors away.

The building replaced an earlier 3-story granite commercial building of similar shape known as the Brazer Building.

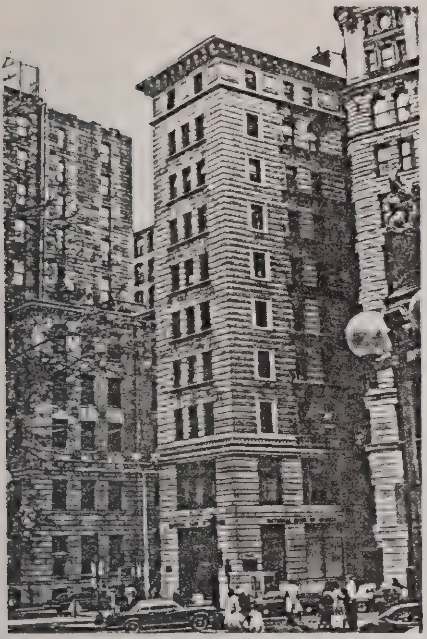
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Exchange District" (National Register)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building permit has been xeroxed + is on file at the Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Dept. The original appears to be missing from the Building Department.
2. Photo, Bostonian Society (State Street file)
3. Floorplan of 2nd floor, undated, Bostonian Society Rice-Mank Collection

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 31-33 State St COR. Quaker Lane 9 Congress

NAME Worthington Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1894 Building permit 1/1/1894
source

ARCHITECT Fehmer & Page (permit)
source

BUILDER not listed on permit
source

OWNER Roland Worthington Jr./
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 2/4 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] office building

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 10 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] tan [✓ stone] limestone concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 X 8 X 3 X 12 bay Second Renaissance Revival early skyscraper. Principal entrances on State (now modernized) and Quaker Lane, which has an entablature and inscription "Worthington Bldg." Banded rusticated stone at levels 1 & 2 followed by pulvinated frieze and Greek wave band, 7-story banded rusticated shaft of brick and terra cotta, all terra cotta top story terminating in heavy projecting stone modillion cornice

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
Main entrance is now State, has modern door surround

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 2622 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building of corner site at prominent intersection, with the 3-bay facade facing State

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Worthington Building is signficant as one of the city's earliest steel frame skyscrapers and as an excellently crafted, well-detailed, well-preserved example of the late 19th century Boston office building critical to the streetscape of State and Congress Streets.

PF(June, 1980) NRD|C

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal
Agricultural
Architectural X
The Arts
Commerce
Communication
Community/ development

Conservation
Education
Exploration/ settlement
Industry
Military
Political

Recreation
Religion
Science/ invention
Social/ humanitarian
Transportation

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Senior architect Carl Fehmer was born in 1835 in Germany and began practice in Boston prior to 1870. During the period just after the Great Fire of 1872 he was associated with Wm. Ralph Emerson in a firm which designed the Beebe-Weld Building and probably a number of other fine Neo-Grec structures in the Summer/Devonshire area. Among Fehmer's best-known works is the Gov. Ames mansion of 1882 at Mass. Ave. and Commonwealth in the Back Bay.

The Worthington Building was praised in its day by King's guidebook, which called it "one of the most graceful office buildings in the city,"[1] and by the Brickbuilder, which notes that the "modern" and fireproof structure was constructed of Indiana limestone and terra cotta from the New York Architectural Terra Cotta Co.[2]

The 1896 and 1897 Boston City Directories list numerous lawyers, bankers, brokers and insurance agents at this address, including Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co, Leland Lowle & Co, Mason, Lewis & Co. and H.S. Homer & Co. The lower floors were intended for bank offices and were occupied from 1907 to 1911 by the Exchange Bank and from 1911 to 1925 by the rapidly growing State (19
Street Bank and Trust Co, which constructed its own offices at 10 Congress in

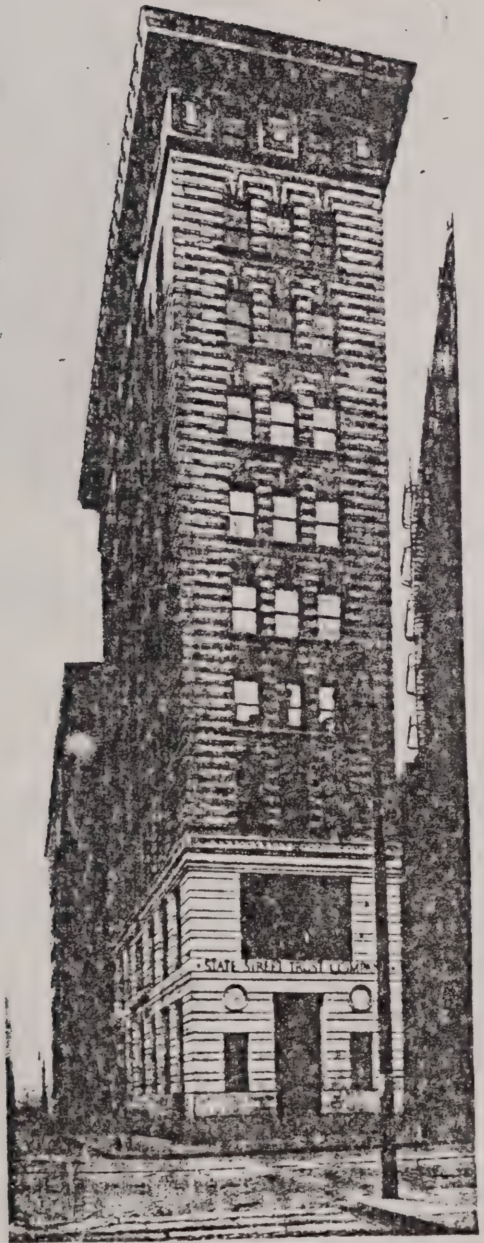
The bldg. is named for Roland Worthington Jr, former owner of the Boston Trav
er, and stan
on the site
the old
Traveler Bld
(1851-1894)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Exchange" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Moses King, How to See Boston (1895) p. 28 and 31 (ext photo)
2. Brickbuilder, vol. 4, Feb. 1895, p. 33 (text) and plates 9-11 (ext. photos and floorplans)
3. Bacon, The Book of Boston (1916) p. 221(ext. photo)
4. Photo, Bostonian Society,(State Street file)

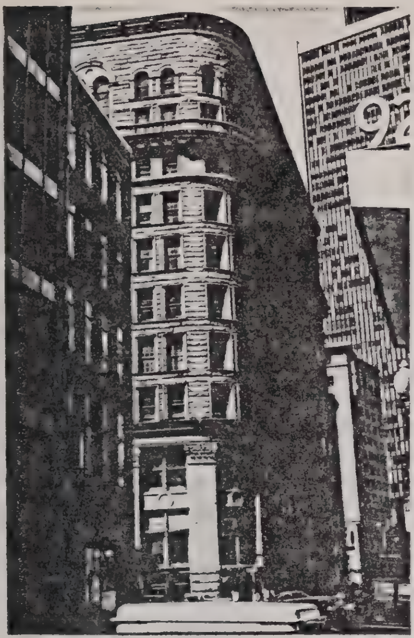

STATE STREET TRUST COMP

STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY
33 STATE STREET

Worthington Building
31-33 State Street

From: The Book of Boston
Edm. Bacon, 1916

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 53-65 State St. COR. 19 Kilby St.

NAME Exchange Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1889-91 Building permit 1/17/1889
source

ARCHITECT Peabody & Stearns (permit)
source

BUILDER Norcross Brothers (BLC Study report)[1]
source (none listed on permit)

OWNER State Street Exchange /
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 2/5, 28 6/2 + 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] "banking and office purposes"

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

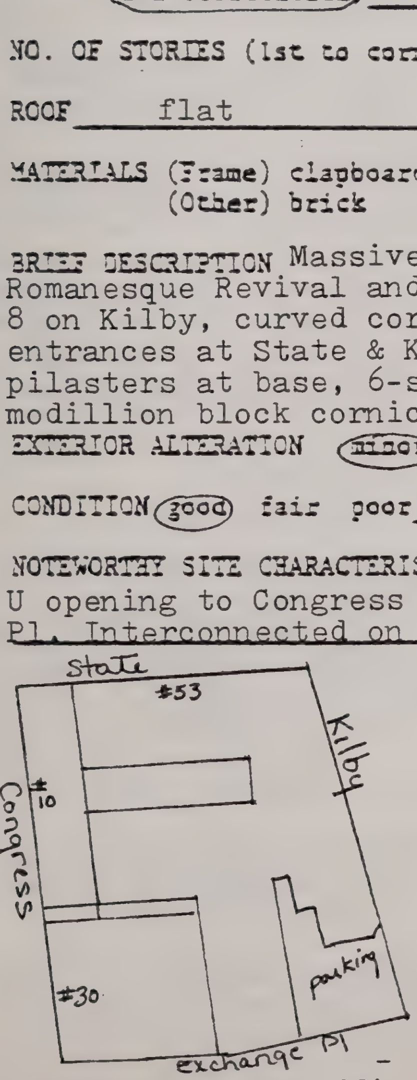
MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Massive pink granite office block in style derived from Romanesque Revival and Italian palazzo traditions. 8 dressed bays on State, 8 on Kilby, curved corner bay and 3-bay rear wing on Exchange Pl. Hooded entrances at State & Kilby flanked by lanterns on State. 2-story Corinthian pilasters at base, 6-story rockfaced granite shaft w/ paired 1/1 sash, modillion block cornice, lions' head molding& balustrade above 8, then 2-story arcade and lions' head and dentil cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 49,924 sq. feet (includes entire block)

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Irregular in plan. U-shaped on upper floors w/ U opening to Congress St. Full-height 3-bay wing extending to Exchange Pl. Interconnected on interior to 2 separate buildings at 10 & 30 Congress.



SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) The Exchange Bldg. is architecturally significant as an almost unaltered example of the early commercial architecture of the major Boston firm of Peabody & Stearns and as the city's prime & earliest existing example of the monumental elevator office block. Historically, the building still serves its original function as an office building and location of the Boston Stock Exchange.* The intact quality of both the exterior and interior marble lobby and grand double stairway add to the importance of this landmark structure.

*Stock exchange offices now at 30 Congress, entered through 53 State.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce __X__
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The keenly contested competition for the design of the new Exchange Building was won by the firm of Peabody & Stearns, who in their nearly 50 years of practic produced "an aggregate of work unsurpassed in terms of quality and quantity by more than a handful of contemporary architectural firms in the U.S."[2] During thi 2nd decade of partnership, a personal style was beginning to emerge combining Romanesque and 2nd Renaissance Revival elements, and the Exchange Bldg. is the only remaining intact Boston example from this period.[1] In later works such as the well-known Custom House tower, the firm abandoned the Romanesque for the Italian classical but retained their talent, shown here at 53 State St, for organizing the facades of large early skyscrapers.

The Exchange Bldg also exemplifies the quality craftsmanship of Norcross Brothers, a firm which constructed most of H.H. Richardson's buildings and is credited with being among the earliest general contractors in Boston.[3]

The Boston Stock Exchange was organized in 1834, 17 years after its New York counterpart.[4] From 1844 to 1853 it occupied the Greek Revival Merchants Exchange Bldg. by Isaiah Rogers, which was later replaced by the present Exchange Bldg. Fr 1853 to 1863 it was located at 40 State, from 1863-1885 at 13 Exchange and from 1885-89 at the Merchants Exchange. It remained in the Exchange Building from completion until 1911, when it moved to the interconnected addition at 30 Congres Over the years, the Stock Exchange has served to funnel New England capital into national enterprises such as railroads, mining and manufacturing.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

N.R. Part of suggested "Exchange" National Register District.

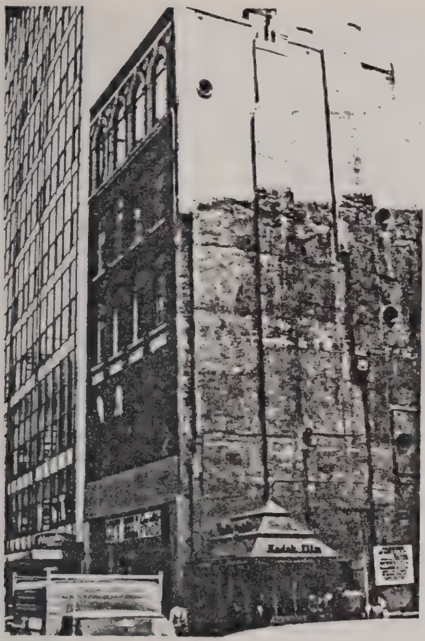
Landmark: Designated a Boston City Landmark (March, 1980)

Present Status: Plans are currently being developed by Olympia-York, a Canadian firm, to erect a 40-story office tower on the Exchange Building block, a plan which will probably involve demolition of 10 and 30 Congress and partial demolition of 53 State St (the State and Kilby facades are protected by the landmark criteria.)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. The Exchange Building, Study Report prepared by Boston Landmarks Commission, 1979.
2. Wheaton A. Holden, Robert Swain Peabody of Peabody and Stearns in Boston, The Early Years (1870-1886). Boston Univ. Graduate Thesis (BPI
3. James O'Gorman, "O.W. Norcross, Richardson's "Master Builder"... SAH Journal, May, 1973 p. 104 ff.
4. The Boston Stock Exchange...Its inception, early history...(1930) no autho
5. Wheaton A. Holden, "The Peabody Touch..." SAH Journal, May, 1973 (phot
6. Floorplan and photos, Bostonian Soc. files & Rice-Mank collection

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 83-85 State St.COR. (thru to 10 Doane)

NAME ____________________
present original

MAP No. 25N/13 E SUB AREA Financial

DATE c. 1920 (no permit)
source

ARCHITECT ____________________
source

BUILDER ____________________
source

OWNER ____________________
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 2/3, 27 4/6 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential]

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-bay early 20th century commercial building with classical accents concentrated at the top story, which features an arcade of semi-circular arched windows with stone or cast stone surrounds, keystones, a sill course, and medallions in the spandrels. No cornice (probably removed) Rear of bldg. retains its original metal storefront piers and lintel.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront modernized, sash changed, cornice prob. removed

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1900 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Vacant lot to west

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Not an important element in the streetscape.

PF (June, 1980) (mt)

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

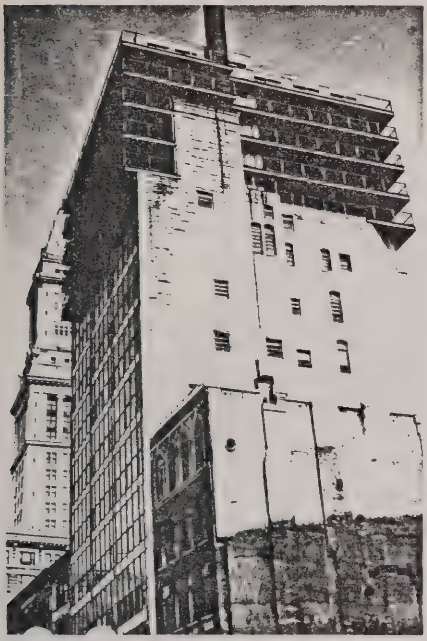
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 87-95 State St COR. ____
(thru to 12-20 Doane)

NAME ____ (present) Fiske Building (original)

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1888 (present facade: 1964) Building permit 1/30/1888 (source)

ARCHITECT Peabody and Stearns (permit) (source)

BUILDER Norcross Brothers (permit) (source)

OWNER J.N. Fiske (original) / ____ (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 2/4, 27 4/4 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 14 (originally 10) plus ____

ROOF flat (orig. hipped) cupola (orig. had roof cupola) dormers (orig. several dormers)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] ____ concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Massive 1888 Romanesque/Italian palazzo granite-faced office building originally with picturesque hipped roofline, insensitively altered in 1964 by placing "modern" aluminum, glass, and blue and black-paneled curtain wall facade over entire State Street facade and adding several stories. Rear of building is brick with brownstone trim.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] (see above)
(? reversibility)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 5106 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to row of 5-story commercial buildings which form one boundary of the "Custom House" National Register District.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Fiske Building was one of several major late 1880's office building designed by Peabody and Stearns during the second decade of their nearly 50 years of active practice. The building was similar in style to the nearby Exchange Building at 53 State St, which fortunately was spared the drastic and insensitive alterations which occured at 89 State.

PF (June, 1980) (m) (unless restored)

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

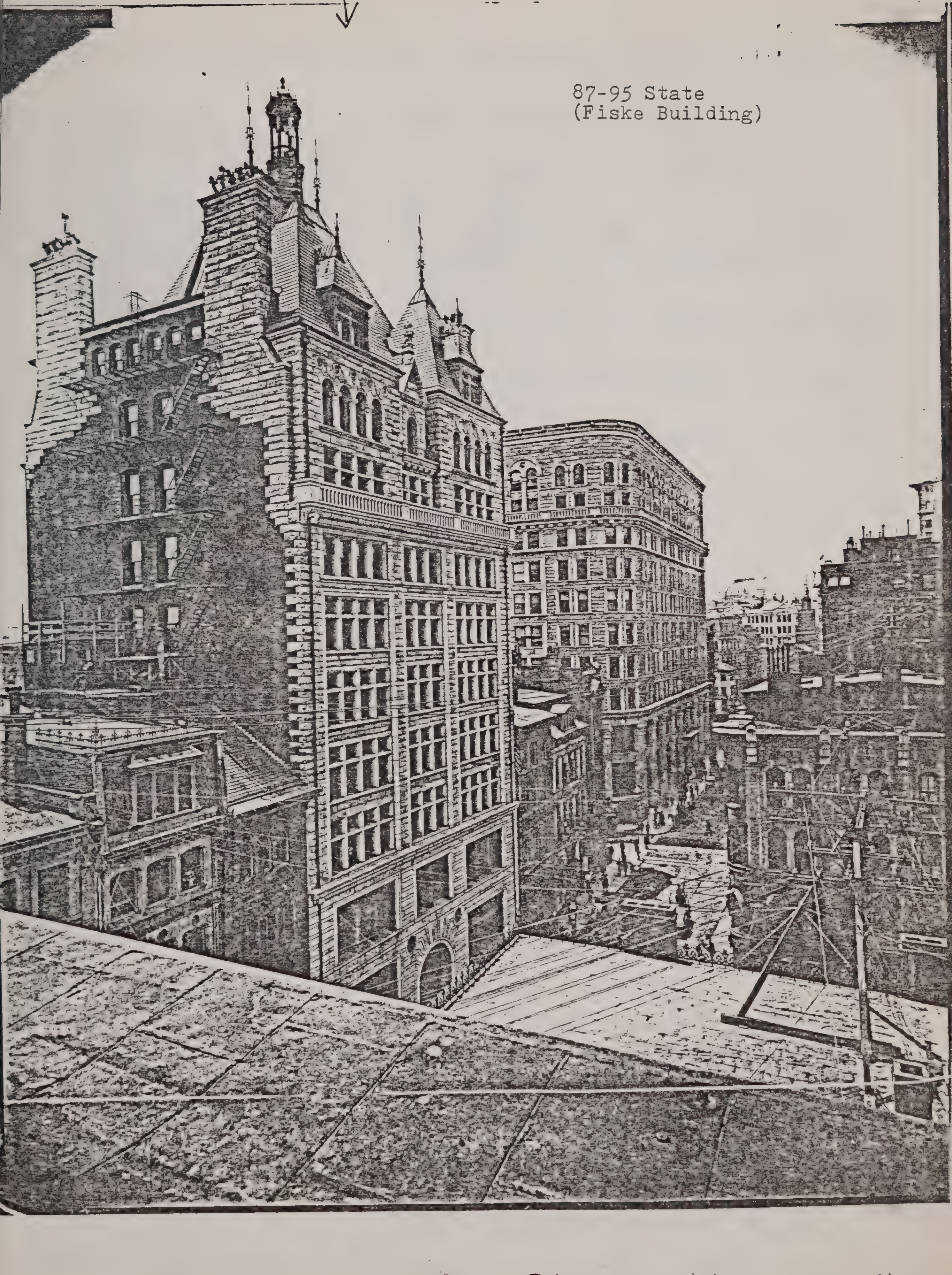
The following information appears in the Building Dept.records concerning the 1964 alterations: "... the 89 State St. Corporation...has caused to be placed on the facade of the building a covering of glass and metal panels. This covering projects about one foot from the face of the building and it is thus over public space. The work was done without a permit..." This description suggests that some of the original facade may be intact beneath the present covering.

The history of the Fiske Building is typical of other buildings in the financ area. Its State Street location made it an attractive location for offices of lawyers, stock brokers, mortgage brockers and insurance agents. It was also home of the Market National Bank (est.1832), one of the smaller commercial banks in Boston as measured by its capital of $800,000 in 1891. The bank remained at this location through the late 19th century, then is no longer listed in the directories.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

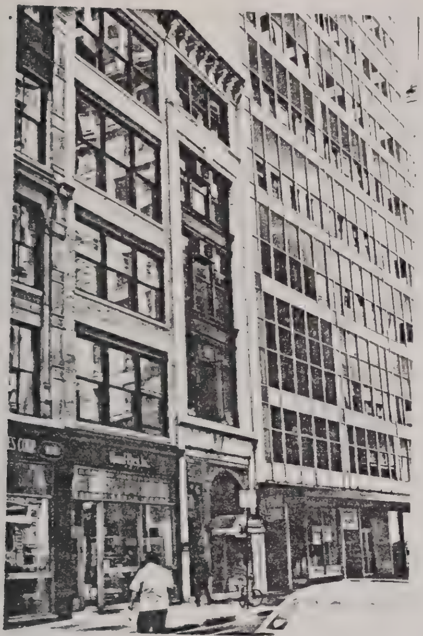
1. Excellent early photo at SPNEA.
2. Chas. Damrell, Half Century of Boston Buildings (1895) photo p. 37
3. Set of 20th c. blueprints, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank Collection)



87-95 State
(Fiske Building)

Balwin Coolidge photo - SPNEA files.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 97-9 State St. COR.

NAME Fiske Annex
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c. 1903 no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1902& 1908 Atlas
OWNER J.N. Fiske heirs
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *32 4/5-80, 28 5/3-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] store & offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite-dressed concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Early 20th c. structure of one triple-window bay, featuring classical revival decorative elements. Storefront enframed by end piers of rusticated granite blocks & splayed lintel with molded keystone; modern infill of sandstone facing blocks & stained glass windows. Upper levels likewise enframed, by rusticated granite piers & splayed keystoned lintel over 4th level. Projecting bracketed stone cornice surmounts building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 1345 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Compatible in scale and materials with streetscape(excepting adjacent, modern veneered, Fiske Building).

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although the Fiske Annex contributes to the general streetscape, it is not, by itself, of architectural significance. Little is known of its history, although evidence points to a date c. 1903. A photograph in the Boston Public Library Print Dept, dated c. 1875, shows the previous building as having round-arched fenestration.[1] In addition, the 1898 and 1902 Atlases indicate a 4 story stone-fronted structure on the site; the 1908 Atlas, however, indicates a

NRD|C UHK 6|80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

5 story structure. Furthermore, up until 1903, the Fiske Building is listed in the directories at #89; starting in 1904, however, the numbers are 89-99 State Street. Therefore, 1903 can be advanced as a tentative date.

A 1933 photograph pictures the building with its original storefront, which features a central entrance flanked by two show windows.[2] *

In 1904, an occupant of the Fiske Annex was Maynard & Child, commission merchants and agents for the American & Redstar Lines, steamship companies. By 1930, it was occupied by a sandwich shop at the 1st level, and primarily oil and mining companies and real estate firms above.

*the photograph also reveals an attempt to relate the newer building to the adjacent Fiske Building, via the rusticated granite blocks.

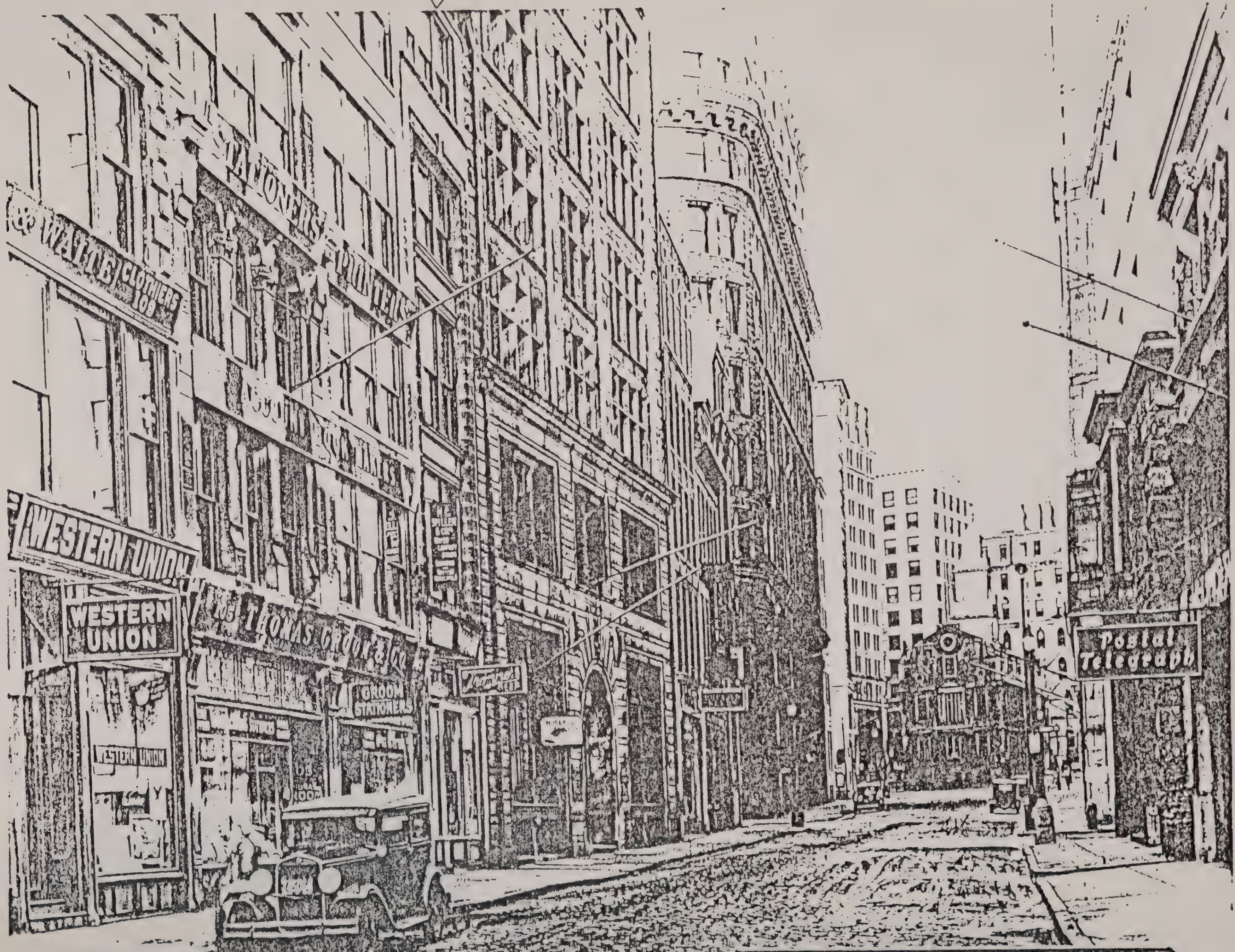
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. BPL Print Dept, "Photos by J.W. Black," "State Street Looking Up," 1875.
2. Bostonian Society, Negative #2424: State Street in 1933.
3. Atlases of Boston Proper
4. Boston Directories.
5. Boston Globe, 9-9-79, p. F2.

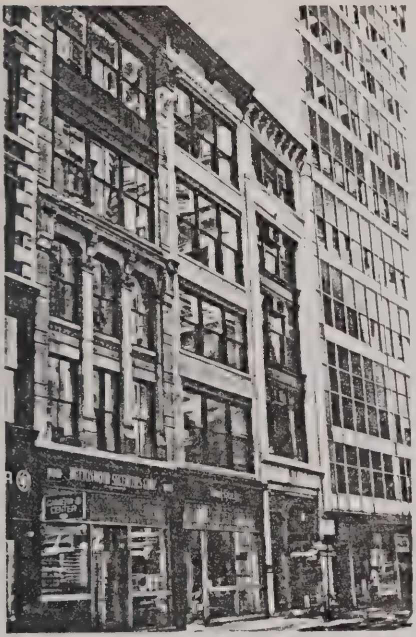
97-9 State St.


WAITE CLOTHIERS 109
STATIONERS PRINTERS
WESTERN UNION
WESTERN UNION
THOMAS GROOM & CO.
GROOM STATIONERS
WESTERN UNION
Postal Telegraph

Neg. # 2424 - State Street
in 1933 (34,57,39)

Bostonian Society photo file.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 103 State St. COR. ____

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/Markets

DATE c. 1910-20 no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER ____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *32 4/6-80, 28 5/1, 28 5/2-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] store & offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick]-yellowstone ____ concrete iron/steel/alum.
stretcher bond

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Narrow, early 20th C. commercial building of yellow brick, only one triple-window bay wide. Storefront (and that of adjacent #105) recently restored to period design, featuring cast iron piers, wooden storefront, and leaded glass transom lights. Metal cornice with paired brackets, continuous with adjacent buildings at 105 & 109 State S treet.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic storefront restored

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1423 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Newly renovated storefront makes major contribution to street level. Building compatible in scale and massing to streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Major significance of this building is the storefront, newly restored to design evident in 1933 photograph.[1] At that time, Thomas Groom & Co., stationers, were occupants of both 103 & 105 State St. Thomas Groom & Co. was founded in 1833, and located at 82 State St. until the end of the century; the firm finally went out of business in 1978.

NRD|C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

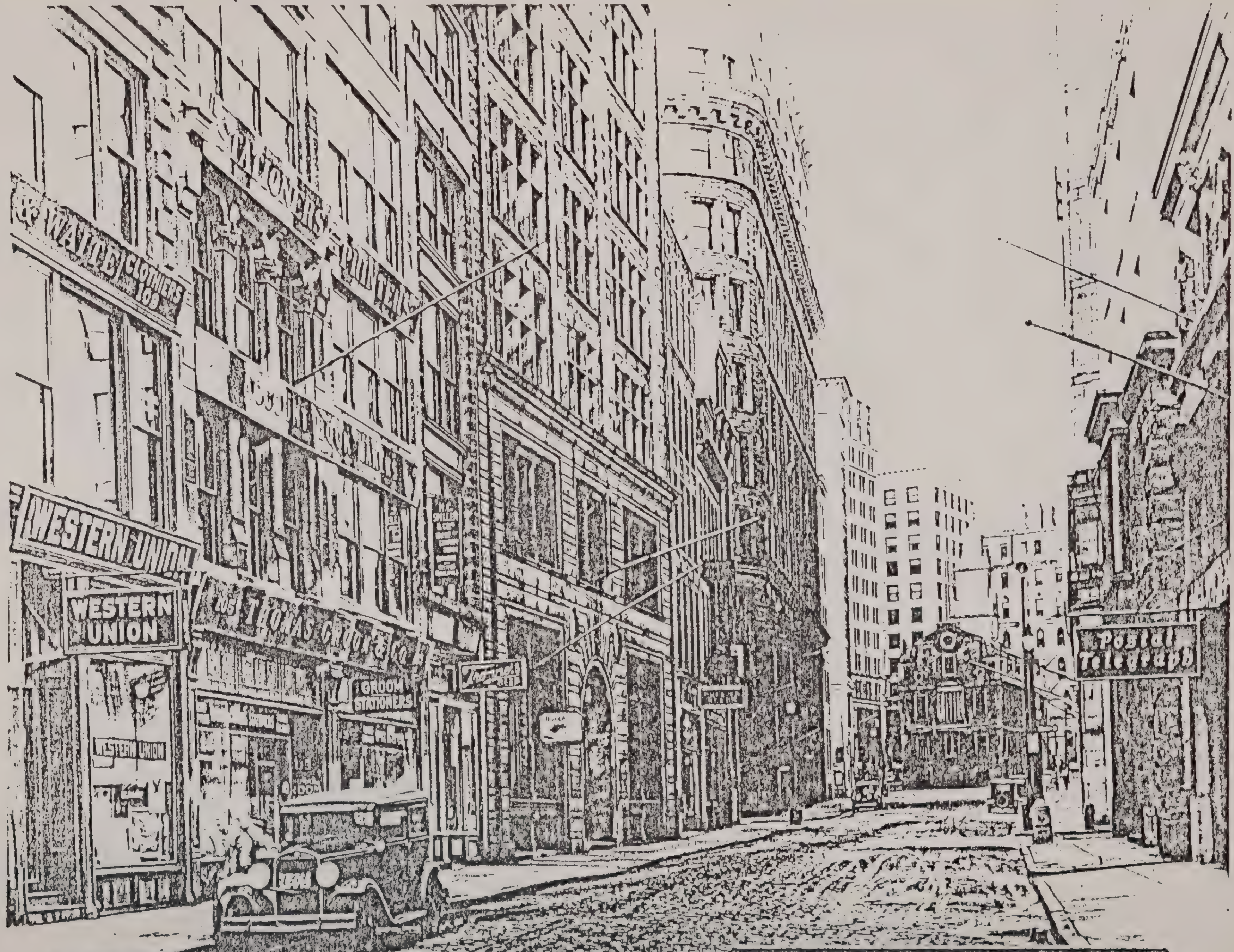
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society, Negative # 2424 - S tate Street in 1933.
2. Boston Directory, 1930, "Businesses Fifty Years Old or Over," p. 94.
3. Boston Globe, 9-9-79, p. F2.

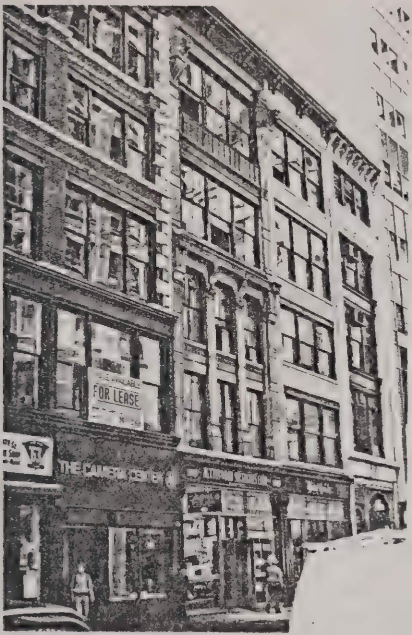
105 State St


& WAITE CLOTHIERS 109
STATIONERS PRINTERS
WESTERN UNION
WESTERN UNION
105 THOMAS GROOM & CO.
GROOM STATIONERS
WESTERN UNION
Postal Telegraph

. Neg. # 2424 - State Street
in 1933 (34.57.39)

Bostonian Society - State Street

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 105 State St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Market

DATE c. 1880 no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1883 Atlas
OWNER B. Corey
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 32 4/5, 32 1/1-80, 28 5/2, 28 5/1-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] sandstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3 bay Renaissance Revival structure with restored storefront featuring cast iron piers, wooden sash, & leaded glass transom. At levels 2 & 3, piers incorporate 2 stories; end piers rusticated, with vermiculated plinths, others having Corinthian caps. Recessed spandrels enriched with vermiculated panels & Greek wave molding. Bracketed cornice over 3rd level. Top 2 levels have altered fenestration corresponding to #103. Original end piers surmounted by scrolled bracket and lion holding ring in mouth. Later metal cornice continuous with 103 & 109 State St.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic storefront & levels 4 & 5

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 1520 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS part of wall of late 19th & early 20th c. commercial buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although much modified at the upper two levels, this structure makes a significant contribution to the State St. street scape via the retention of many original features, along with the recent fine restoration of the storefront (continuous with #103) to a period design appearing in a 1933 photograph.[1] At this time, the two buildings

NRD|C MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural x
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

were occupied by Thomas Groom, stationer (see 103 State St.).

While not much is known about the origins of this building, photographic and other evidence point to a date c. 1880. A photo dated 1875[2] of this portion of State St. shows a previous building, while a second photo of 1882-1888[3] pictures the current building in place. Further refinement of dates can be made by the 1877 Schedule of Buildings which indicates a 4 story structure on the site. 1889 Illustrated Boston notes that Adams Taylor & Co., wine merchants, occupied the premises; as they are first listed in the directories in 1881, a tentative construction date of 1880 can be ascribed. Adams Tayor & Co. were located at 105 State Street through 1896. In 1902, Thomas Groom & Co. moved here from 82 State St, their directory address being # 105. By 1933, the firm had expanded into the building at #103.

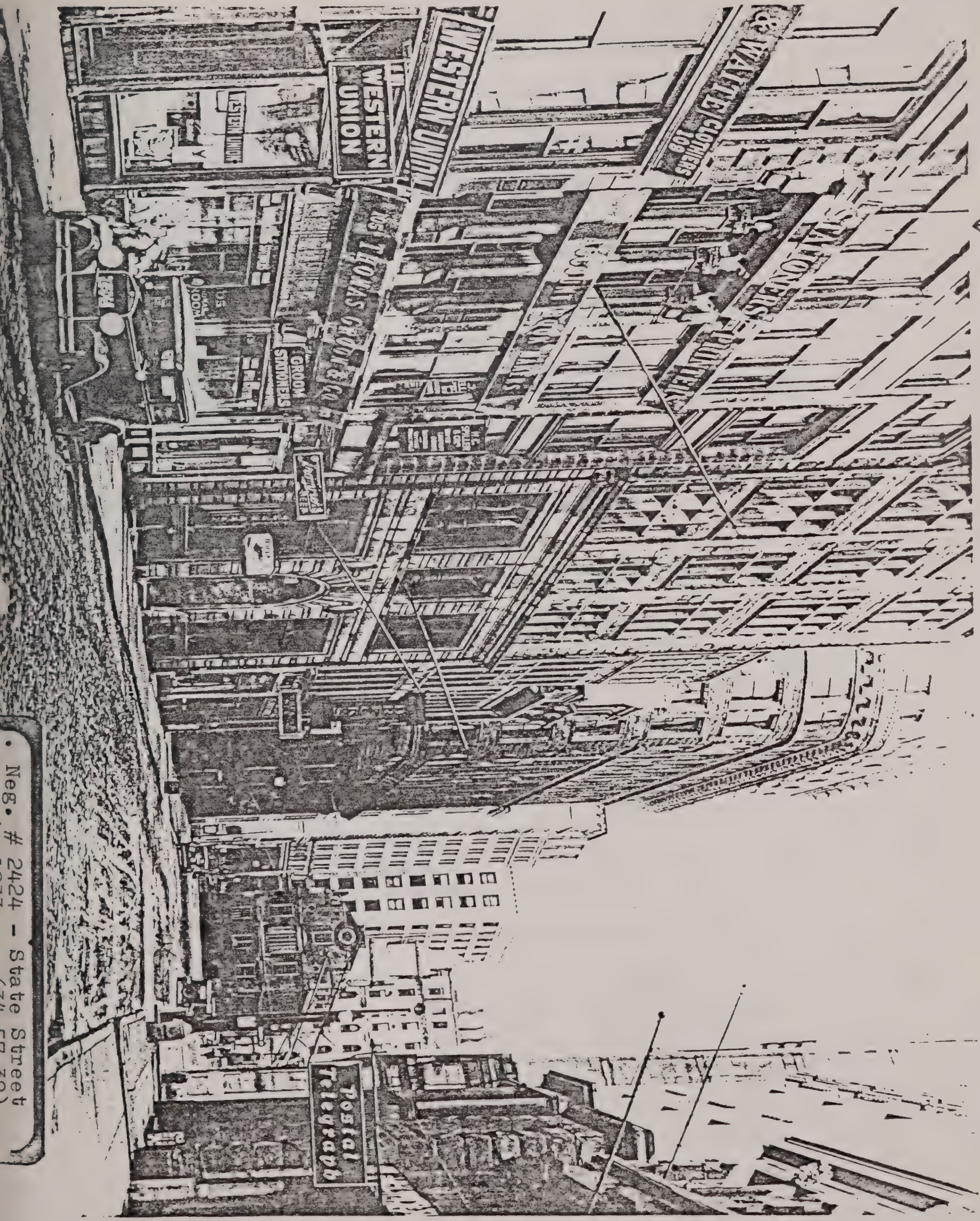
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

2. BPL Print Dept., "Photos by J.W. Black," "State Street Looking Up," 1875.
3. BPL Print Dept., "Street Views #2," "State Street After 1882;" (pre-1889 as upper stories of Richards Building, 1889, have not been added).
1. Bostonian Society, Negative #2424, "State St. in 1933."
4. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877. BPL
5. Illustrated Boston, 1889. SPNEA
6. Boston Globe, 9-9-79, p. F2.

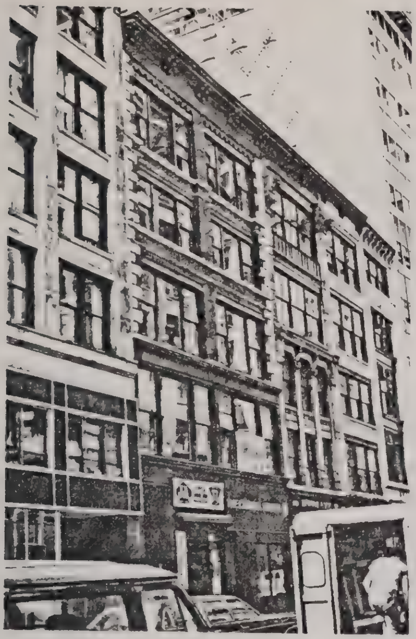
105 State St


WESTERN UNION
WESTERN UNION
WESTERN UNION
WALTER CLOTHIERS 109
105 THOMAS GROOM & CO
GROOM STATIONERS
STATIONERS
PRINTERS
Postal Telegraph

• Neg. # 2424 - State Street

Bostonian Society - State Street

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 109-109A State St. COR.

NAME ______ Western Union Telegraph Co. Bldg.
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House/MARKET

DATE c. 1874 no permit
source

ARCHITECT unknown
source

BUILDER unknown
source

1874 Atlas
OWNER L. Saltonstall
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *32½-80, 28⁵/4-80.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) five plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] stretcher [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2 bay Romanesque Revival mercantile builing, much altered, with paneled cast iron piers & metal lintel partially in evidence at ground floor. 2nd level features same cast iron pier & lintel system. Levels 3-5 organized via brick piers dividing triple window bays with vermiculated granite sills & brick spandrels. Vermiculated granite quoined corners. Over 5th levels fenestration appears a brick arcaded corbel table. Metal cornice is continuous with 103 & 105 State St.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] fenestration and cornice.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor undergoing restoration LOT AREA 2125 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS part of wall of late 19th & early 20th c. buildings along State St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although extensively modidied at all levels, the Western Union Telegraph Co. Building's special significance lies in the fact that it is the earliest extant structure on the south side of State St. In addition, it was the home for over half a century of the Western Union Telegraph Co., a pioneer in communications. It contributes to the streetscape through its scale, massing, and the original features remaining which form a frame around the upper levels.

NRD|C MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication x
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The building is currently undergoing restoration, and if the completed work at 103 & 105 State St. is an indication, the restored storefront will markedly contribute to the pedestrian level of the street.

While little exact information is available concerning the origins of this building, photographic and other evidence point to a date c. 1874. The key evidence is the 1st listing of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at #109 in 1875, having moved down the street from #83. That the building may have been just constructed is further substantiated by a photo dated 1875,[1.] which pictures this building in its original form, featuring round-arched fenestration at all levels, including the storefront, and a Western Union Telegraph Co. sign painted on the side.

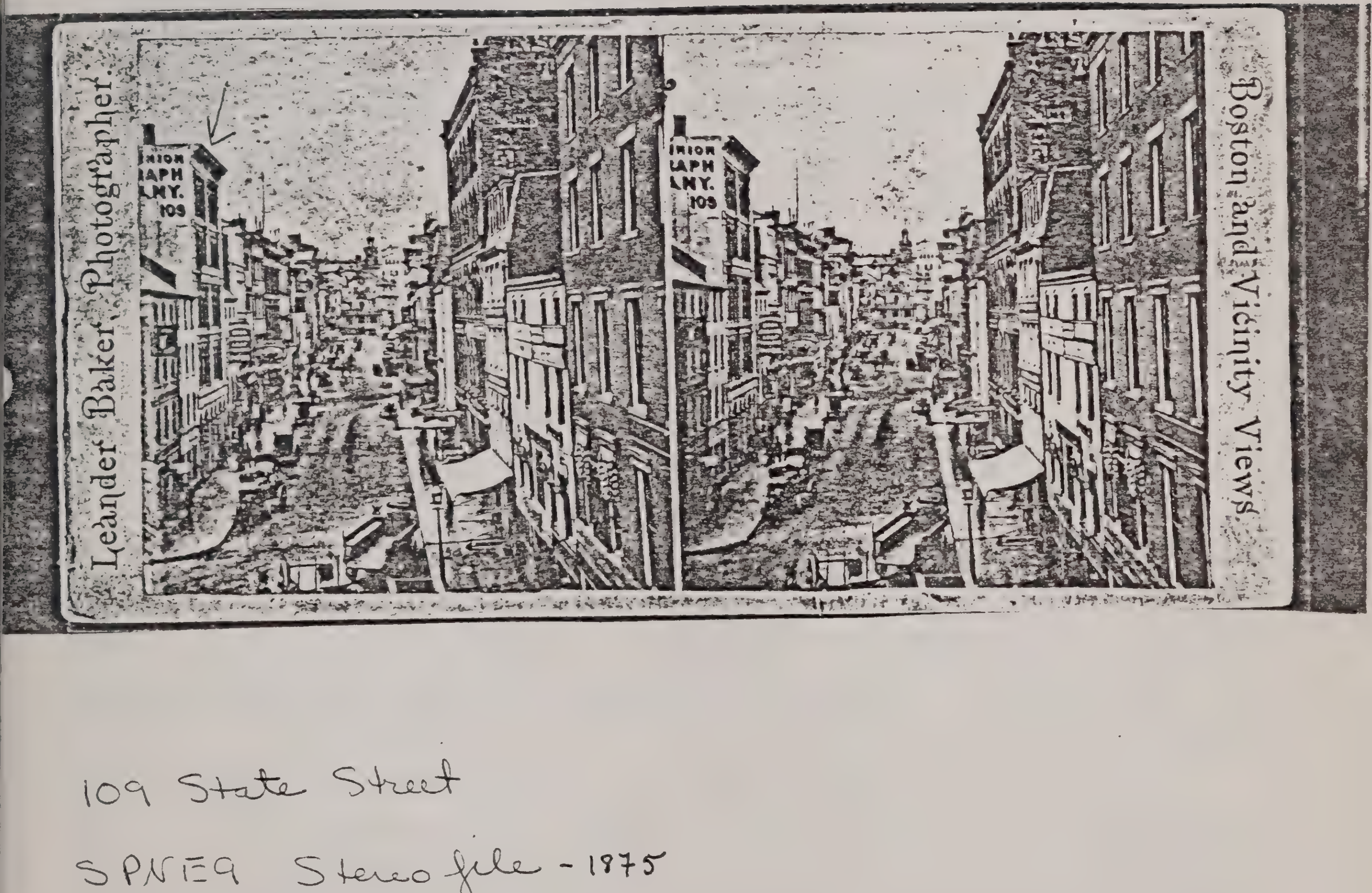
The Western Union Telegraph Co. maintained offices at #109 through at least 1933, by which time the building modifications had been made.[2.]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. BPL Print Dept., "Photos by J.W. Black, "State Street Looking Up," 1875.
2. Bostonian Society, Negative #2424, "State Street in 1933."
3. SPNEA Stereo File, "Boston Streets - S," 19th c. view corresponding to Black photo.
4. Bostonian Society, "State Street: Old State House," photo c. 1880.
5. Boston Directories.
6. Whiting, John, A Schedule of Boston Buildings and Their Occupancy, 1877. BPL
7. Boston Globe, 9-9-79, p. F2.


Leander Baker, Photographer.
Boston and Vicinity Views
109

109 State Street

SPNEA Stereo file - 1875

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY City Hall / 1 City Hall Square / Boston, Massachusetts 02201 / Telephone (617) 722-4300

63

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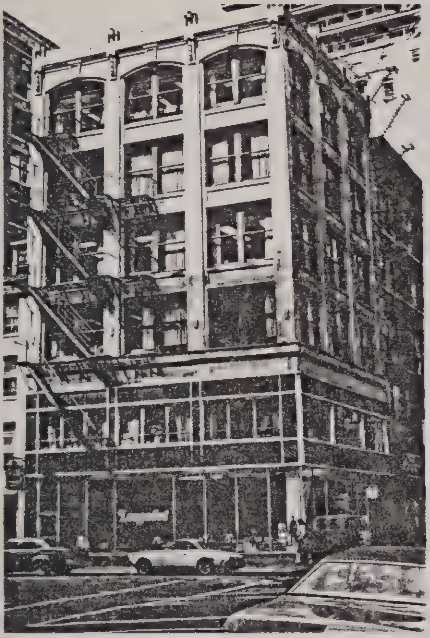
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 113-117 State St. COR. 3 Broad

NAME ____
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Custom House | Markets

DATE 1910 permit 3-8-1910
source

ARCHITECT Arthur H. Bowditch permit
source

BUILDER Stephan Berman permit
source

OWNER S. Vorenberg
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS * 28 6/1 , 34 4/5 , 34 4/6-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] stores & offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) six plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3x3 bay commercial building with vaguely classical detail, flat & geometric in nature. 1st 2 levels have large plate glass windows & brown paneled veneer. Stone cornice separates lower 2 floors from those above. Piers dividing coupled window bays rise up height of bldg., ending in segmental keystoned arches. Bldg. surmounted by molded stone cornice & parapet, featuring vaguely classically ornamented caps that project beyond parapet & correspond to bay divisions.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic 1st two levels

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 1594 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site; part of wall of late 19th and early 20th c. buildings along State St; however, out of scale with adjacent Bulfinch building on Broad St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Although this structure contributes to the State St. street scape in general scale & massing, it is not an outstanding building of its type. Moreover, it is totally out of scale with the adjacent Broad Street Assoc. brick buildings at 5-9 Broad St.

A photograph of 1934 1. pictures the 1st two levels in their original form, with corner piers of stone, iron storefronts, and 2nd level uninterrupted fenestration which marks

NRD|c MHK 6|80

Moved; date if known____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

primary office space. A portion of this original fenestration is visible beneath the modern veneer.

Arthur H. Bowditch (d. 1941), built prolifically in early 20th c. Boston, though little is known of his life. Among his more notable designs in the CBD are the Hinckley Building on Water Street, the Old South Building, and the Essex Hotel.

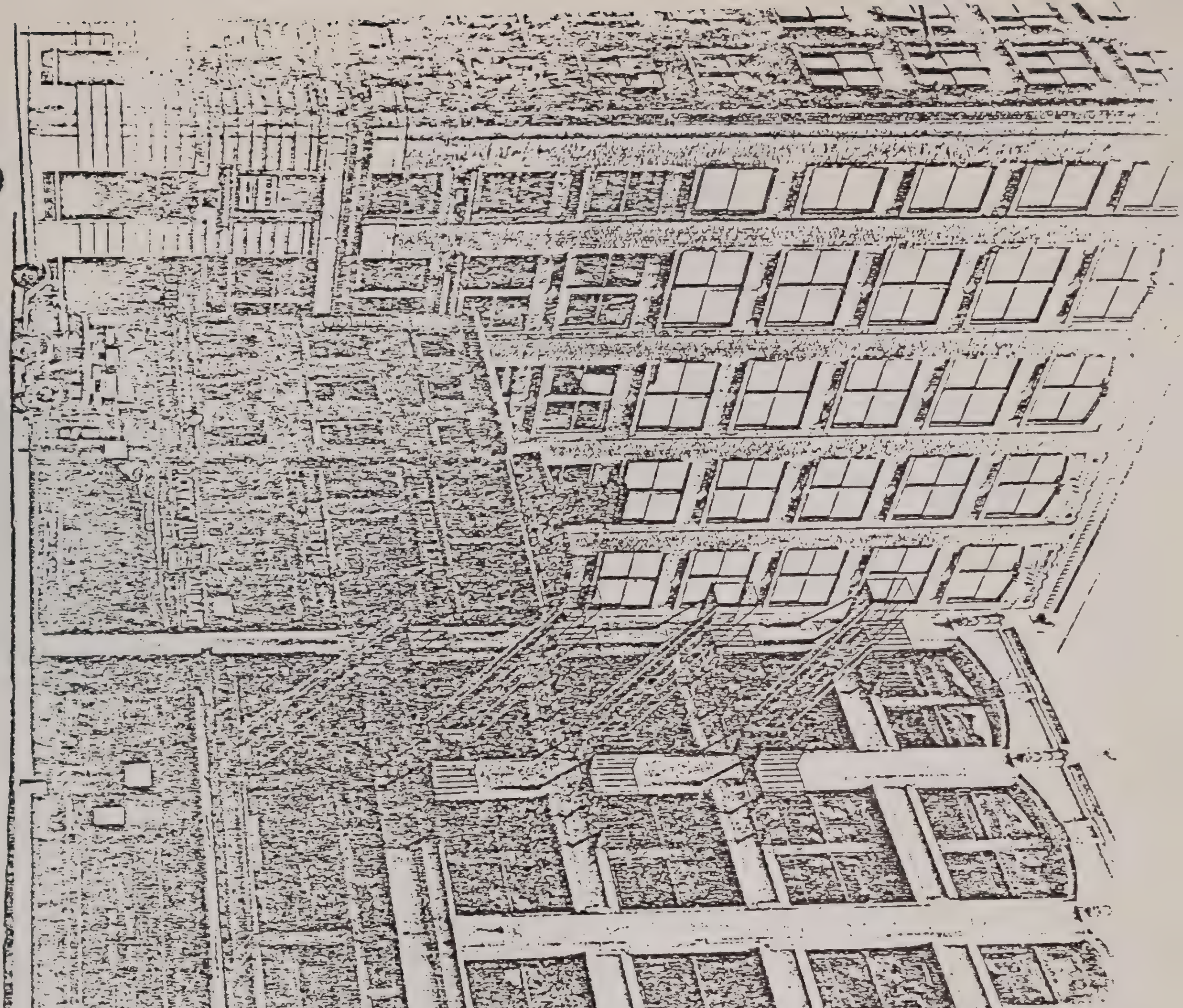
The 1930 Boston Directory lists a miscellany of businesses at this address, including a tailor, employment service, fertilizer, match, & cotton companies, an oil company, and Van Camp Products Co.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Included in the National Register Custom House District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Bostonian Society Photo File, "Broad St.," 1934.
2. Boston Directories
3. Boston Public Library Architects File, Fine Arts Section.
4. Buildings Dept. Records.



113-117 State St.

BLC photo collection

Bostonian Society, Photo file, 1934.

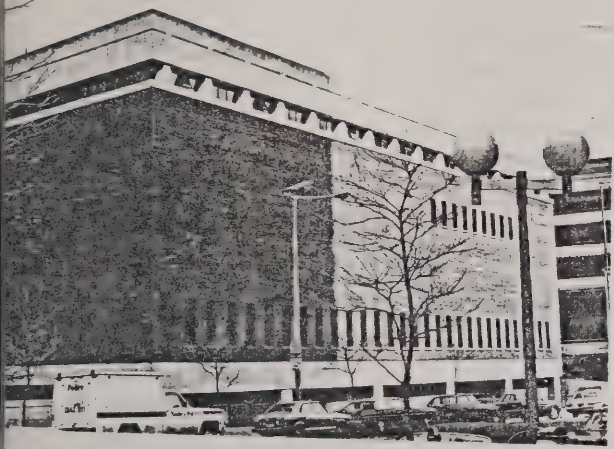
BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 40 Sudbury St. COR. ____

NAME Police Station, District #1
present original

MAP No. 26N/12E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1968 BRA brochure about Government Center
source



ARCHITECT Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott (BRA brochure)
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER City of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 5/1 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] police station

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red stone ____ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern institutional building. Poured concrete base (level 1) and top story (level 6). Irregular fenestration, with brick punctuated by rows of windows at levels 2 and 5.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 10,850 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding building adapted to irregular, sloping terraine. Center entrance below street level on Sudbury.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 50 Sudbury St. COR. No. Washington, Bowker & New Chardon

NAME Government Center Garage (same)
present original

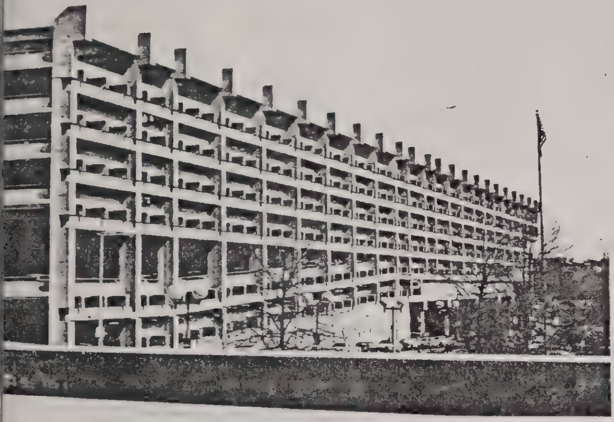
MAP No. 26N/13E SUB AREA Gov. Ctr.

DATE 1966 Building permit 7/15/1966
source

ARCHITECT Samuel Glaser Associates and Kallmann & McKinnell (permit)
source

BUILDER Joseph Rugo & James E. Callahan (permit)
source

OWNER City of Boston Real Property Board/
original present



PHOTOGRAPHS 3 5/2 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] parking garage (1900 cars)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 7 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ____ [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern multi-level concrete parking garage, corbeled out on east side, where upper stories are supported by 3-story concrete columns.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA ____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Congress Street passes through the garage at street level. Haymarket station is located at the base of the bldg.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

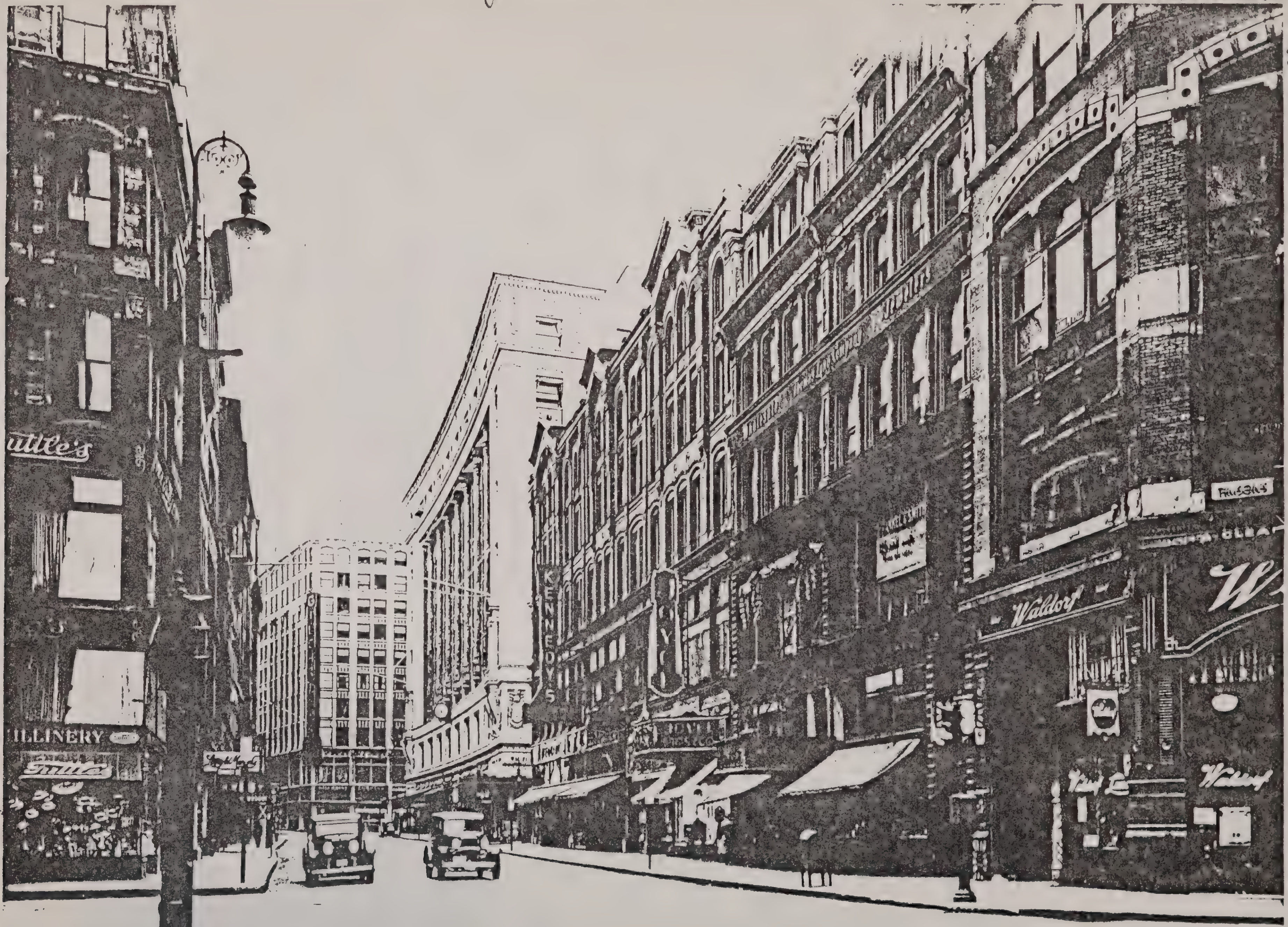
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Summer St, north side looking towards Washington St, from Chauncy St [illegible]



Bostonian Society photo

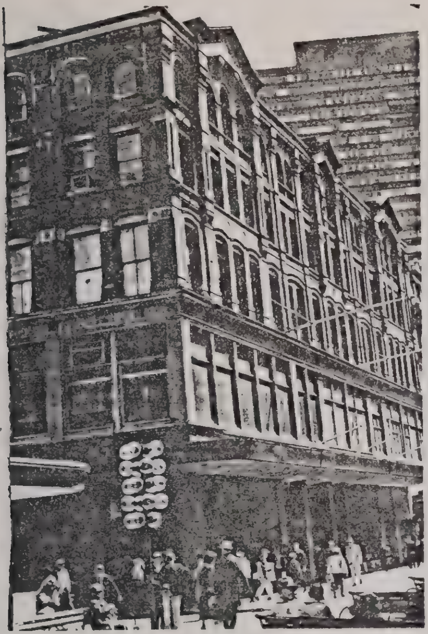
uttle's
ILLINERY
KENNEDY'S
Waldorf

↑

40-46 Summer St

(dated 1934)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 26-38 Summer St COR. 84-88 Hawley St. & Snow Place

NAME /Kennedys/
present original

MAP No. 25N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-4 Erected after the Great Fire of 1872, occupied by 1874
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER 1874 Atlas owner: Wm. P. Mason and Charles H. Parker, executors/ Estate of Wm.P.Mason
present

PHOTOGRAPHS 14 4/1, 11 3/3*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck tan apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] red [✓ stone] sandstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Panel Brick post-fire commercial building, 16 windows on Summer (1-3-1-1-1-2-1-1-1-3-1 pattern) & 25 on Hawley.1st fl. modernized except for arched vehicular entrance on Hawley. 2nd fl. early 20th c. cas iron show windows on Summer & part of Hawley. Upper 3 floors red brick w/ sandstone trim & decorative terra cotta squares at springlines between major bay divisions.Arched windows at 3 & 5.Brick corbel cornice. Triangular pediments over those sections which have 2-3 window bays.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
(altered at 1st & much of 2nd fl.)

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 24,722 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site in heart of downtown retail shopping area one block from corner of Washington & Summer St. Two decorated facades and unadorned brick facade on Snow Place. Courtyard in center of building.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

26-38 Summer St. is significant as one of the survey area's most elaborate examples of the Panel Brick style. The facade is notable for its heavy articulation of surfaces, fine craftsmanship, and use of varied materials including brick, sandstone & terra cotta. Historically, the building is one of the "commercial palaces" erected just after the Great Fire of 1872 and originally housed merchants associated with the city's important dry goods and clothing industry.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Significance (cont): In 1885, 30 Summer St. was occupied by Day, Callaghan & described as "one of the most prominent firms engaged in the manufacture of ladies' cloaks as a specialty."[1] The firm operated a wholesale business and shipped to dry goods dealers throughout the United States.

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The major original tenant was Isaac Fenno & Co., manufacturers and dealers in men's and boy's clothing. According to a description in Leading Manufacturers and Merchants of Boston (1885), the firm lead the way in use of labor saving devices including the "now justly celebrated Fenno cloth cuttin machine, by which from one thousand to three thousand garments can be cut per day....Messrs Isaac Fenno & Co. occupy at 28 Summer St. four immense floors aggregating about an acre in all, surrounded on all sides by streets or open areas, giving through almost innumerable windows floods of light, equally serv able to them in the manufacture and to their customers in the selection of goods."[1] Issac Fenno & Co. was located at this address from 1874 into the early 1890's.

Whiting's survey of 1877 also lists other tenants, occupying space as follows: #26-28 Summer & 84 Hawley (B,1) J.H. Osgood, auctioneer (dry goods mostly); J.A. Osgood, metallic engine packing; #92 Hawley (B,1) Plimpton, Fisk & Co, jobbers, millinery & straw goods (2,3,4,5) Isaac Fenno & Co, manufacturers of clothing, cut in 4th, sew in 5th; #30-38,Summer (B,1) March Brothers, Pierce & jobbers of gent's furnishing goods, (2,3,4,5) Jackson, Rice & Vinson, jobbers of hats, caps & furs; (2,3,4) Chamberlin, Currier & Co, jobbers of ready-made clothing (5) H.N. Wentworth, tailors' work room. (cont. above)

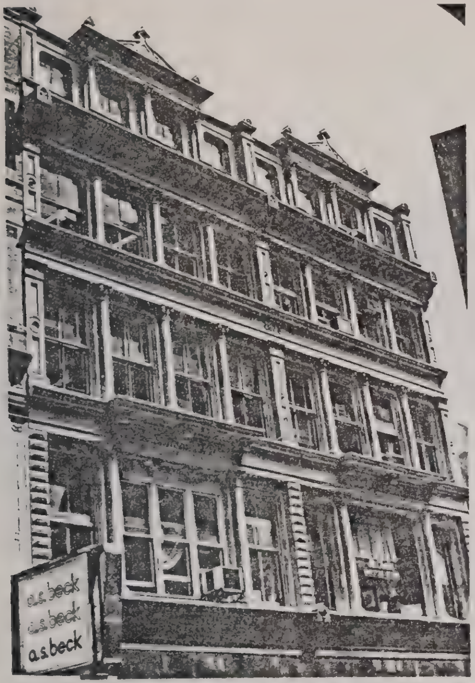
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Commercial Palace" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Leading Manufacturers and Merchants of Boston (1885) p. 93 and 102. (At BP
2. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(1877) "

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 40-46 Summer St.COR.

NAME ___ present ___ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-4 Erected after the Great Fire of 1872, occupied by 1874 source (no permit)

ARCHITECT Charles K. Kirby source (AMG)

BUILDER 1874 Atlas owners; source

OWNER #40-42: Jonathan Bowditch
44-46: Heirs of Walter Baker/ original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 8 3/6, 9 4/4*, 14 4/2.80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ___

ROOF flat cupola ___ dormers ___

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum. [✓ cast iron]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION High Victorian Italianate post-fire cast iron front commercial bldg. Storefront modernized except for dentil cornice above 1. Upper floors divided into 2 sections separated by justified quoins, which also frame bldg. at sides. Level 2 has 3 bays/section w/ center bay set off by Corinthian 3/4-round columns & projecting bracketed entablature. Levels 3&4 have 4 bays/section separated by 3/4 round columns or pilasters. Windows curved at upper corners; have center keystone motif; generally 2/2 sash. Modillion cornice above 4. Triangular pediments over center bays of each section at level 5.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(storefront modernized)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA (5668) sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS
Located in heart of retail shopping area,

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
40-46 Summer St. is significant as one of only six cast iron front buildings remaining in the Central Business District, as one of only two to survive largely intact, and as one of the best examples in the CBD survey area of the High Victorian Italianate style of the 1870's. The building was constructed just after the Great Fire of 1872 and is associated historically with members of the dry goods and clothing trade, one of the major industries in Boston during the post-fire period.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

315

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Cast iron was never a common Boston building material and surviving examples are very rare. Of the six cast iron front commercial buildings remaining in the downtown area, the most intact are 40-46 Summer St.(1873), 120 Fulton St. (the McLaughlin Building, 1852-55), and 112-116 State St. (the Richards Building, c. 1859)* The latter two were constructed in the 1850 and exemplify the earlier Renaissance Revival style as adopted to the cast iron material. In contrast, 40-46 Summer St. reflects the new High Victorian Italianate aesthetic, most notably in the use of slightly curved rather than semi-circular arched windows. It is also interesting to note that cast iron continued in use even after it was clearly proven not to be fireproof.

Whiting's survey of 1877 lists the following tenants: (B,1) Lewis, Brown & Co., jobbers, small wares and trimmings; #40 (2,3,4,5) Seavey, Foster and Bowman, jobbers, silks and threads; (3) Two parties, jobbers, fancy and millinery goods; (4) the Linen Glacé Co, manufacturers of starch polish;(#46) (2) Several parties, jobbers, horn and shell goods, neckware, laces, &c.; (3) office, ready-made clothing, vacant rooms (4,5) E.W. Bigelow, manufacture hoop shirts, bustles and underwear.[1] Of these, Lewis,Brown & Co, and Seavey, Foster & Bowman were listed at this address by 1874.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Commercial Palace" National Register District. Recommended for designation as a Boston City Landmark.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy....(1877)
2. Photo before storefront modernization, Bostonian Society (Summer St. file) Dated 1934.

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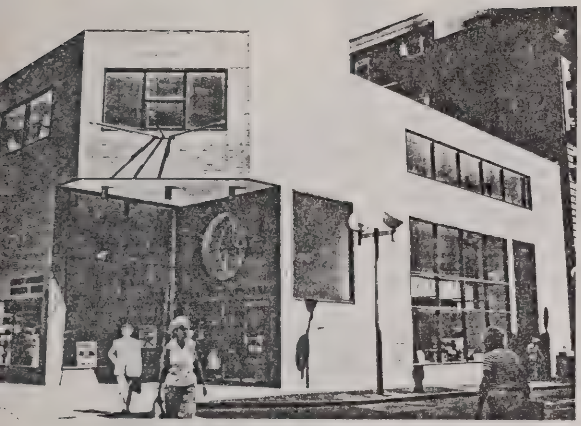
*NB: The Richards Building has had more alterations than the others, especiall at the roofline.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 48-50 Summer St COR. 113-115 Arch St.

NAME Union-Warren Savings Bank (same)
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1975-6 Building permit 5/27/1975
source

ARCHITECT Sasaki Associates (permit)
source

BUILDER John Morrison (permit)
source

OWNER Union-Warren Savings Bank/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 36 4|1 *80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] bank branch

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick - red] stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Modern bank branch office. Truncated corner with recessed corner entrance. Window openings irregular in size and placement.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 2834 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts from the streetscape because of its incompatible scale and style and the irregular fenestration pattern.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/NC

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

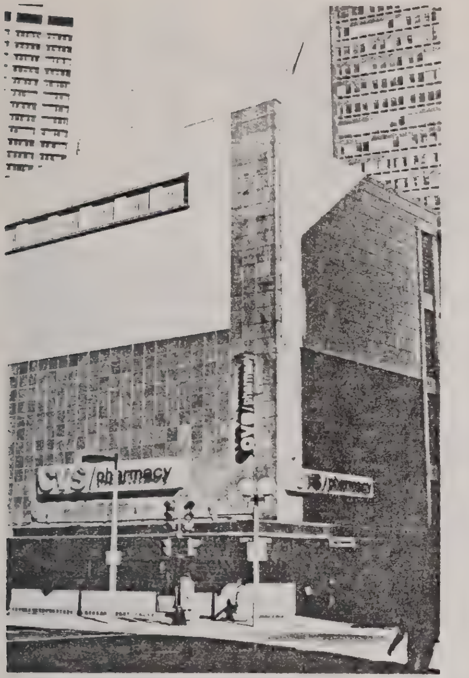
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Commercial Palace" National Register District (INTRUSION)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 52-56 Summer St COR. Arch

NAME ______________________
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1955 Building Dept. Information
source

ARCHITECT Sumner Schein "
source

BUILDER Hew Construction Co. "
source

OWNER Edith Foster/
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 2/3 * 80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] Commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ______

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Mid-20th century commercial building inspired by the International Style; flat windowless facade sheathed with polished granite squares in two tones of pink

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ______

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 5251 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ______

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Detracts from the streetscape.

(Map)

(N.B. information in the building department records indicates that the pink sheathing is not covering an earlier

PF(June, 1980) (m-)

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

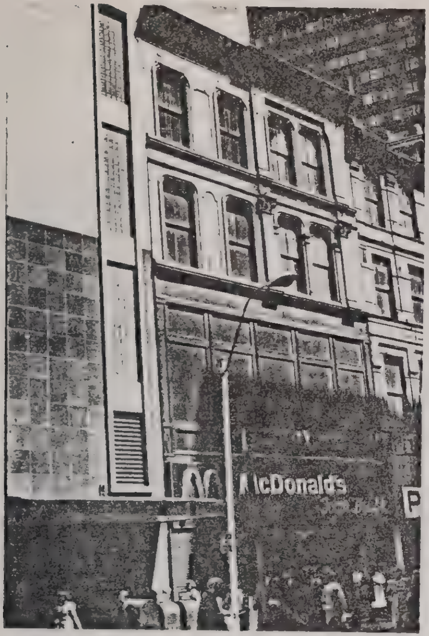
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

facade but rather that in 1955 a new building was erected on the existing foundation.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 58-60 Summer StCOR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1873-5 Constructed after Great Fire of 1872, occupied by
source 1875 (no permit)

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source (owner-1979)

OWNER Heirs of Charles Rogers (original Atlas owner) / Edgar Lebow/Trus c/o McDonalds Corp Box 66351 O'Hare Airport,Chicago
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 10 1/1*80

Parcel #4606, Ward 3

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-bay High Victorian Italianate commercial building with assymetrical facade; drastically altered at levels 1 & 2 and generally intact above; Roman Ionic pilasters used at level 3 to set off right two bays, which project slightly and are treated as a single unit; flat-topped and slightly curved arches used over 2/2 windows at levels 3 & 4; heavy projecting stone modillion cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor - moderate] drastic (storefront remodelled, level 1 & 2)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 3562 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This post-fire commercial building contributes to the low-scale, late 19th century urban streetscape. Like other buildings along this part of Summer St,

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the building was occupied in the early years by wholesale dry goods commission firms. Whiting's survey of 1877 lists Brown, Durrell & Co, jobbers on hosiery, small wares and trimmings, (B,1) and Porter Brothers & Co, jobbers of knit goods and small wares, (2,3,4)[2]

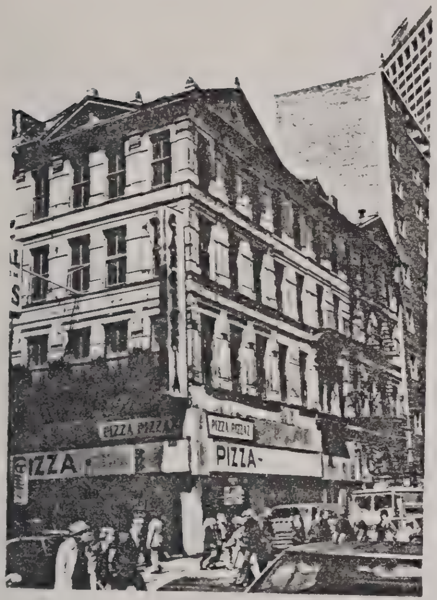
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated to the National Register as part of the Church Green Distric

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1875 Boston City Directory
2. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy.... (Boston, 1877)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 62-64 Summer St COR. 37-41 Otis

NAME __________
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-4 (style, post-fire period)
source

ARCHITECT attributed to Emerson & Fehmer
source (see signif.)

BUILDER __________
source

OWNER John, J.Franklin & J. Warren Faxon (orig. Atlas owners) / Wm.J.Fitzgerald Trus. 64 Summer St.
original present (1979 owner)

PHOTOGRAPHS 10 1/4*80

Parcel # 4605, Ward 3

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus -

ROOF flat cupola ______ dormers ______

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Neo Grec commercial building 4 bays on Summer St and 11 on Otis; storefront largely altered but one complete carved stone pier remains along Otis; Summer St facade - center 2 bays treated as unit, set off by stone pilasters and shallow triangular pediment at roofline accented by acroteria and carved in tympanum with block letter "F"; Otis St- 2nd fl. center bays set off by semi-circular pediments; striated pilasters at level 2; stone cornice bracketed between each section

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(major storefront changes)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 3093 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS corner site in Church Green District

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Like 66-72 Summer St, this building was originally owned by the Faxon brothers and has been attributed to Emerson and Fehmer on the basis of a plate of details

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural x
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

published in American Architect and Building News in July, 1877. Its significance derives from the clarity of the design and its importance to the streetscape, which includes a number of similar "commercial palaces" dating from the rebuilding of the city after the Great Fire of 1872.

Architects Wm. Ralph Emerson (1833-1918)and Carl Fehmer (1835-?) distinguished Boston architects and founding members of the Boston Society of Architects, also may have collaborated on 66-72 and 83-87 Summer, in addition to designing the nearby Beebe-Weld Building at One Winthrop Square. Emerson, a cousin of the author, made his reputation with later large Shingle Style residences for wealthy clients. Fehmer, who was born and educated in Germany, may have handled the firm's commercial commissions, which are heavily influenced by the Neo Grec mode then popular abroad.

Whiting's survey of 1877 lists the following tenants: (B,1,3,4) Weil Dreyfus & Co., jobbers of gent's furnishing goods; package goods in the lofts, make neckties in one room on 4th; (2) Elms, Warner & Col, clothi and tailors'trimmings; (4) C.B. Moulton, cuts out overalls, no sewing.[2]

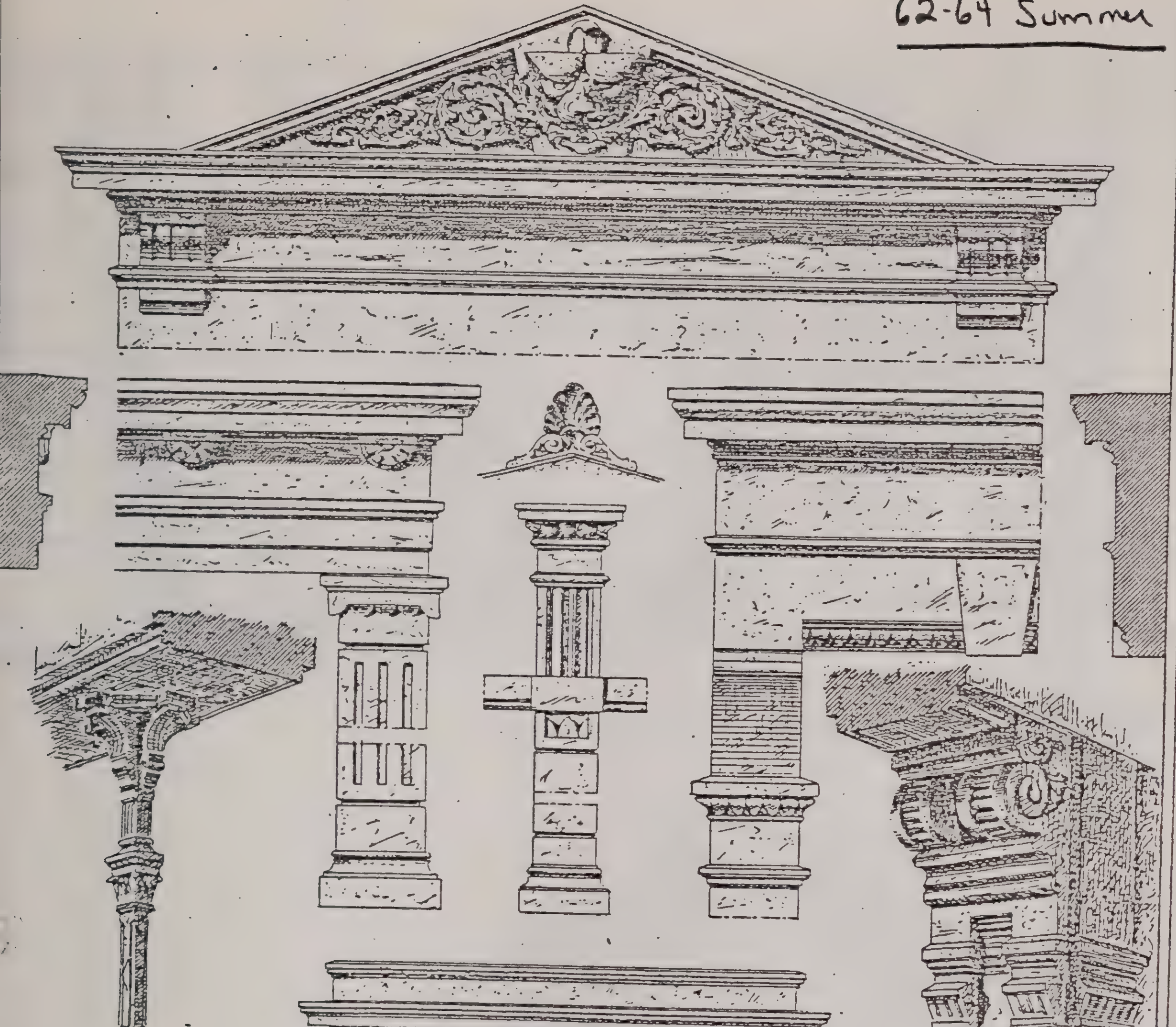
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated to the National Register as part of the Church Green District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. American Architect and Building News, July 1877 , vol. 2, plate 81
2. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy... (Boston, 1877)
3. 1934 photo, Bostonian Society (Otis St. file) shows more of the original storefront.

62-64 Summer

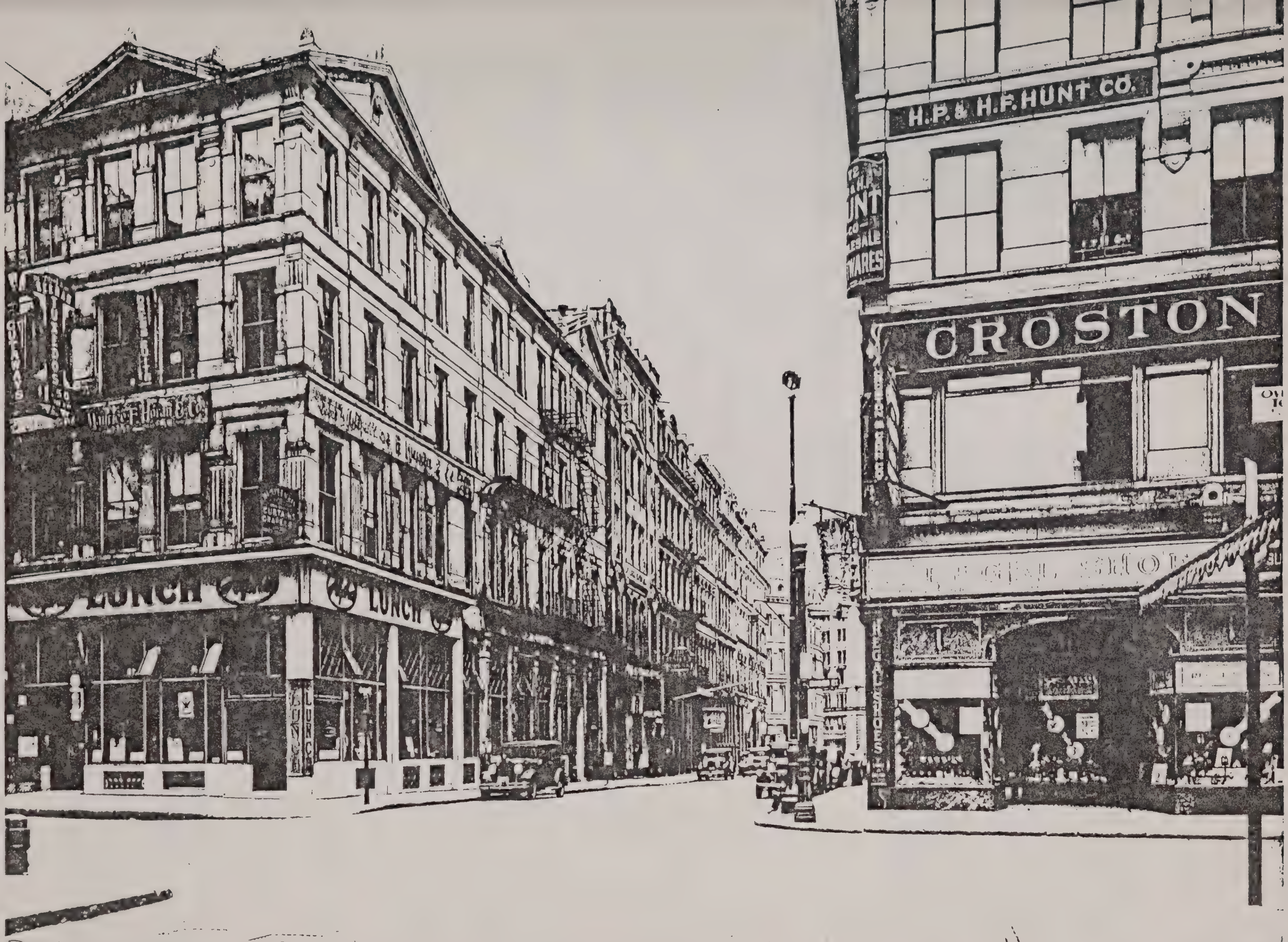


EMERSON AND FEHMER ARCHTS.
DETAILS OF STORES ON KINGSTON ST AND ON CHAUNCY AND SUMMER STS.

RNTING CO. 220 DEVONSHIRE ST. BOSTON

American Architect and
Building News, July, 1877

(c.f. 62-64, 66-72 & 83-87 Summer)

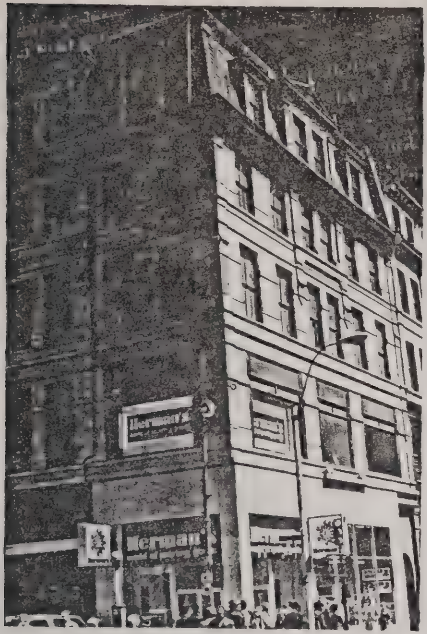

H.P. & H.F. HUNT CO.
CROSTON
LUNCH
LUNCH
REGAL SHOES

Bostonian Society photo.

Otis St. cor. Summer St, where Otis Place was located - taken 7/15/34

62-64 Summer

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 66-72 Summer COR. 38-50 Otis St.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c.1873-7 Erected after the Great Fire, occupied by 1877

source (no permit)

ARCHITECT attributed to Emerson & Fehmer

source (see signif.)

BUILDER

source (1979 owner)

OWNER (orig. Atlas owners) John, J. Franklin & J. Warren Faxon/ Charlestown Savings 68 Summer St.

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 10 1/2*80

Parcel # 4625, Ward 3

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF slate-mansard cupola ___ dormers 3 on Summer 7 on Otis

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Neo Grec commercial bldg, 6 bays on Summer & 13 on Otis; Summer facade organized into 3 units of 2 bays each, with center emphasized by strap ornament at level 3 & 4 and block letter "F" between windows at level 4. Trabeated chamfered 2/2 windows at levels 3 & 4, bracketed cornice, wide triangular pedimented dormer and flanking flat-roofed dormers along mansard; similar wide dormers over bays 3,4,10 & 11 on Otis.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (some original carved stone piers along otherwide altered storefront).

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 5497 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site across from similar buildings at 62-64 Summer and 83-87 Summer in Church Green area

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Fine example of the flat, retrained granite Neo Grec commercial architecture from the period just after the Great Fire of 1872, erected for the Faxon brothers.

(Map)

PF (June, 1980)NRD/C

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural _X_
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

who also owned part of the Church Green Building at 105-113 Summer and all of 62-64 Summer St.

Three of the buildings at this intersection have been attributed to Emerson & Fehmer on the basis of their similarity to a plate of architectural details published in American Architect and Building News in July, 1877. Wm. Ralph Emerson (1833-1918) and Carl Fehmer (1835-?), distinguished Boston architects and founding members of the Boston Society of Architects, also designed the nearby Beebe-Weld Building at One Winthrop Square. Emerson made his reputation with later Single Style mansions for wealthy clients. Fehmer, who was born and educated in Germany, may have handled the firm's commercial commissions, which are heavily influenced by the Neo Grec mode then popular abroad.

Whiting's survey of 1877 describes the tenants as follows: (B) Chas Morse, jobber of ready made clothing; (1) Rindskoff Brothers & Co., job of ready made clothing, Wm. H. Howard, manufacturer and jobber of neck ware; (2,3,4,5) Beard, Moulton & Bouve, manufacturer of ready-made clothing, cut in fourth, work room with sewing machines on fifth.[2]

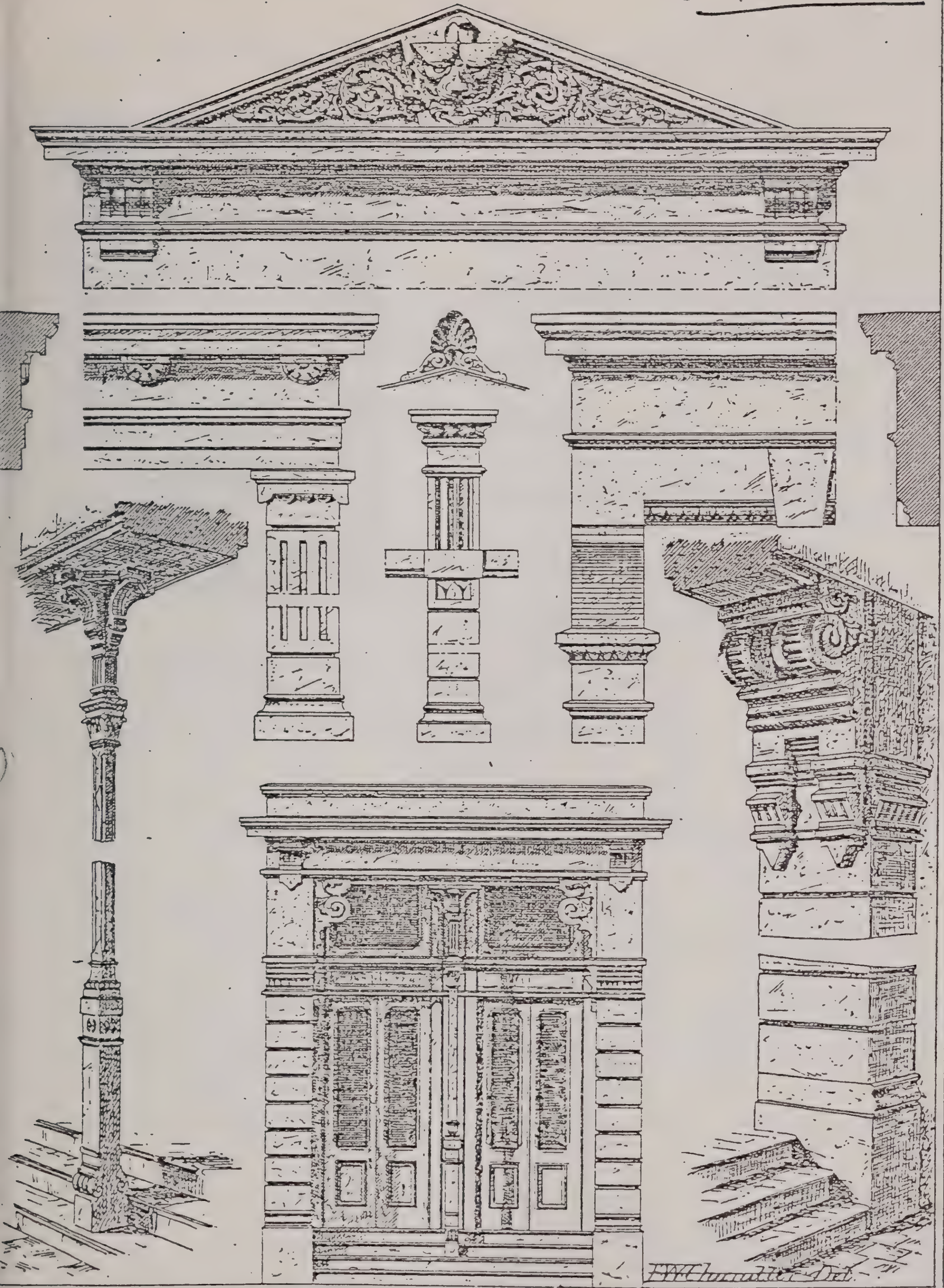
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated to the National Register as part of the Church Green Distric

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Am. Architect and Building News, July, 1877, vol. 2, plate 81
2. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy... (Boston, 1877)

66-72 Summer



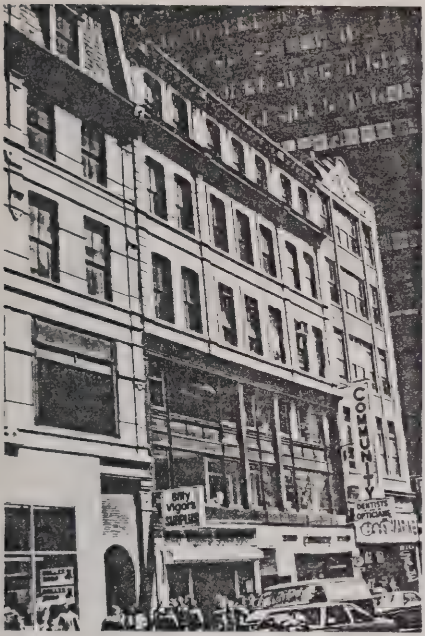
EMERSON AND FEHMER ARCHTS.
DETAILS OF STORES ON KINGSTON ST AND ON CHAUNCY AND SUMMER STS.

Printing Co. 220 Devonshire St. Boston

American Architect and
Building News, July, 1877

(c.f. 62-64, 66-72 & 83-87 Summer)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 74-78 Summer St COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1873-7 source Erected after the Great Fire of 1872, occupied by 1877 (no permit)

ARCHITECT ____ source ____

BUILDER ____ source ____

OWNER Edward Bangs, orig. Atlas owner/ original ____ present

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 1/5, 10 1/3*80

Parcel 4624, Ward 3

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 (originally 5) plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Transitional High Victorian Italianate/Neo Grec post-fire commercial building with 7-bay facade in 3 sections. Justified quoins frame facade and set off center 3 openings. Original storefront and stone 2nd story replaced by 3-story cast iron pier and spandral storefront, c.1900. At levels 3-6, side windows are slightly rounded and chamfered, and center windows are framed by striated pilasters. Bracketed cove cornice between 5 & 6; Stone modillion cornice at roofline.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic (First 2 floors altered, see above)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 4495 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

74-78 Summer Street is an integral element in the low-scale urban streetscape of the Church Green area. Like its neighbors, this masonry commercial building was constructed just after the Great Fire and originally housed members of the dry goods trade, one of two principal trades centered around lower Summer Street.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Whiting's survey of 1877 lists two tenants involved in the dry good trade; Claflin, Larrabee & Co, jobbers of kid gloves, hosiery, laces and embroideries, who occupied the basement, first and fifth floors; and McKenna, Thompson & Olmstead, jobbers of cutting, located on the second, third, fourth and fifth floors.[4] In the early 1880's, the Boston City Directory lists a number of wholesale boot and shoe dealers at this address, reflecting the expansion of this important trade into the Church Green area.

An undated 20th century leasing brochure calls this the "Traveler Building" and describes the space as "good sales and showrooms for the wholesale or retail trade."[3]

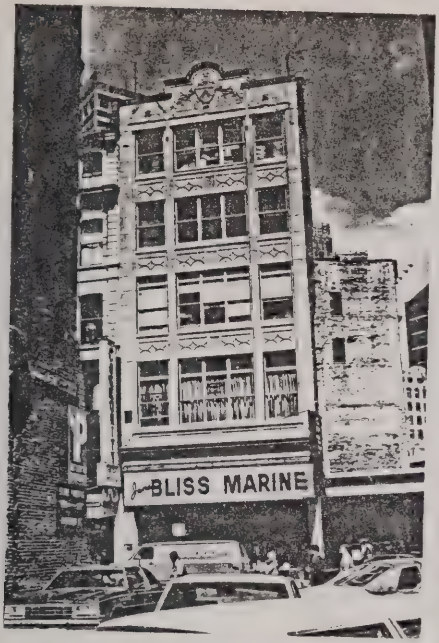
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated to the National Register as part of the Church Green Distric

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. 1880 Boston City Directory
2. Photo of original storefront, Bostonian Society
3. Photos and descriptions of this & other downtown properties in brochure of Minot, Williams & Bangs principally describing the Washington Building, Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank collection.
4. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy.... (Boston, 1877)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 80-82 Summer St COR.

NAME
present / original

MAP No. 24N/13E   SUB AREA Retail

DATE facade dates from 1927   Alteration Permit
source

ARCHITECT facade: John C. Spofford   James Munay "
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER / Allen D. Willard 80 Summer St.
original / present (1979 owner)

PHOTOGRAPHS 5 2/1, 10 4/2* ·80

Parcel # 4623 ,Ward 3

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay cast stone pier and spandral commercial style facade erected in 1927 replacing earlier facade; narrow rising piers and decorative recessed spandrals; eclectic combination of classical and Gothic design motifs generally executed in shallow relief; shield in center of topmost spandral followed by shaped gable outlined with egg and dart molding.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic altered storefront

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor   LOT AREA 2624 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The present facade of this 19th century structure dates from 1927 and was designed by John C. Spofford (b. 1854) who practiced with Charles Brigham for

PF(June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

for several decades during the late 19th century. The cast concrete facade is of interest for its free adaptation of classical and gothic elements; it also harmonizes with the streetscape because of its low scale and similar fenestration pattern.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated to the National Register as part of the Church Green Distric

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Building department records, alteration permit of 1927
2. Photograph of earlier elevation, Bostonian Society.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD

ADDRESS 84 Summer St. COR. Devonshire

NAME First Federal Savings & Loan Assoc.
present original (same)

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

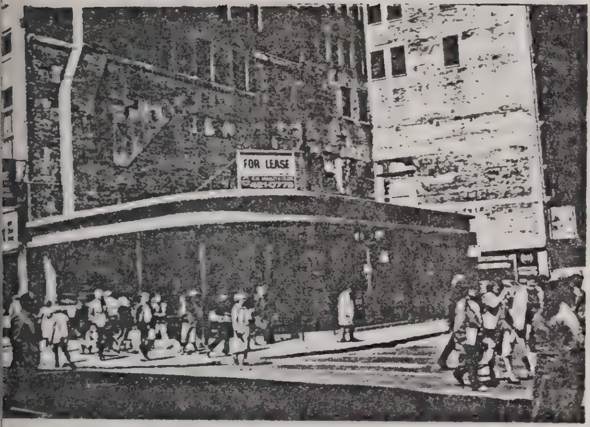
DATE 1975-1976 Building Dept. Records
source

ARCHITECT Seavor Associates "
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER First Federal Savings & Loan Assoc/ same
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 10 4/3 * 80



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] bank office

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 1-story contemporary commercial structure curved at corner, where entrance is located. Large plate glass windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA est. 1000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Occupies part of corner lot; remainder used for parking

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Incompatible with surrounding buildings in mass, scale, materials and fenestration. Does not contribute architecturally.

(Map)

PF (June, 1980) NRD/NC

334

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

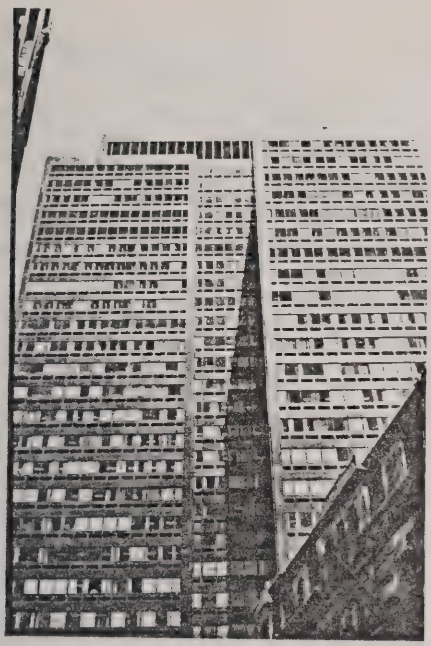
Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Falls within Church Green National Register District (nominated 1979) but is considered an intrusion because of its incompatible scale

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 92-138 S ummer St. COR. Devonshire St.

NAME Blue Cross/Blue Shield Building
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Financial

DATE 1972 permit 10-26-1972
source

ARCHITECT Welton Becket & Assoc., N.Y.C. permit
source

BUILDER Aberthaw Construction Co. permit
source

OWNER Mass. Blue Cross Inc.
Mass. Blue Shield Inc.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 29 3/3, *29 3/4 -80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] Banks & offices, store & restaurant

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) thirty-three plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Sheer facade high rise modern office tower of irregular plan. Steel frame construction, with skin of insulated metal and glass.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 60,291 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding; occupies half of block; three major facades with landscaped plaza facing eastern facade.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Building, commonly called "100 Summer St.," located on fringe of financial district and helps to extend financial-retail area into the South Station area. Office tower does, however, completely overwhelm adjacent, small scale, Church Green area.

Enhancing the pedestrian level of the building is the wind sculpture, "Helion," designed by

MHK 6/80

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Robert Amory, a type of sculpture "developed from a desire to utilize the wind and turbulence created by high-rise construction. This type of sculpture was designed to draw on the natural energy of the air and respond randomly with the mood of the wind."[1]

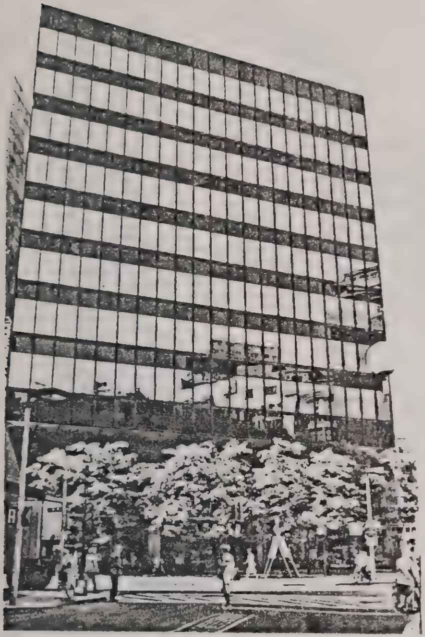
Welton Becket Assoc., a New York based firm, also designed the Stone and Webster Building at 245 Summer Street, and the Center Plaza Building, a notable design which "creates a forecourt for Suffolk County Courthouse."[2]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Industrial Design, July-August, 1976, pp 58-9.
2. Architecture Boston, 1976. p. 16.
3. Codman Survey, 1973. BPL
4. Boston Sunday Globe, April 15, 1973, p. 49, re moving sidewalk.
5. Boston Sunday Globe, Nov. 23, 1975, N.E. Magazine, p. 49, re moving sidewalk.
6. Building Dept. Records.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 55-69 Summer St. (main # 55)   COR. 11-17 Kingston St. 4-20 Chauncy St.

NAME Charlestown Savings Bank (same)
present   original

MAP No. 24N/12E   SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1974   Building Permit 6/27/1974
source

ARCHITECT The Architects Collaborative
source (permit)

BUILDER Vappi & Co. Inc.
source (permit)

OWNER Charlestown Savings Bank
original   present

PHOTOGRAPHS 36, 3/2, 3/3*, 3/4·80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] bank and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 10   plus -

ROOF flat   cupola ____   dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION   Modern (Miesian) office tower truncated at the Summer/Chauncy corner, where building is entered through a center entrance off a small public plaza. Curtain wall elevation above.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic ____

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____   LOT AREA 9112 + 2210 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building is set at an angle to the street, creating a small treed public plaza in front. 12-space parking lot is located at 11-17 Kingston St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Notable contemporary design

PF (June, 1980)

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

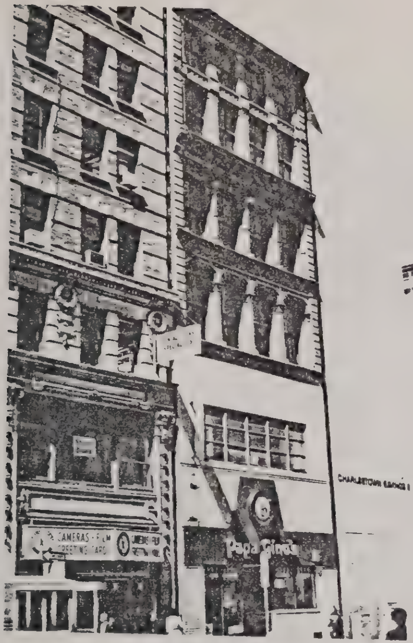
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 71-73 Summer St COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1873-77 Erected after the Great Fire, occupied by 1877
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source (1979 owner) Corp.

OWNER Jacob Sleeper (orig. Atlas owner)/ Webster*Atlas Bldg c/o S.S.B.Realty In
original present Box 351 71 Summer St.

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 4/6*80 28 4/1·80

Parcel # 4561,Ward 3

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 6 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum. [✓ cast iron]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Heavily-articulated cast iron facade inspired by Italian Renaissance architecture; probably part of a row; drastically altered at storefront & level 2; level 3-4 features arched 2/2 windows separated by fluted half-columns supporting a modillion cornice; upper two stories more Neo Grec in spirit, with trabeated windows separated by striated pilasters and capped by a dentil cornice with paired brackets at each side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor - moderate] drastic } Justified quoins frame bldg.
(heavily modernized at levels 1-2)

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 2495 sq. feet
(rusting metal)

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 71-73 Summer St. is the only remaining section of a cast iron mercantile block belonging to Jacob Sleeper, one of the founders and benefactors of Boston University.[1] The

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

building is one of only six cast iron buildings remaining in the Boston Central Business District.

Whiting's survey of 1877 lists the following tenants: (B,1) Sibley, Cumner & Co, jobbers of tailors' trimmings; (2,3,4,5) Tillson Coburn, jobbers of overalls, flannel overshirts, etc (cut in fifth); (3) Johnson & Sutphen, jobbers of fine shirts & collars. Later tenants included the Winship Trunk Co., Excelsior Umbrella Co., and Essex Umbrella Manufacturing Co.

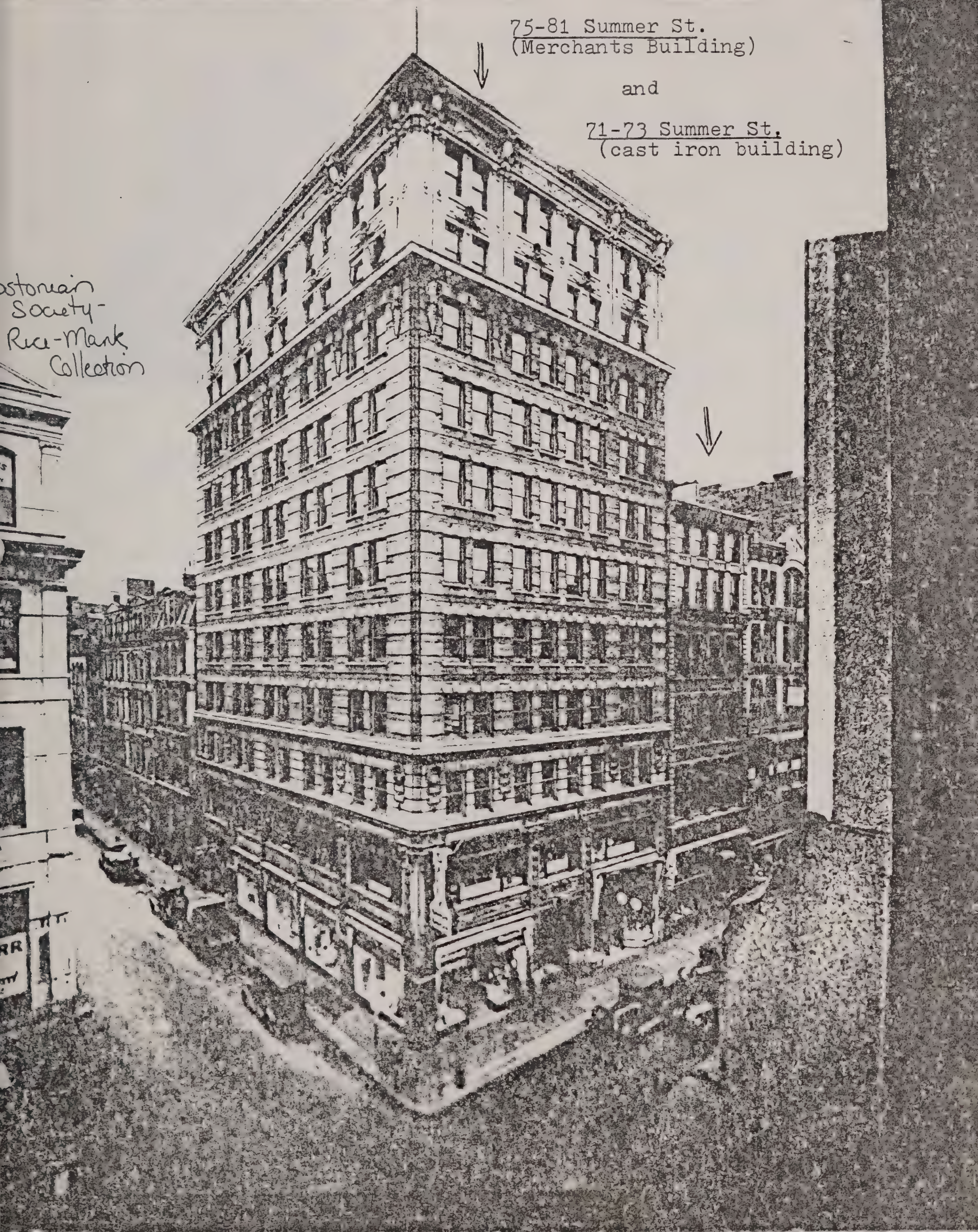
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated for the National Register as part of the Church Green Distric

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Victorian Boston Today, Ten Walking Tours , edited by Pauline Chase Harrell and Margaret Supplee Smith,(1975) p. 7.
2. Boston City Directories.
3. Photo of showing Building before alteration, Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank Collection (8 X 10 glossy dated 1928 of the Merchants Bldg.75 Summer
4. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy.... (Boston, 1877)

file under 71-73 Summer



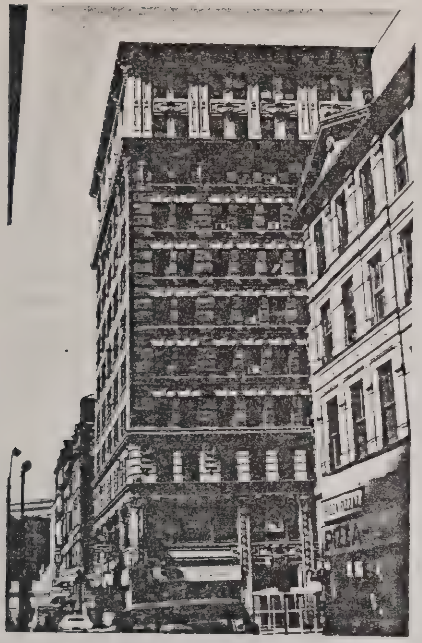
75-81 Summer St.
(Merchants Building)

and

71-73 Summer St.
(cast iron building)

ostonian
Society-
Rice-Mank
Collection

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 75-81 Summer St COR. 1-5 Kingston St.

NAME Merchants Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1901 Building permit 11/1/1901
source

ARCHITECT Arthur H. Bowditch "
source

BUILDER George A. Fuller Co. "
source (1979 owner)

OWNER Municipal Real Estate Trust / Parkman Realty Inc.Ma. 77 Summer St,Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 5/6, 28 4/6 *80

Ward 3, Parcel 4562

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] stores and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 11 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
[✓ tan Roman brick & tan terra cotta]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Heavily ornamented Beaux Arts early skyscraper with 2-story tan terra cotta storefront & imposing center entrance on Summer St. framed by wide molding & inscribed "Merchants Building" over entablature above a heavy keystone; rusticated terra cotta 3rd fl. terminated by dentil cornice 6-story brick shaft 8 bays on Summer and 10 on Kingston, 1/1 windows with splayed keystone lintels, leafy modillion cornice followed by 2-story cap of terra cotta with 2-story pilasters & heavy projecting cornice

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
largely intact

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA 4735 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site in "Church Green" area

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Fine, well-preserved example of turn of the century Beaux Arts commercial architecture by Boston architect A.H. Bowditch, (d.1941) designer of the Paramount

(Map)

PF (June, 1980) NRD/c

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____
Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____
Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Theatre (1932) and several similar Beaux Arts commercial buildings in the downtown area including the Old South Building and Washington-Essex Building (formerly Siegal's Department Story), both on Washingt Street.

The building is located in the retail clothing district, and early tenants on the lower floors included Hawes Hat Company, Bates Shirt Company, and Sages Trunk Depot, a leading headquarters for trunks and traveling bags established in 1876.

Upper floors were typically rented as offices or to members of the wholesale or retail dry goods trade. According to a leasing brochure offices were attractive and well-lighted and rents were moderate.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated to the National Register as part of the "Church Green" district.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Excellent early photograph at the Bostonian Society.
2. Rental brochure from the Minot, Williams & Bangs office, with ext. photo and typical floorplan. Undated. Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank collection.
3. Good 1928 photo, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank collection).
4. Undated blueprints, Bostonian Society (Rice-Mank collection.)

Merchants Building

An eleven-story office building at 77 Summer Street, corner of Kingston Street.

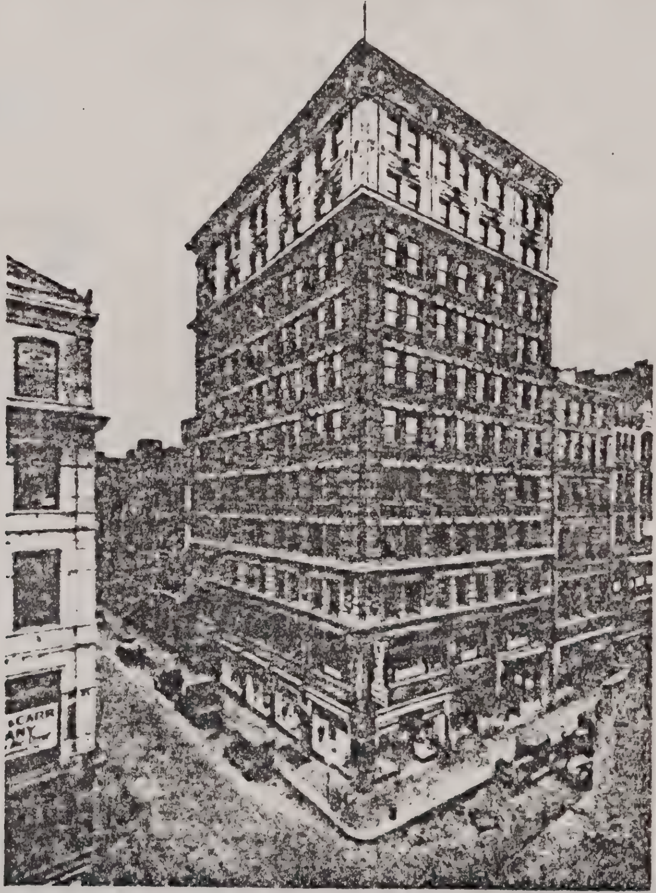
This is one of the best office buildings in this section. The offices are attractive, well lighted and the rents are moderate.

The building is within sight of several of the largest department stores and near the wholesale woolen goods and leather districts.

Rooms are available for strictly office purposes or for retail or wholesale trade.

If you are interested, ask the Superintendent on the premises to show you some of the offices or communicate with

WILLIAMS & BANGS
Building Managers
18 Tremont Street, Boston
Telephone Lafayette 5294

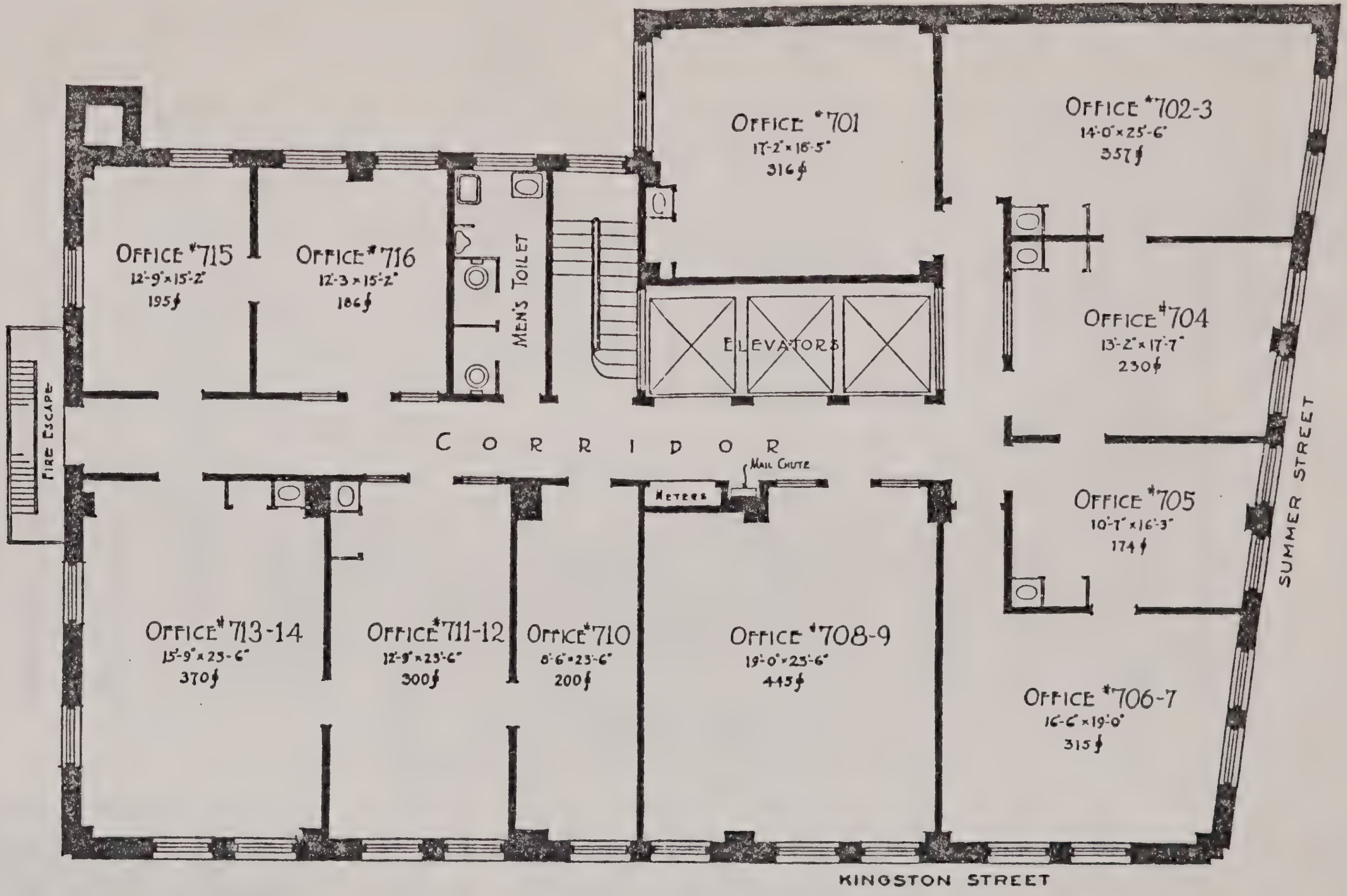


MERCHANTS BUILDING
77 Summer Street, Boston

Minot, Williams & Bangs
Incorporated
Building Managers
18 Tremont Street, Boston

75 Summer St.

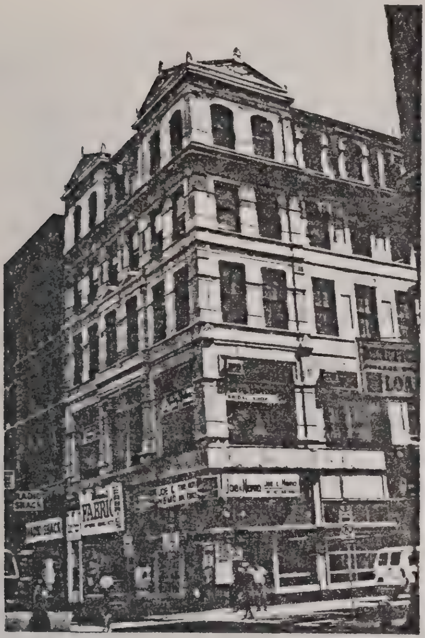
75 Summer St


OFFICE *715
12'-9" x 15'-2"
195$
OFFICE *716
12'-3 x 15'-2"
186$
MEN'S TOILET
FIRE ESCAPE
OFFICE *701
17'-2" x 18'-5"
316$
ELEVATORS
OFFICE *702-3
14'-0" x 25'-6"
357$
OFFICE *704
13'-2" x 17'-7"
230$
CORRIDOR
MAIL CHUTE
METERS
OFFICE *705
10'-7" x 16'-3"
174$
OFFICE *713-14
15'-9" x 23'-6"
370$
OFFICE *711-12
12'-9" x 23'-6"
300$
OFFICE *710
8'-6" x 23'-6"
200$
OFFICE *708-9
19'-0" x 23'-6"
445$
OFFICE *706-7
16'-6" x 19'-0"
315$
SUMMER STREET
KINGSTON STREET

Typical Floor Plan
MERCHANTS BUILDING
77 Summer Street

Bostonian Society, Rice-Mark Collection (undated)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 83-87 Summer St COR. 8-12 Kingston St.

NAME ________ present ________ original

MAP No. 24N/13 E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1877-78 Listed as vacant in Whiting's 1877 survey. Occupied by 1878. source (no permit)

ARCHITECT attributed to Emerson & Fehmer · source (see significance section)

BUILDER ________ source (1979 owner)

OWNER Wm. C. Tebbetts/ 87 Summer St. Trustees of 87 Summer original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 5/1*80 27 5/4·80

Ward 3. Parcel 4574

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF mansard/covered with seam metal roofing cupola ________ dormers combination of wall gables & dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Neo-Grec commercial bldg. with cast iron storefront & six bays on Summer organized into 3 sections with emphasis on center 2 bays, which are surmounted by flat entablature at level 2 and two triangular pediments at level 3, all accented with acroteria. Modillion cornice & mansard with small flat-roofed metal dormer in center and wide stone pedimented side wall dormers with triangular pediments accented by acroteria. 12-bay side facade (2-8-2)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (storefront partially modernized)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ________ LOT AREA 5021 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner site in "Church Green" area

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 83-87 Summer St. is significant architecturally as one of the area's finest Neo Grec mercantile buildings to be constructed during the period immediately after the Great Fire of

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural __X__
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

1872. The Fire, which destroyed some 776 buildings on 65 acres in the heart of downtown Boston, originated in the basement of the commercial building previously on the site of 83-85 Summer St.

At the time of the blaze, 87 Summer St. was owned by Wm. C. Tebbetts, partner in the dry goods firm of Tebbetts, Baldwin & Davis, which occupied the first floor. Tebbetts and a partner, Charles Haley, built the present imposing marble structure after the fire, from designs generally attributed to the firm of William Ralph Emerson and Carl Fehmer, noted Boston architects who al designed the Beebe-Weld Building and are thought to have done the Neo Grec post-fire buildings across Summer Street at #62-64 and 66-72 Summer St. The attribution is based on a plate of Neo Grec details published in American Architect and Building News in July, 1877.

In addition to dry goods and clothing firms, the building was occupied beginning in 1878 by the Pope Manufacturing Company, which had its first salesroom and bicycle riding school there from 1878 to 1881. Maker of the Columbia bicycle, merchant Albert Augustus Pope is generally considered the "founder of the American bicycle industry." The Massachusetts Bicycle Club was founded in his offices at 87 Summe in 1879.

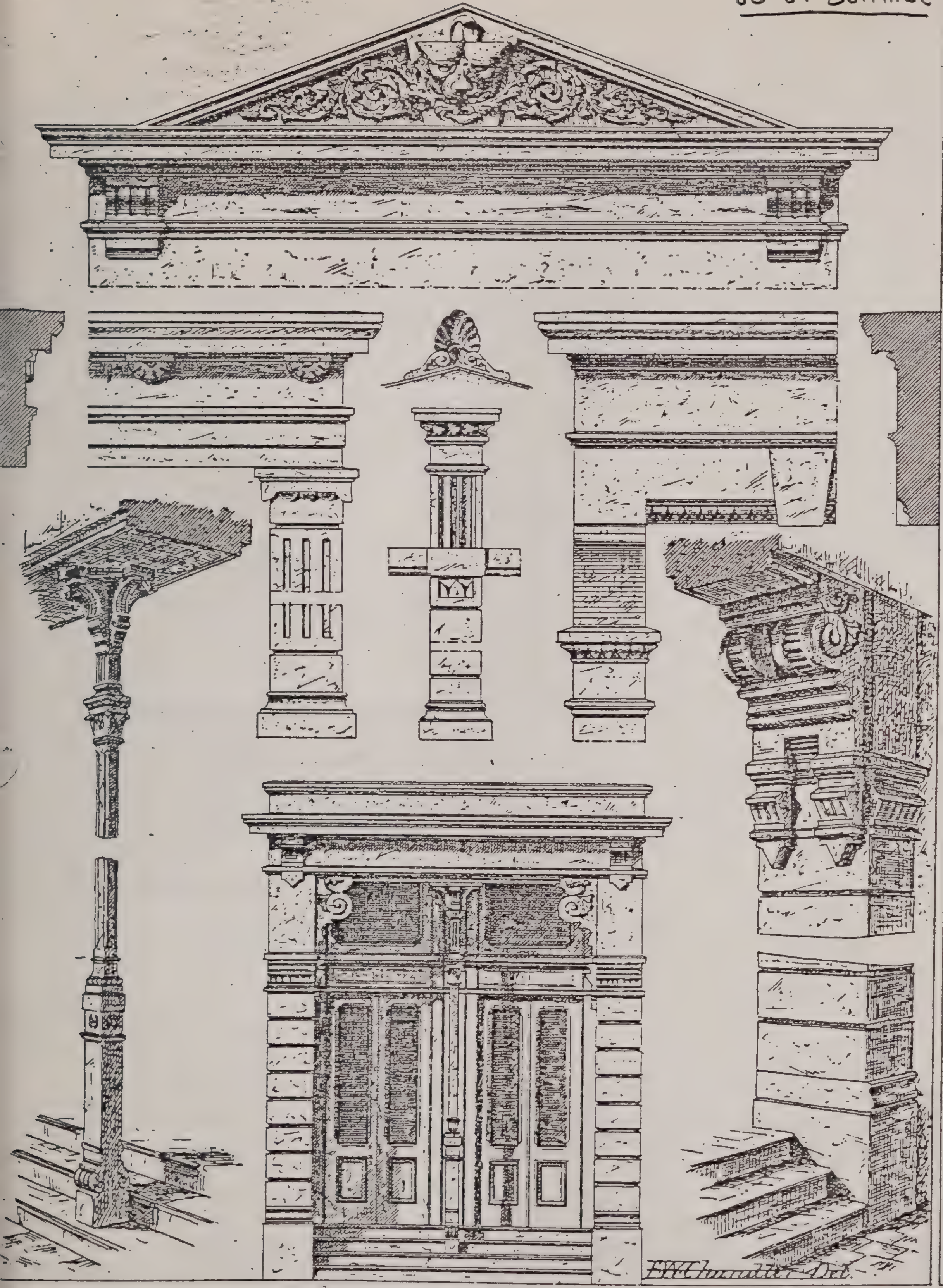
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated to the National Register as part of the "Church Green"Distr

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Request for Determination of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, Boston Federal Complex. Report prepared for the General Services Administration by Building Conservation Technology (unpublished manuscript) Washington, D.C. July, 1979 (copy at Boston Landmarks Commission.) Includes bibliography.
2. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy.. (Boston, 1877)

83-87 Summer



EMERSON AND FEHMER ARCHTS.
DETAILS OF STORES ON KINGSTON ST AND ON CHAUNCY AND SUMMER STS.

Printing Co. 220 Devonshire St. Boston.

American Architect and
Building News, July, 1877

(c.f. 62-64, 66-72 & 83-87 Summer)

1. Name

Historic: 87 Summer Street

Common: " "

2. Location

87 Summer Street
Boston, Massachusetts (Suffolk County)

3. Classification

Category:	Building
Ownership:	Private
Status:	Occupied
Accessible:	Restricted
Present Use:	Commercial

4. Owner of Property

87 Summer Street Trust

5. Location of Legal Description

Registry of Deeds
Suffolk County Courthouse
Pemberton Square
Boston, Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1976

7. Description

87 Summer Street is located in Boston's central business district at the southeast corner of Summer and Kingston Streets (near the South Station Headhouse NR-1975). The surrounding area is comprised chiefly of comparable late 19th century, five-story commercial buildings and modern high-rise buildings.

Built in 1874, 87 Summer Street is trapezoidal in plan, measuring approximately 40 feet along Summer Street and 125 feet along Kingston Street. It is a five story masonry structure, six by twelve bays, respectively. The building backs on an alley with an unadorned brick facade and is attached by a common party wall with 93 Summer Street.

The roof is flat with a very shallow mansard along the two facades, covered with standing seam metal roofing. The original structure has no

additions either in plan or height. The exterior facades are marble with a cast iron framed storefront along the street level. Though partially covered with modern store signs, portions of the original panelled cast iron piers are visible. The entablature, however, has been completely covered over or removed.

The building's principal elevations were designed in the Neo-Grec style popular at the end of the nineteenth century. Starting at the second floor, the white marble facade is articulated by horizontal banding and vertical pilasters. The pilasters have plain bases with vertical striations along the shaft. The capitals are stylized, with a plain row of circles. The Summer Street facade has a projecting central bay flanked by a pair of pilasters. Acroteria adorn the ledge above the bay. This same unit protrudes from the center of the Kingston Street facade.

The corners of the building are marked by large pilasters that extend the full height of the store and are decorated with acroteria on top. The large plate glass windows on the Summer Street facade are later replacements for the original pairs of windows, which can be seen on the rear portion of the Kingston Street elevation. This change in fenestration has nonetheless been made within the original masonry openings.

The original fenestration at the third floor is intact. Again, pilasters mark the corners of the building. The central bay on the Summer Street facade is emphasized again by the use of pilasters to frame the doubled windows, which are surmounted by pediments topped with acroteria. The central portion of the Kingston Street facade is uniform, with rectangular inset panels serving as the only break in the wall surface between the corner bays.

The design elements of the fourth floor are reduced in both size and complexity. Simple banding articulates the openings, with the entablature above decorated with flat discs along the frieze, dentils and plain mouldings.

At the top story, the corners of the building are marked by gabled pavillions edged with pilasters and capped with decorated triangular pediments. The mansard between is faced with sheet metal, with the dormers designed to emulate the appearance of stone.

It is interesting to note that the number of bays along the Summer Street facade correspond directly to the number of properties which comprise the site, that is, six to three. The tradition of relating individual structures to the surrounding city was as much a part of design considerations in the 1870's as it is today.

The rear elevation is a flat brick wall, three bays wide and articulated by openings with one-over-one sash, granite sills and jack arches. There are iron casement fire shutters on the second through fifth floor levels. Along the east third of the facade are simple iron fire escapes and balconies. Small square windows with iron circle grills are positioned along the balcony on the upper four floors.

8. Significance

The great fire of Boston on November 9, 1872, which destroyed the heart of the commercial dry goods section of the city, originated in the basement of the commercial buildings previously on the site of 83-85 Summer Street. Seven hundred seventy-six buildings containing 960 firms, principally in the dry goods, wool and leather trades, were burned out in an area that covered over 65 acres. 1/ Construction began immediately and by January of 1874, most of the "burnt district" had been rebuilt.

At the time of the blaze, the building at 87 Summer Street was owned by William C. Tebbetts, 2/ partner in the dry goods firm of Tebbetts, Baldwin and Davis who occupied the first floor. 3/ As the principal trading city for the mills of New England following the Civil War, Boston's dry goods district was the most active in the northeastern United States. The wealth and stability of these businesses account for the quick recovery of the city after the devastating fire, and for the facility with which Tebbetts and Charles Haley, his real estate partner, were able to put up a new building. Tebbetts continued to own the property until his death in 1895.

The design of the new building has been attributed to the architectural firm of Emerson and Fehmer. 4/ William Ralph Emerson, AIA, a cousin of author Ralph Waldo Emerson who trained with Jonathan Preston in the 1860's, was a charter member of the Boston Society of Architects, as was his partner, Carl Fehmer. 5/ A German immigrant, Fehmer is credited also with the old Creighton Hotel (1878), the Governor Ames residence at Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues (1882) and the Worthington Office Building on State Street (1893). 6/ The attribution of the building at 85 Summer Street is based on a plate of details which appeared in American Architect and Building News in 1877. 7/ The acroteria, striated pilasters and decorated triangular pediments can be found not only on 87 Summer Street, but at 74-78 Summer Street, directly opposite and on the Church Green Building at 105-113 Summer Street, both of which were owned by John and James F. Faxon at the time of construction.

Of the many merchants and manufacturers who rented space at 87 Summer Street, the most prominent was Albert Augustus Pope (1843 -?), who in 1877 started the Pope Manufacturing Company and had his first salesroom and bicycle riding school there in 1878. Maker of the Columbia bicycle, Pope is generally considered the "founder of the American bicycle industries." 8/

Returning from distinguished service in the Civil War under both Generals Grant and Sherman, Colonel Pope started his own business in show supplies. As an adjunct to this industry, he started the Pope Manufacturing Company, which marketed small patented articles and machines. After viewing an exhibit of English bicycles at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Pope redirected his business to becoming the pioneer of bicycle manufacture and use in America. His first bicycles were probably imported, but soon they were produced from the Weed Sewing machine factory in Hartford, Connecticut.

Bicycles were initially distrusted by the American public. Through his own promotional efforts at education by the press, exhibitions and lectures,

however, Colonel Pope was able to develop the market and his company became one of the largest bicycling establishments in America, if not the world. 9/ Typical of his early efforts, the Massachusetts Bicycle Club was founded in his offices at 87 Summer Street in 1879. 10/

Through his interests for bicycling, Pope became one of the pioneers in the Good Roads Movement, the forerunner of the present-day "AAA Club." He was also the first to obtain legal opinion on and secure the rights of Wheelman in the public roads and parks. In 1881, Pope moved his business to larger quarters at 597 Washington Street.

The building at 87 Summer Street has continued in use as offices for small commercial enterprises since that day. Though the quality of the present day business has decreased from its former grandeur, the area is still within the active commercial section of the city. 87 Summer Street remains as a fine example of the type of architecture adapted by the mercantile industry in the late 19th century.

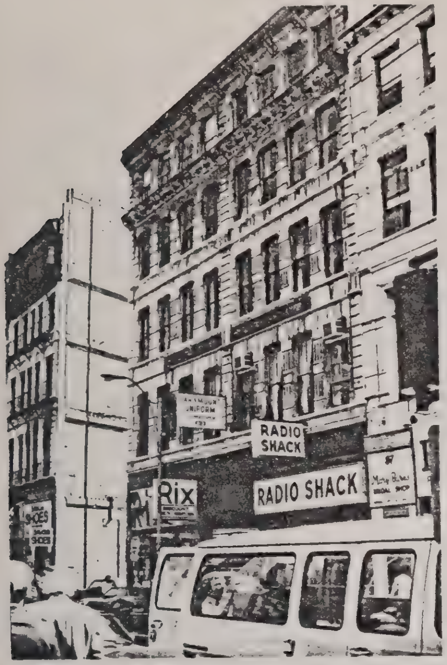
Among the post fire buildings in Boston's business district, 87 Summer Street is singled out as the site of where the fire began, and for its relation to the beginning of the bicycle industry in this country. The structure itself bears little connection with the fire, however, and the extent of Albert Pope's operations here are neither entirely clear nor lasting. Individual listing of this structure on the National Register of Historic Places is thus not necessarily warranted.

However, the building is an important unit of the commercial neighborhood which, through its associations with the different dry goods, leather and publishing trades, made a significant contribution to the economic life of Boston in the last quarter of the 19th and first quarter of the 20th centuries. Despite minor alterations at the street level, the building has maintained integrity of its original architectural design repeating the module, materials and massing which characterize this area.

9. Notes

1/ Bacon, Edwin M., Bacon's Dictionary of Boston, p. 174.
2/ Registry of Deeds, Suffolk County Courthouse, Lb. 1248, Fol. 75.
3/ Langtry, p. 697.
4/ Mackay, p. 6.
5/ Zaitzevsky, pp. 2-3.
6/ Withey, p. 206 and Boston Public Library Architects file.
7/ American Architect and Building News, Vol. 2, July, 1877, plate 81.
8/ National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. 1, 1899, p. 446.
9/ Boston of To-Day, p. 351, "Albert A. Pope."
10/ Dexter Smith, Cyclopedia of Boston and Vicinity, (Boston: Cashin and Smith, 1887), p. 221.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION   Building Information Form   Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 89-91 and 93-95 Summer St.   COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 24N/13E   SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-1874   Erected after the Great Fire, occupied by 1874 source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER John C. Hayes and Edward Ripley & Albert Rhodes original / Imperial Realty Co. Inc. Mas 175 Tremont St. present (1979 owner)

PHOTOGRAPHS 16 5/2, 5/5, 27 5/5 * 80

Ward 3, Parcel 4575

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Pair of identical commercial buildings, each 4 bays wide, combining Italianate detailing (segmental arched windows & quoins) with Neo Grec features such as bold, geometric striations in the pilasters. Cast iron storefront (largely obscured by signs) and cast iron lintel with waterleaf molding. 2/2 windows chamfered at head & jambs; levels 2-4 are stone; topmost story is pressed metal painted to look like stone. Cornices

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic above levels 4 & 5.
(storefront obscured but may be largely intact.)

CONDITION [✓ good]-[✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 5500 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Vacant lot to east. Part of "Church Green" block.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Finely-detailed, well-preserved granite commercial building which is important to the streetscape and is associated historicall with the city's important dry goods industry.

The building was constructed just after the Great Fire of 1872 by Edward Ripley and Albert Rhodes, manufacturers and jobbers of

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

clothing, whose partnership dated back to 1856 and was the second oldest in that trade in the city.[1] Tenants listed in Whiting's 1877 survey wer all involved in the production or sale of dry goods. At #89-91, the basement and 1st floor were occupied by Richardson & Whitney, jobbers of dry goods, and the upper floors by Louis Reinstein, manufacturer of clot At #93-95, the basement and 1st were occupied by Floyd Brothers & Co, commission dry goods, and the upper floors by C.N. Mellen & Co, jobbers shirts, overalls, etc.[2]

Safeguards incorporated into the building to prevent the spread of fires included a party wall dividing interior loft space, and the use of metal for the topmost (mansard) story.[1] Much of the original interior detailing remains intact.

The building is similar in style to 101-103 Summer St. and 74-78 Summer St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated to the National Register as part of the "Church Green" Distr

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Request for Determination of Eligibility to the National Register Historical Places, Boston Federal Complex." Report prepared for the General Services Administration by Building Conservation Technolog (unpublished manuscript), Washington, D.C. July, 1979. Includes Bibliography.
2. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy... (Boston, 1877)

1. Name

Historic: 91-95 Summer Street

Common: " "

2. Location

91-95 Summer Street
Boston, Massachusetts (Suffolk County)

3. Classification

Category:	Building
Ownership:	Private
Status:	Occupied
Accessible:	Restricted
Present Use:	Commercial

4. Owner of Property

Eli Ames

5. Location of Legal Description

Registry of Deeds
Suffolk County Courthouse
Pemberton Square
Boston, Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1976

7. Description

91-95 Summer Street is located in the center of Boston's Central Business District in a row of 19th century commercial buildings on the south side of Summer Street approximately 50 feet east of its intersection with Kingston Street. The principal facade of the building faces Summer Street and the back wall of the building is on an alley. The lot to the east is vacant, leaving that party wall exposed.

The building is trapezoidal in plan measuring approximately 60 feet along the facades and back, 90 feet along the east side and approximately 95 feet on the west side.

The structure is five stories high, eight bays across and covered with a flat roof. There have been no additions to the building plan; however, the top

floor of the building may have been added. The structure is typical 19th century brick masonry bearing walls.

Similar to the other late 19th century commercial structures in the area, the first floor is a cast iron storefront, the upper floors are faced with New England granite and the top floor is covered with sheet metal. The side and rear elevations are brick.

Constructed as a pair of commercial buildings, the facade is divided equally in half.

The storefront is divided into three sections with the central bay recessed to provide access to both street level shops and a central doorway to the upper floors. The side doors have been changed to shop windows, but the central doorway is flanked by panelled pilasters with Corinthian capitals and is surmounted by a classical entablature with a broken pediment.

Most of the original storefront has been covered by modern signs, but the top of the pilaster immediately to the right of the entry and the lintel across the entire front still retain the original waterleaf moulding in a panel design. The pilaster has a classically detailed base. The simply cornice of the first story is granite.

The design of the upper stories is eclectic, combining Italianate segmental arched windows and rusticated quoining with Neo-Grec details, such as dentils, modillions and egg-and-dart mouldings, in the cornices and bold geometric striations in the pilasters similar to Egyptian Revival designs. Either edge of the facade as well as the center line originally dividing the properties are framed by granite quoining.

Window openings are wooden two-over-two rectangular sash and are chamfered at the jambs and the head, and joined with a short curve. The wall area between the windows is marked with horizontal chamfered joints and vertical striations which form an abstracted version of the pilasters of the neighboring facade at 101-03 Summer Street.

The general design of the second floor is repeated at the upper levels, though gradually diminishing in height. A cornice with classical detailing extends across the top of the fourth floor. Above this the wall surface changes to sheet metal, with areas between the windows filled with fluted piers with an incised linear design and chamfered corners. The upper cornice is supported by brackets located above each bay and contains classical mouldings.

Both side elevations were originally party walls. The rear facade is plain brick with cast iron lintels above the windows on the second through fourth floors and granite above the windows on the top floor. Large loading dock openings on the first floor have been filled in.

Much of the original interior of 91-95 Summer Street remains intact. A mosaic tile floor extends from the exterior entry-way into the vestibule and first floor lobby. The entry doors are original, and marble wainscotting lines the walls. The elevator lobby has six panel doors and frames of unpainted oak

and a pressed metal ceiling. The original open cage elevator and cab are still in place surrounded by a marble stair and lit from above by a skylight. The first floor plans have mezzanine balconies extending across the front of each.

The interior floor spaces are all divided in half by a masonry wall along the length of the building. The upper floor stairhalls are finished with wood floors, pressed metal wainscotting and ceilings, and unpainted oak doors, trim and baseboards. The loft spaces at the top floor are basically unchanged with beaded wainscotting on all the original walls.

8. Significance

The building at 91-95 Summer Street is a well preserved example of the late 19th century mercantile architecture of Boston. As the principal dry goods market in America from 1830, 1/ Boston experienced a substantial period of growth after the Civil War which caused the residential neighborhood of Summer Street to be torn down in favor of new four story granite structures. Here the dry goods, wool and leather business thrived so well that even the great fire of 1872 which actually leveled this area of the city did not deter the resumption of activities within a remarkable recovery period of about three years.

Typical of the post fire buildings, 91-95 Summer Street was constructed in 1874 by Edward Ripley and Albert H. Rhodes 2/ of granite, similar to the buildings which had been destroyed. Safeguards against future spread of fire were incorporated into the building such as the division of the interior loft space with a vertical brick wall up through the center of the building. The popular mansard roof was duplicated in sheet metal to prevent roof fires. The highly decorative treatment of the facade is typical of what are commonly referred to as the "granite palaces" of the Boston merchants.

Rhodes and Ripley owned the property at 91-95 Summer Street from 1866 to 1886, 3/ after which they moved to a larger building next door at 99 Summer Street. They had started together in 1856 as partners with the second oldest manufacturers and jobbers of clothing in the city. 4/

NB-City Directories list Rhodes & Ripley at 99 Summer in 1870's. Apparently they did not occupy their own building

The building at 91-95 Summer Street has continued in commercial use through to the present day. Despite the development of larger businesses elsewhere, this structure remains with many other of the original post-fire district to preserve the character of mercantile Boston in its late 19th century heyday.

In addition to retaining the integrity of site and use, the historic appearance on the exterior and through most of the interior has been retained. Though not qualified for individual listing, the building is a strong element contributing to the historic and architectural character of Boston's 19th century commercial center.

9. Notes

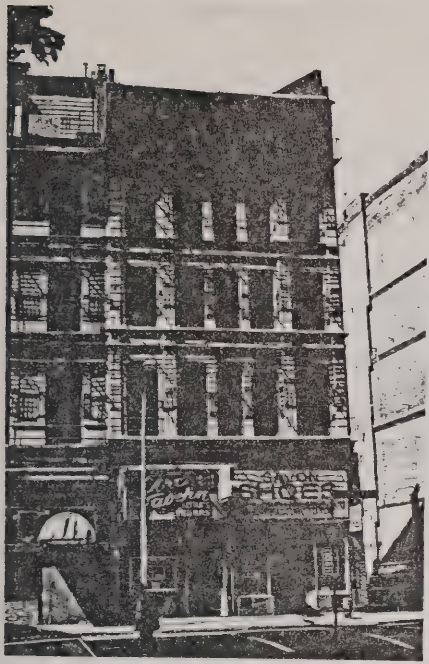
1/ Langtry, p. 694.

2/ Registry of Deeds, Suffolk County Courthouse, Lib. 870, Fol. 276 and Lib. 1709, Fol. 113.

3/ Ibid.

4/ Boston: Its Commerce, Finance and Literature (New York: A. F. Parsons, Publisher, 1892), p. 149.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 101-103 Summer St. COR. ____

NAME (thru to 136 Bedford St.)
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c.1873-77 Erected after the Great Fire, occupied by 1877
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ____
source

BUILDER ____
source

OWNER R.H. Stearns & Foster Waterman/ John Bennett 101-103 Summer St.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 28 1/2*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5-bay Italianate/Neo Grec commercial building framed by justified quoins. Cast iron storefront with some intact pilasters. Levels 2 to 4 are stone, with window openings chamfered at head & jambs; 2/2 sash bays separated by striated pilasters. Stamped metal Neo Grec cornice separates 4th from top story, which is of galvanized iron and has smaller, squarish openings, quoins, and striated pilasters. Modillion block cornice with brackets at each side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (cast iron storefront obscured & partially altered)

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 3711 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Building is trapezoidal in plan and extends through the block to Bedford St., where there is a second nearly idential facade.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

101-103 Summer Street was built during the rapid reconstruction of the Church Green area following the Great Fire of 1872. Because of its similarity to nearby buildings in age, scale and design,*101-103 is important to the architectural character of the area. The building is also associated historically with both of the principal industries in the area--the shoe and leather and dry goods trades.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C)

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ___
Agricultural ___
Architectural X
The Arts ___
Commerce ___
Communication ___
Community/development ___

Conservation ___
Education ___
Exploration/settlement ___
Industry ___
Military ___
Political ___

Recreation ___
Religion ___
Science/invention ___
Social/humanitarian ___
Transportation ___

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Whiting's survey of 1877 describes the tenants at that time as follows: (B,1) D. Parker & Co, boots and shoes in cases; (2) Harding Brothers & Co., commission dry goods; (3,4) Strecker Brothers, manufactu of cloth hats & caps, but out and sew (by hand) on 4th; (5) W. Hebdon, steam sponging and finishing of cloth; A. Zoebisch, furrier (makes muffs, etc.)[3]

Deed research does not show the building to be the work of N.J. Bradlee, as reported in the 1979 GSA report. The deed cited in that report (1161/204) refers back to an earlier 1866 deed (891/139)& propert description. That description says the property was bounded on the southwest by Summer St and had a brick dwelling house thereon, numbered 40. This lot would have to be on the opposite side of the street from #101-103. Also, at the time of that 1866 deed, the property at #101-103 was occupied not by a dwelling house but by the rear section of the New South Meeting House, which stood on the property until 1868.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Church Green" National Register District (nomination form prepared, 1979) (designated - June, 1980)

Suggested for designation as a Boston City Landmark along with the adjacent Church Green Building at 105-113 Summer St. (Study Report written, Sept. 1979.) Both buildings purchased in August, 1979, by architect and developer John Bennett, who has indicated that he plans to rehabilitate the buildings as quality office space with retail uses at ground level.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. "Request for Determination of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, Boston Federal Complex." Report prepared for the GSA by Building Conservation Technology (unpublished manuscript), Washington, D.C.(Copy at BLC.)
2. BLC Study report, Church Green Buildings, 8/31/1979 (draft)
3. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy...(1

1. Name

Historic: 101 Summer Street

Common: " "

2. Location

101-103 Summer Street
Boston, Massachusetts (Suffolk County)

3. Classification

Category:	Building
Ownership:	Private
Status:	Occupied
Accessible:	Restricted
Present Use:	Commercial

4. Owner of Property

Rosalyn Goodman

5. Location of Legal Description

Registry of Deeds
Suffolk County Courthouse
Pemberton Square
Boston, Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1976

7. Description

101-103 Summer Street is located within the central business district between the intersections of Summer and Kingston on the north and Summer and Bedford Streets on the south. Originally part of a row of 19th century commercial structures, the east wall abuts 105-113 Summer Street and the west party wall faces a vacant lot.

The trapezoidal plan of the building measures approximately 29 feet along the street facades, 120 feet along the east wall and 140 feet along the west wall and is covered by a flat roof. There are no additions either in plan or elevation to the building, but fire escapes have been added to both facades.

The building has typical 19th century brick masonry wall bearing construction with cast iron storefronts at the street level facades and granite facing over the majority of the street elevations. The top story is faced with galvanized iron.

The two facades of the building are very similar in design, with the Summer Street side slightly more ornate.

At the street level, the original cast iron storefront is significantly obscured by modern coverings. However, one of the fluted Corinthian columns is exposed on the west side of the Bedford Street facade, and tips of the abacus of the remaining four protrude through a modern stucco wall covering. The cast iron entablature is visible on both facades, but is partially covered by the first of a series of fire escapes which run along the sill level of the upper floors.

The overall design of the building combines Italianate arched windows and rusticated quoining, and Neo-Grec elements such as the cornicework and the bold geometric striations on the pilasters between the windows.

The facades are divided into three sections by a series of pilasters extending from floor to ceiling level and setting off the corner bays from the rest of the facade. The windows within these corner bays are slightly wider than the windows in the central bay.

At the second floor, the windows are slightly rounded at the head, with a chamfered edge cut in the stone here and along the jambs. The same detail is found in the third floor window surrounds, although the window heads there are flat. On the fourth floor, the lintels are decorated with a chamfer carved in a doubled ogee curve.

The entablature above the fourth floor is composed of sheet metal stamped with Neo-Grec designs. The face of the attic level continues the pattern established by the quoining on the lower levels and the vertical lines of the pilasters. The windows become nearly square, and the cornice is decorated with a dentil course.

The Bedford Street facade is extremely similar to the Summer Street facade, but slightly shorter, so some of the pilasters between the windows are omitted.

8. Significance

101-103 Summer Street was built during the rapid reconstruction which followed the great fire of 1872. At that time the city took advantage of the situation to widen this section of Summer Street, paying $10,000 to the owner, Edward Bangs, for a front portion of his property. These funds were then used to hire prominent Boston architect Nathaniel J. Bradlee (1829-1888) who designed the building sometime shortly after May 1872. 1/ A native of Boston, Bradlee was a well known architect of commercial buildings, reportedly as many as 500. His most important works included the old New England Mutual Life Insurance Building (1874-76), now demolished on Post Office Square in the French Renaissance style. 2/ However, Bradlee's most commemorative work was his successful relocation in 1869 of the Hotel Pelham, a structure of 5800 square feet and over 10,000 tons. It was the first time that a brick building of that scale had been successfully moved. Of local significance, Bradlee served on the Boston city water board between 1865 and 1877; from 1868-70 as its president. The Chestnut Hill reservoir was constructed under his tenure for which

this is not correct See BLC inventory form.

the Bradlee basin was named in his honor. 3/

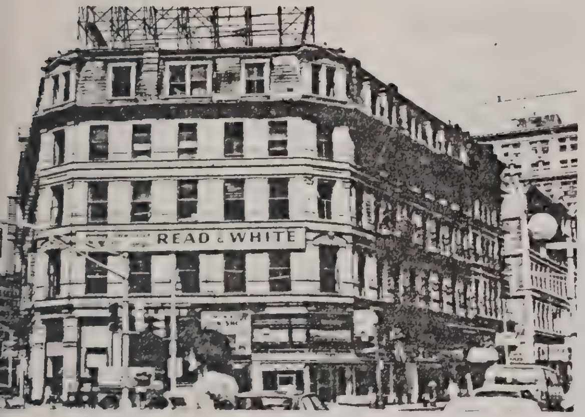
Bradlee's assistant during the busy period of reconstruction after the fire of 1872 was Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909), also a native of Boston. After Bradlee's death, Winslow formed a partnership with George H. Wetherall and Henry F. Bigelow and was largely responsible for the appearance of Boston's late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings. His works include: the Hotel Touraine, Board of Trade Building, Steinhert and Walker's Siegel's Department Store, Shreve, Crump and Low on Tremont Street, Kidder, Peabody and Company, the Oliver Ditson Company Store on Tremont and the National Shawmut Bank Building. 4/

Similar to its neighbors in scale and general design, 101-103 Summer Street contributes to the general historic and cohesive character of the mercantile area. The minor alterations that have occurred at the street level on both the Summer and Bedford Street facades do not detract from the overall reflection of the strong commercial wealth and stability that characterized this section of Boston in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Though its history and architecture are not significant enough to merit individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places, it plays an important role in preserving the architectural character of this important area.

9. Notes

1/ Registry of Deeds, Suffolk County Courthouse, Lib. 1161, Fol. 204, 1/2/1973.
2/ Walter Kilham, Boston After Bulfinch (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1946), p. 73.
3/ National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. XXX, 1943 ed., S.V. "Nathaniel J. Bradlee."
4/ Withey, p. 666.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 105-113 Summer St. COR. 140-144 Bedford St.

NAME Church Green Building (same)
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE c. 1873-4 style, city directories
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT attributed to Jonathan Preston (see significance section)
source

BUILDER
Wm.Faxon, J.C. source

OWNER Elms & John, J.Warren and J.Franklin Faxon / John Bennett 105-113 Summer St
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 6 3/5 28/4*80

Ward 3, Parcel 4578

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF slate mansard cupola ____ dormers total of 15 (paired, single & pedimented)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Neo Grec commercial building, 8 bays on Summer & Bedford, 5 bays on Church Green and 1 bay at each truncated corner of the Church Green elevation. Partially intact storefront with chamfered granite piers & leafy capitals. Above, windows are trabeated & some 2/2 sash remains. At 2nd fl. windows are framed by striated pilasters & corner bays at Church Green have decorative arched pediments. 3rd & 4th levels simpler. Name "Church Green" in block letters beneath plain cornice, followed by mansard

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor fire damage LOT AREA 6070 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Polygonal building with 3 dressed facades, commanding important intersection of 3 major streets, on site highly visible to those approaching the city from the expressway or South Station. Granite sidewalks in front.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Church Green Building is significant architecturally as one of the finest of the granite commercial palaces to survive from the rebuilding of the "burnt district" after the Great Fire of 1872,and historically for its associations with the shoe and leather trade, a major regional industry, and its use as the headquarters for six years of the New England Shoe and Leather Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association. In addition, the building is important because of its strategic location at a major intersection visible to travelers approaching the center of the city from the expressway or South Station.

The building is an excellent early example of the French academic architectural principals of uniform scale and modular bay rhythms creating a

Moved; date if known______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce	X	Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

uniform, monumental streetscape--ideals promoted by Baron George Eugene Hausema in his modernization of[1] Paris in the 1850's and influential in Am. architecture of the 1870's and 80's.[1] The design has been attributed to Jonathan Preston[5] bu evidence is scant and architectural historians have also speculated that it could be the work of his son Wm. Gibbons Preston[1], who studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, or of Emerson and Fehmer, since Emerson also worked in Preston's office in the 1860's and works attributed to Emerson & Fehmer at 62-64,66-72 an 83-87 Summer St. are similar to Church Green in detail.

The building served as the headquarters from 1877 to 1883 for the N.E. Shoe Leather Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association, a highly influential trade organization which provided meeting rooms, maintained a credit information bureau, and investigated cases of mercantile failure.[4] At the time of Whiting's survey of 1877, most of the building was used for the dealers' offices and boot and shoe sample rooms.[8] In 1880 the building also housed several dry goods merchants and the Freeman's National Bank. In 1890, Joseph P. Tolton establish his office here. Tolton's company manufactured shoe and leather machinery soon exported throughout the world.[7]

The building stands on the site of Bulfinch's 1814 "Octagon Church" or New South Church.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated to the National Register as part of the Church Green District.
Study report written on potential designation of 105-113 and 101-103 Summer St. ("The Church Green Buildings") as Boston City Landmarks. (Sept. 1979). Both buildings were purchased in Aug. 1979 by architect and developer John Bennet who has indicated that he plans to rehabilitate them as quality office space with retail uses at ground level. (Designated a Boston City Landmark, June, 1980)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) 8. John Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings...(1877)

1. Request for Determination of Eligibility to the National Register of Histori Places, Boston Federal Complex. Report prepared for the G.S.A. by Bldg. Conservation Technology, July 1979. Includes bibliography. Copy at BLC.
2. Draft study report on Church Green Buildings, Sept. 1979. Includes bibliogra
3. King, Moses, Handbook of Boston (Boston, 1885)
4. Leading Manufacturers and Merchants of Boston (Boston, 1885)
5. The Preston attribution is based on information in the BPL card file listing Preston as the architect. The source for this information is unknown.
6. 20th c. blueprint, Bostonian Society, Rice-Mank collection.
7. Review of Boston, Mass. (1896, Boston Herald, publ) Bostonian Society.

1. Name

Historic: Church Green Building

Common: " "

2. Location

105-113 Summer Street
Boston, Massachusetts (Suffolk County)

3. Classification

Category: Building
Ownership: Private
Status: Occupied
Accessible: Restricted
Present Use: Commercial

4. Owner of Property

Rosalyn Goodman

5. Location of Legal Description

Registry of Deeds
Suffolk County Courthouse
Pemberton Square
Boston, Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1976

7. Description

The Church Green Building is located within the central business district in Boston, Massachusetts. It is bounded on the north by Summer Street, the south by Bedford Street and the east by the intersection of Summer and Lincoln Streets, commonly referred to as "Church Green." The west wall of the building abuts the structure at 101-103 Summer Street. The main facade of the building is continuous around all the street elevations.

The polygonal plan of the building measures 80 feet each along the major north and south walls, 65 feet across the Church Green facade and 120 feet along the west part wall. Two small corner angles on either side of the Church Green facade measure approximately 15 feet each. There are eight bays each on the north and south facades, five bays facing Church Green and one bay at each corner. The building is five stories including the mansard. There

have been no additions to either the overall plan or height of the building except for some framing for a sign board above the roof on the Church Green side.

The original store fronts of the first floor were supported by granite posts. The upper floors are faced with granite and topped by a plain gray slate shingle mansard. The structure of the building is typical 19th century masonry bearing walls with interior wood framing.

The building is Neo-Grec in manner with restrained detailing. The raised basement windows that originally extended above the sidewalk level and the plate glass store windows have mostly been altered by mid-20th century storefronts along Summer Street and Church Green, but are still visible along Bedford Street elevation. The granite posts of the first floor have plain bases with chamfered corners rising approximately 5½ feet. Incised banding and a simple molded coursing sets off the shaft which has stylistic fluting in the form of striations. The capitals are rows of acanthus leaves topped by a plain rectangular abacus and the entablature is unadorned except for a simple molded band and singular rosette on the face of each.

The simple classical cornice and sill course above the first floor are presently partially obscured by a fire escape which encompasses every upper floor on all but the Church Green facade. The wall treatment on the upper stories are similar in design but with increasing simplicity at the higher levels. Essentially the wall panel above the sill course is divided in three parts, a dado, wall and entablature. At the second floor, the windows are framed with striated pilasters. Decorated arched pediments head the windows on each of the side bays and over the central window on the Church Green elevation. However, a modern sign is covering the latter.

Slightly lower in height, the third level repeats the bare elements of the second floor but without the striations on the pilasters or as ornate banding. The only distinctive treatment are the incised ornaments on the pilasters to either side of the corner bay windows, and the dentils on the banding above.

The fourth floor walls have simple delineation of the architectural elements of the floors below. The only embellishments are simple pilasters to either side of the corner bay windows and the name "Church Green" raised in block lettering across the entablature.

The dormers in the slate mansard are framed with small and striated granite pilasters. A double dormer is centered over each of the facades flanked by single dormers. At the corner bays the treatment is more elaborate with larger pilasters supporting decorated triangular pediments over the pairs of windows.

The several brick chimneys protruding through the roof are later additions. Many of the original wood two-over-two sash have been replaced by one-over-one. The main entrance at Church Green is an open stair originally to both the main and basement levels. It has been altered with modern materials.

Despite the superficial changes at the street level, the original design and character of the structure remains intact.

8. Significance

The Church Green Building, constructed in 1873-74, is one of the finest of the granite commercial palaces to survive from the rebuilding of the "burnt district" left by the fire of 1872. Located at the junction of three major streets in downtown Boston, the site had been considered the perfect spot for a meetinghouse long before Charles Bulfinch designed the New South Meeting House there in 1814. 1/ By the middle of the 19th century, however, the influx of commercial interests from the nearby port area had driven out most of the neighborhood's worshippers, and in 1868, the congregation auctioned off the land 2/ and the famous "Octagon Church" was razed.

The commercial building erected by William Faxon and Charles Elm directly after the great fire is an excellent early example of the French academic architectural principles which played such an important role in American architecture during the 1870's and 80's. The use of uniform scale and modular bay rhythms to echo the surrounding structures and thus create a uniform, monumental streetscape were ideals promoted by Baron George Eugene Hausmann in his modernization of Paris in the 1850's. They are clearly reflected in this Bostonian structure, which maintains a supporting role in the urban landscape despite its prominent location. The use of stone in place of brick in order to enlarge the basic scale of the structure, another principle of Hausmann's, found ready acceptance in Boston, which since the turn of the century had been a city of granite. Even the "Neo Grec" detailing advocated by Henri Labrouste, manifested by an abstraction of classical details arranged in a rectangular framework, found its way into the decoration of this commercial facade.

The authorship of this sophisticated design is somewhat uncertain. It has long been attributed 3/ to Johnathan Preston, a mid-19th century Boston architect noted for his ability to design with "dignity and elegance of proportion." 4/ Preston's son, William Gibbons Preston, was also in his office at that time, however, and had recently returned from studying at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the fountainhead of French academic principles 5/ and later designed McQuincy Market Cold Storage Warehouse and the Cotton Exchange in Savannah, Georgia. The problem is further complicated by the fact that design elements in the Church Green Building bear a marked resemblance to three structures at the intersection of Kingston and Summer Streets credited to William R. Emerson who worked in Preston's office in the 1860's. 6/

The property was occupied by numerous commercial tenants through the 19th century. One of the more significant was the Freeman's National Bank, which maintained an address at 111 Summer Street through the 1880's. Organized in 1836, the bank survived the Panic of 1837 but lost all its books and files in the Fire of 1872. In 1907, it was taken over by the National Bank of the Republic, which was later absorbed by the Shawmut National Bank. 7/

Though its architecture and history are not outstanding enough to merit individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the Church Green Building plays a critical role in preserving the character of Boston's 19th century commercial area. Its strategic location at the intersection of Kingston, Summer, Lincoln and Devonshire Streets, and its facade of granite and Neo-Grec details make it a keystone in relation to the surrounding area.

303.

9. Notes

1/ Henry F. Bond "Old Summer Street," *New England Magazine*, Dec. 1898, p. 342.

2/ Sussex County Deed, Lib. 924, Folio 313.

3/ Boston Public Library Card file.

4/ *American Architect & Building News*, Vol. 24, No. 655, July 14, 1888, p. 13.

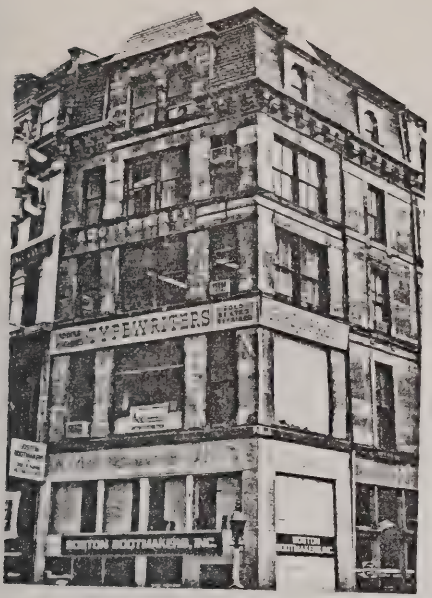
5/ Glenn Brown, *AIA Quarterly Bulletin*, pp. 34-35.

6/ Cynthia Zaitzevsky, *The Architecture of William Ralph Emerson* (Cambridge: Fogg Art Museum 1969), p. 4.

7/ Albert J. Langtry, ed. *Metropolitan Boston: A Modern History* (NY: Lewis Historical Publishing Co. Inc. 1929) pp. 337; 351-53.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 115-117 Summer St. COR. 10-14 Lincoln St.



NAME ____________
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-5 Erected after 1872 Fire,
source occupied by 1875 (no permit)

ARCHITECT ____________
source

BUILDER ____________
source

OWNER Wm. Boynton (1874 atlas owner)/ Francis W. Perry, Trustee of 16 Lincoln St. Trust 119 Summer St.
original present (1979 owner)

PHOTOGRAPHS 27 5/6 , 38 2/3 * 80 .

Ward 3, Parcel 4272

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF patterned slate mansard cupola ______ dormers 1 wall dormer on Summer, 2 wall dormers & 4 smaller dormers on Lincoln

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] sandstone (?) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Unusual Gothic/ Chateauesque commercial building 3 bays on Summer & 5 on Lincoln; cast iron storefront with some remaining decorative piers; On principal (Summer St.) facade, each bay has paired window openings and the center bay is emphasized by single wide wall dormer above the middle bay. On Lincoln St, paired and triple window groupings are surmounted by wall dormers above the center bay and single peaked or truncated dormers over side bays. Heavy bracketed stone cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic some storefront changes.

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 2024 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Important corner site at Church Green intersection across from Bedford and Church Green buildings. Granite sidewalk in front.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) 115-117 Summer St. is a distinctive structure virtually unique among post-fire commercial buildings in the CBD because of its use of the "Chateauesque" style, which gives the bldg. a medieval appearance. Historically, it is important because of its

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development					

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

associations with the shoe and leather industry. The well-preserved and imposing edifice is important to the character of the Church Green area and occupies a strategic corner across from two major landmarks, the Bedford and Church Green buildings.

Among the tenants listed in the 1875 Boston City Directory were Allen and Mayhew, R.W. Emerson & Co. and Joseph Harris & Sons, all wholesale boot and shoe dealers. Whiting's survey of 1877 lists the 2nd to 5th floors as occupied by the Collateral Loan Co, which used the space for offices and storage of their mortgaged goods. In 1880, the building housed the National Sewing Machine Company, manufacturers of wax thread sewing machines for the boot and shoe trade.

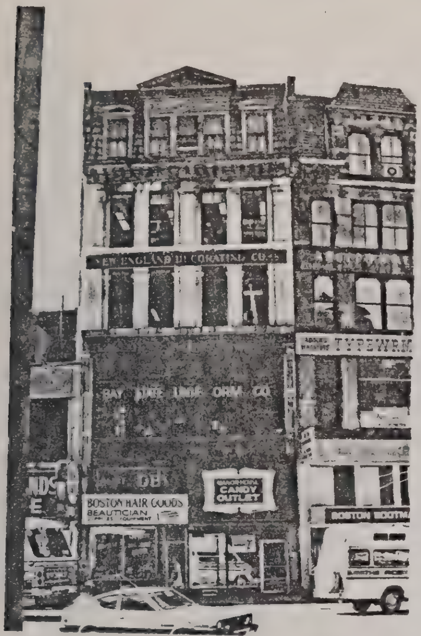
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Nominated to the National Register as part of the Church Green Distri
(N.B. This block is considered by the consultant to be essential to the character of this district.)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. For information on the boot and shoe industry in the Church Green area, see "Report of the Boston Landmarks Commission on the Potent Designation of THE CHURCH GREEN BUILDINGS as a Landmark .... (draft study report on 105-113 and 101-103 Summer St, Sept. 1979)
2. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy.. (Boston, 1877)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 119-121 Summer St. & 16 Lincoln COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-75 Erected after 1872 fire. source occupied by 1875 (no permit)

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER Lucy A. Harris (1874 Atlas owner)/ Francis W. Perry, Tr. Trus. of 16 Lincoln 119 Summer St. (1979 owner)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12 2/4*80

Ward 3, Parcel 4273

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF metal sheathed mansard cupola ____ dormers 1 large triple ~~(pedimented)~~ flanked by 2 small semi-circular pedimented.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Neo Grec post-fire commercial building, L-shaped with 4 bays on principal (Summer St) elevation and 4 along Lincoln St. Present 2-story cast iron storefront appears to be later in date. Levels 3& 4 are faced in white marble & feature 2/2 trabeated windows separated by marble pilasters. Heavy pressed metal classical cornice is followed by a slightly canted mansard with 3 metal dormers. Lincoln facade is all cast iron, pilasters are Neo Grec in style.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [✓ moderate] drastic
Levels 1&2 later in date

CONDITION good fair poor ____ LOT AREA 3579 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS L-shaped bldg. with facades on 2 streets. (not a corner site)

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

119-121 Summer Street is an excellent example of its style and contributes significantly to the low-scale late 19th century urban character of the Church

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ___
Agricultural ___
Architectural X
The Arts ___
Commerce ___
Communication ___
Community/ development ___

Conservation ___
Education ___
Exploration/ settlement ___
Industry ___
Military ___
Political ___

Recreation ___
Religion ___
Science/ invention ___
Social/ humanitarian ___
Transportation ___

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

District. Like many other buildings in the area, it was erected during the period immediately after the Great Fire of 1872, which destroyed previous commercial and residential buildings along Summer St, and its early tenants were associated with the shoe and leather industry. The 1875 Boston City Directory lists this address as the location of four wholesale boot and shoe dealers (J. Durgin & Son, Warren A. Howard, E.W. and G.W.W. Littlefield and Mann & Brackett) and one woolen dealer, Kendall, Barrow & Co. In 1880 the building housed additional boot and shoe dealers as well as the offices of the Corrugated Wire Fastening Company, makers of machines for nailing and fastening the uppers and soles of boots and shoes.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

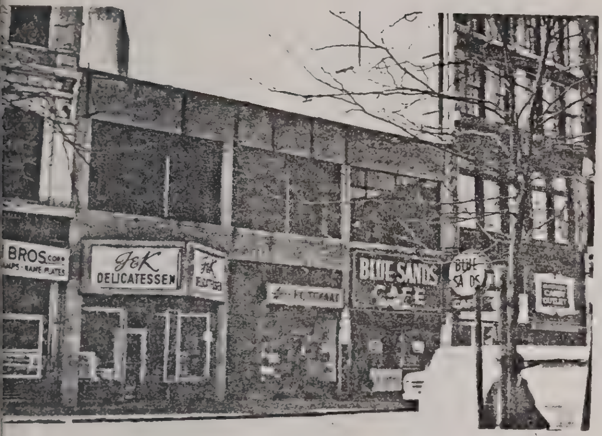
Nominated to the National Register as part of the Church Green Distri
(N.B. The consultant feels that buildings along this block of Summer St. are essential to the integrity of the district.)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 123-129 Summer St. COR.

NAME
present original



MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE present appearance probably dates from 1940 (Bldg. Dept records)
source

ARCHITECT see significance section
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 12 2/2*80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 (originally 5) plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] [✓ concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay utilitarian commercial structure with aggregate concrete piers at ground level and a sandstone or cast stone 2nd story with wide show windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [✓ drastic] upper 3 floors removed and levels 1 & 2 completely altered

CONDITION good [✓ fair] poor LOT AREA 5099 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Incompatible with streetscape in scale and design

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Detracts from the streetscape.

Building department records include an alteration permit of 12/30/1940 in which the building owners, Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co, request permission to remove the upper three stories and install a new front. The architect and contractor was E. F. Tomlinson Inc.

PF (June, 1980) NRD/NC

Moved; date if known ________________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

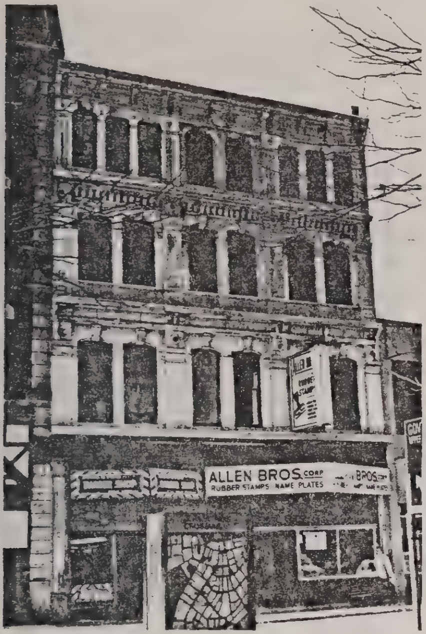
The original building probably dated back to the rebuilding following the Great Fire of 1872.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Judged to be an intrusion within the proposed "Church Green" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 131-135 Summer St.* COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-77 Erected after the Great Fire, occupied by 1877

source (no permit)

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

source

OWNER / Allen Brothers Corp. 135 Summer St.

original present (1979 owner)

PHOTOGRAPHS 12 2/1*80

Ward 3, Parcel 4275

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate and Neo Grec motifs are combined in this post-fire mercantile building, which is organized into 3 sections, generally 2 windows each, separated by striated pilasters with rosettes above each capital. Projecting stone bracketed cornices of differing designs separate floors. Storefront retains carved granite side piers & plain cast iron lintel. At levels 2 & 3, windows (2/2) have segmental heads with heavy keystones. Shield w/ initials "HA" carved above center bays at 4th fl

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(some storefront alterations)

CONDITION [✓ good - fair] poor LOT AREA 2850 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of suggested "Church Green" district of compatible 4-6 story post-fire mercantile buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This building is a fine example of post-fire commercial architecture which is substantially intact and makes an important contribution to the streetscape at the Church Green intersection.

(Map)

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

*originally numbered 129-131

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Like many other buildings in the Church Green area, 131-135 Summer was originally occupied by members of the shoe and leather trade. Whiti survey of 1877 lists the following tenants: (NB. the street number at that time was 129-131);(B,1,2) Several parties, leather, boots & shoes cases; (3) F.A. Pierce, shoe laces, threads, etc.; (4) Braddock & Smith manufacturer of overgaiters & vests, power for sewing machines from adjoining building.[2]

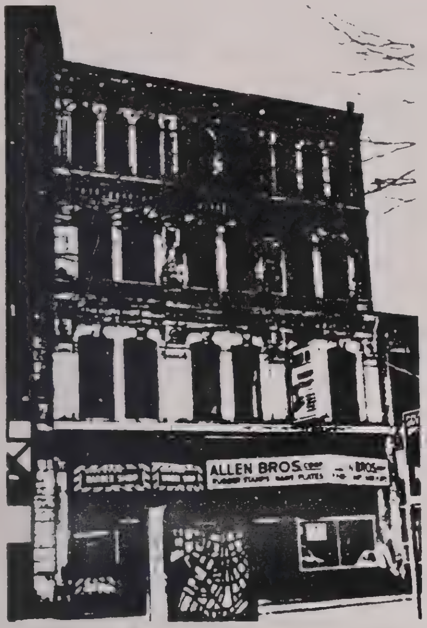
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Church Green" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston City Directories and Suffolk County Courthouse records (Book 1137 p. 153 and 1150, p. 25)
2. John E. Whiting, *A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy*.... (Boston, 1877)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD



ADDRESS 131-135 Summer St.* COR. ____

NAME ____ present ____ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-77 Erected after the Great Fire, occupied by 1877 source (no permit)

ARCHITECT ____ source

BUILDER ____ source

OWNER ____ original / Allen Brothers Corp. 135 Summer St. present (1979 owner)

PHOTOGRAPHS 12 2/1*80

Ward 3, Parcel 4275

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus ____

ROOF flat cupola ____ dormers ____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [✓ stone] marble concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate and Neo Grec motifs are combined in this post-fire mercantile building, which is organized into 3 sections, generally 2 windows each, separated by striated pilasters with rosettes above each capital. Projecting stone bracketed cornices of differing designs separate floors. Storefront retains carved granite side piers & plain cast iron lintel. At levels 2 & 3, windows (2/2) have segmental heads with heavy key-stones. Shield w/ initials "HA" carved above center bays at 4th fl

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic
(some storefront alterations)

CONDITION [✓ good - fair] poor ____ LOT AREA 2850 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of suggested "Church Green" district of compatible 4-6 story post-fire mercantile buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) This building is a fine example of post-fire commercial architecture which is substantially intact and makes an important contribution to the streetscape at the Church Green intersection.

(Map)

PF (June, 1980) NRD/C

*originally numbered 129-131

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ☐
Agricultural ☐
Architectural ☒
The Arts ☐
Commerce ☐
Communication ☐
Community/ development ☐

Conservation ✓
Education ☐
Exploration/ settlement ☐
Industry ☐
Military ☐
Political ☐

Recreation ☐
Religion ☐
Science/ invention ☐
Social/ humanitarian ☐
Transportation ☐

Like many other buildings in the Church Green area, 131-135 Summer was originally occupied by members of the shoe and leather trade. Whiting survey of 1877 lists the following tenants: (NB. the street number at that time was 129-131);(B,1,2) Several parties, leather, boots & shoes in cases; (3) F.A. Pierce, shoe laces, threads, etc.; (4) Braddock & Smith, manufacturer of overgaiters & vests, power for sewing machines from adjoining building.[2]

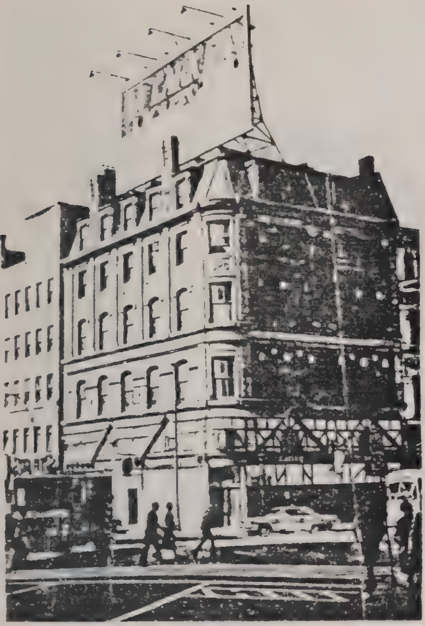
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Church Green" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Boston City Directories and Suffolk County Courthouse records (Book 1137 p. 153 and 1150, p. 25)
2. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy.... (Boston, 1877)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 137-139 Summer St.* COR. 11 South St.

NAME ________________
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-77 Erected after the Great Fire, Occupied by 1877
source (no permit)

ARCHITECT attributed to Ware and Van Brunt (see signif.section)
source

BUILDER ________________
source (1979 owner)

OWNER Josiah P. Cooke/ Nicholas Nichols et al Basil Kiriako T.C.
original present 137 Summer St.

PHOTOGRAPHS 8 1/2* 14 3/6·80

Ward 3, Parcel 4256

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ (non-residential)] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF slate mansard cupola ____ dormers 5 on South 2 (paired) on Summer all flat roofed

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Panel Brick commercial building 5 regularly-spaced single bays on South St. and 2 sections of 2 windows each on Summer, plus a granite curved corner bay. Jacobethan half-timbered storefront. Important features include the panel brick detailing and curved corner, which is accented by justified rock-faced granite quoins & has initials JPC between levels 3 & 4. Level 2 has polychrome brick & stone lintels, Cornices above levels 2 & 4.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (storefront later in date)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ____ LOT AREA 2644 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently-sited corner building standing at entrance to Summer St. from expressway access road, part of proposed "Church Green" district.

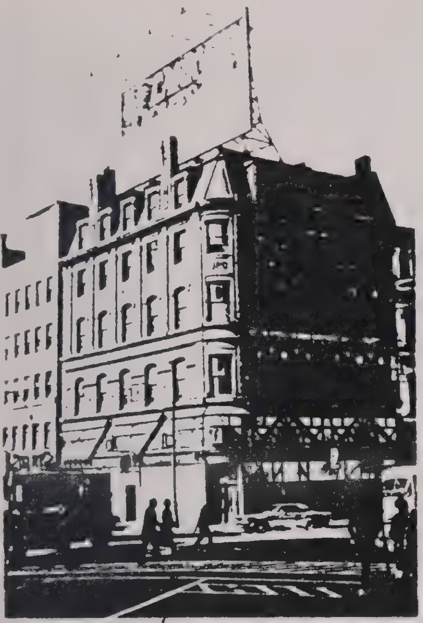
SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
This finely-detailed structure is significant as one of the best examples of the Panel Brick style in the downtown area, as a prominently-sited building which sets the scale and tone of the proposed "Church Green" district, and as a possible work by the nationally-known firm of Ware and Van Brunt.

Deeds indicate that Ware and Van Brunt had been hired by Josiah Cooke in 1872 to design a brick and granite shoe and leather warehouse to be leased by the firm of Boyd,

(PF) (JUNE,1980) NRB/C

*originally numbered 133-139

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area CBD



ADDRESS 137-139 Summer St.* COR. 11 South St.

NAME ______ present ______ original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Retail

DATE 1873-77 Erected after the Great Fire, Occupied by 1877 source (no permit)

ARCHITECT attributed to Ware and Van Brunt (see signif. section) source

BUILDER ______ source

OWNER Josiah P. Cooke/ original (1979 owner) Nicholas Nichols et al Basil Kiriako T.C. present 137 Summer St.

PHOTOGRAPHS 8 1/2* 14 3/6·80

Ward 3, Parcel 4256

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] mercantile

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus 1

ROOF slate mansard cupola ______ dormers 5 on South 2 (paired) on Summer all flat roofed

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [✓ brick] [✓ stone] granite tr terra cotta iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Panel Brick commercial building 5 regularly-spaced single bays on South St. and 2 sections of 2 windows each on Summer, plus a granite curved corner bay. Jacobethan halftimbered storefront. Important features include the panel brick detailing and curved corner, which is accented by justified rock-faced granite quoins & has initials JPC between levels 3 & 4. Level 2 has polychrome brick & stone lintels, Cornices above levels 2 & 4.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic (storefront later in date)

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor ______ LOT AREA 2644 [✓ sq.] feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently-sited corner building standing at entrance to Summer St. from expressway access road, part of proposed "Church Green" district.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This finely-detailed structure is significant as one of the best examples of the Panel Brick style in the downtown area, as a prominently-sited building which sets the scale and tone of the proposed "Church Green" district, and as a possible work by the nationally-known firm of Ware and Van Brunt.

Deeds indicate that Ware and Van Brunt had been hired by Josiah Cooke in 1872 to design a brick and granite shoe and leather warehouse to be leased by the firm of Boyd,

(PF) (JUNE, 1980) NRD/C

*originally numbered 133-139

Moved; date if known ______________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural X
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/ development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/ settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/ invention ____
Social/ humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Corey and Ahl, shoe dealers.[1] The building was scheduled to be completed in January, 1873 and must have been under construction at the time of the Great Fire of November 9-10, 1872, when the entire area was burned t the ground. It would seem reasonable to speculate that, in rebuilding, Cooke would have followed the same architect's plan rather than commissi ing a new design. Whiting's survey of 1877 lists tenants that year as follows: (B) Hill & Almy, leather; (1) Boyd, Corey & Co, boots & shoes i cases; (2,3) Am. Shoe Tip Co, sales room, metal shoe tips; (4,5) Boot an Shoe Shank Co, manuf. shanks by machinery, also small machine shop; powe from adjoining building.[2] (N.B. The street number in 1877 was 133-139)

Architect William Ware (1832-1915) organized the first American school of architecture, at M.I.T., and later founded the Columbia School of Architecture. He is considered the first Professor of Architecture in the U.S. Henry Van Brunt (1832-1903) was one of the organizers of the Boston Society of Architects and one of the early members of the Am. Institute of Architects. Among the firm's best known works are Memorial Hall at Harvard and the Episcopal Seminary in Cambridge.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Part of suggested "Church Green" National Register District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. Suffolk County Deeds, Book 1118, p. 57 (July 3, 1872)
2. John E. Whiting, A Schedule of the Buildings and Their Occupancy.... (Boston, 1877)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ____ Area CBD

ADDRESS 245 Summer St. COR. Dorchester Ave.

NAME Stone & Webster Building
present original

MAP No. 24N/13E SUB AREA Wholesale

DATE 1973 permit 5-13-1973
source

ARCHITECT Welton Becket & Assoc., N.Y.C. permit
source

BUILDER Aberthaw Construction Co. permit
source

BRA

OWNER Cabot, Cabot & Forbes Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS *345/5-80

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[✓ non-residential] Bank and offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) fourteen plus

ROOF flat cupola dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete [✓ iron/steel/alum.]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

International style steel frame office block with metal and glass skin. Pedestrian level recessed behind piers, and upper levels present sheer facade. Continuous fenestration creates ribbon effect across facades.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [✓ minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [✓ good] fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Freestanding structure faces new Federal Reserve Bank Building, and is flanked by South Station and Fort Point Channel.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Like the new Federal Reserve Bank Building, the Stone and Webster Building has effectively extended the financial area into the South Station area. Because of its relatively low profile and uncomplicated facades, it presents a non-competing backdrop for the monumental, Classical Revival South Station Headhouse.

Welton Becket and Assoc., a New York based firm, also designed the new Blue Cross/Blue

MHK 6/80

381

Moved; date if known ____________

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal ____
Agricultural ____
Architectural ____
The Arts ____
Commerce ____
Communication ____
Community/development ____

Conservation ____
Education ____
Exploration/settlement ____
Industry ____
Military ____
Political ____

Recreation ____
Religion ____
Science/invention ____
Social/humanitarian ____
Transportation ____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Shield Building at 100 Summer St., as well as the Center Plaza Building, a notable design which "creates a forecourt for the Suffolk County Courthouse."[1]

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1. *Architecture Boston*, 1976, p. 16.
2. Building Dept. Records.

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